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SECOND SESSION, FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

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# EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

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1874-'75.

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## IN EIGHTEEN VOLUMES.

- Volume 1....No. 1, part 1, Foreign Relations.  
Volume 2....No. 1, part 2, War, (vol. 1.)  
Volume 3....No. 1, part 2, War, (vol. 2, part 1.)  
Volume 4....No. 1, part 2, War, (vol. 2, part 2.)  
Volume 5....No. 1, part 3, Navy; No. 1, part 4, Postmaster-General;  
and No. 7, Attorney-General.  
Volume 6....No. 1, part 5, Interior, (vol. 1.)  
Volume 7....No. 1, part 5, Interior, (vol. 2, Education.)  
Volume 8....No. 1, part 6, Commissioners of the District of Columbia; and No. 2, Finance Report.  
Volume 9....No. 3, Currency; and No. 4, Internal Revenue.  
Volume 10....No. 5; No. 6, and No. 150.  
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OF THE

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FOR THE

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43<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Ex. Doc.  
2<sup>d</sup> Session. } No. 157.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NATIONS,

MADE BY

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

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WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1875.



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#### ERRATA.

Page 184, line 23, second column—total exports of sugar—for "2,765,254" read ' 4,765,254."

On same page, last line, same column—grand total—for "6,213,094" read "8,213,094."

Page 732, heading of tables of commerce, for "Turk's Island" read "Turk's Islands."

Page 735, heading of table of navigation, for "Turk's Island" read "Turk's Islands."

Page 881, line 15—value of exports for 1873—for "\$7,767,370" read "\$7,767,330."

Page 1011, signature to Tarragona table of declared exports, for "Fred. H. Schenck" read "Fred. H. Schench."

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

*A report upon the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

FEBRUARY 10, 1875.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, January 27, 1875.*

SIR: In compliance with section 208 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have the honor to submit a report upon the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries for the year ending September 30, 1874.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

To begin with the Austro-Hungarian Empire: according to recent advices, that country does not appear to have recovered from the financial panic to which I had occasion to refer in my last commercial report. The value of the imports into the empire is reported as having amounted, during the year 1873, to 570,623,963 florins,\* this amount being a decrease of 42,809,790 florins from the imports of 1872. On the other hand, the exports for 1873 amounted to 424,123,015 florins, or 39,516,226 florins in excess of the exports of the preceding year.† Attention is invited to an interesting report upon Austrian railroads, submitted by the consul-general at Vienna.

BELGIUM.

The returns of the commerce of Belgium state the aggregate value of the imports and exports of that kingdom for the year 1873 as 4,589,700 francs.‡ By comparing this amount with the commerce of previous years, it appears that the trade of Belgium has considerably more than doubled during the decade ending with the above-mentioned

\* 1 Austrian florin = \$0.476 gold.

† Report of Mr. P. S. Post, consul-general at Vienna.

‡ Report of Mr. E. Pearson, consul at Verviers and Liège.

year. The imports from the United States for 1873 were valued at 135,900 francs, being an increase of 68 per centum over the imports of 1872. The exports to the United States amounted to 16,300,000 francs, or 13 per centum more than those of the previous year.

#### DENMARK.

The accompanying tabular statements relating to the commerce and navigation of Denmark, translated from tables in the official report of the Danish bureau of statistics, give the value of the imports into that kingdom during the fiscal year 1873-'74, as 115,364,448 rix-dollars,\* and the exports for the same period as \$5,525,515 rix-dollars.† The trade with the United States appears to be inconsiderable. The returns of vessels engaged in the foreign trade show that 21,278 vessels of 933,320 tons entered, and 21,692 vessels of 416,610 tons cleared at all ports of Denmark during the fiscal year 1873-'74,‡ being a gain of nearly 3,000 vessels and nearly 200,000 tons in the entries, and of 4,000 vessels and nearly 129,000 tons in the clearances during the five years ending with 1873-'74.

#### FRANCE.

For the reasons stated in my last report, the preparation of the French annual returns of commerce and navigation has been considerably retarded, the latest received at this Department being for the year 1872. I transmit herewith some tables§ derived from those returns, which, although they do not embrace so recent a period as might be desired, may be interesting as showing the rapid recovery of French commerce from the injurious effects of the Franco-German war. In the year 1870 the aggregate value of the general imports and exports of France amounted to 6,953,300,000 francs,|| a figure which, in 1872, increased to 9,258,200,000 francs, exceeding the value of the imports and exports of any former year, and being 1,632,000,000 francs above the average value of the commerce of the five previous years. It appears from a reference to the statistics of former periods that the general commerce of France has nearly doubled within the fifteen years ending with 1872. The consul at Marseilles has transmitted to this Department, in advance of the official annual returns, a statement in which the total imports into France for the first eight months of the year 1874 are valued at 3,162,188 francs, against 2,515,584 francs for the corresponding period of 1873, and the exports at 2,518,558 francs against 2,926,682 francs in 1873.

The aggregate tonnage of vessels entered into and cleared from French ports during the year 1872 is stated in the accompanying official table¶ of navigation as having amounted to 11,891,000 tons, being an increase of 1,457,000 tons over the navigation of the preceding year. From the report of the consul at Marseilles there appears to have been a further gain of 583,000 tons in 1873, and during the first eight months of 1874 a yet further increase of 475,000 tons over the corresponding period of the previous year.

The imports into France from the United States amounted, for the year 1872, to the value of 210,700,000 francs, and the exports to this country to 423,800,000 francs, the latter being more than double the former, and the total of both exceeding the amount for the preceding year by 93,600,000 francs. The declared value of the exports from the consular districts of the United States, in France, for the year ending Sep-

\* 1 rix-dollar = \$0.5423 gold. † Tables Nos. 8, 9. ‡ Table No. 10. § Tables Nos. 11-13.  
|| 1 franc = \$0.193 gold. ¶ Table No. 12.

tember 30, 1874, is reported as \$59,006,287.\* The aggregate tonnage entered from and cleared for the United States in 1872 amounted to 701,928 tons, being nearly 200,000 tons in excess of the year 1871. Of the vessels entered and cleared with cargoes in 1872, 229, measuring 170,189 tons, carried the American flag.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The latest official statements of British commerce received at this Department, made up for a period of twelve months, are for the year 1873.† From these returns it appears that for that year the total value of the imports into the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions amounted to £371,287,300, and the total exports from the United Kingdom to £310,994,700. Compared with the trade of previous years, the value of the total imports for the year 1873 was greater than for any former year, and exceeded the imports for 1872 by nearly £16,600,000; while the value of the exports for the same year fell short of that for the preceding year, which showed the largest annual exportation ever made by more than £3,500,000. Of the exports referred to 82 per centum was the produce of the United Kingdom, the remainder foreign and colonial merchandise. From a review of the general commerce of Great Britain and Ireland for the fifteen years ending with 1873, it appears that the fluctuations of the imports, as well as of the exports, were considerable during the first eight years, but that since 1867 both the imports and exports, with the exception of the last year, have constantly increased, and if the aggregate value of the imports and exports for 1873 be compared with that for 1859 it will be found that the annual commerce of the British Isles has more than doubled within the last fifteen years.

Passing from the general commerce of Great Britain to her commercial relations with the United States, it is observed that the annexed official returns state the imports into the United Kingdom from this country for 1873 as having amounted to £71,471,493, and the exports to this country to £36,698,424. In the year 1859 the exports between the two countries were in favor of the United States by nearly £10,000,000. This difference increased in 1861 to so great an amount that the exports from the United States more than quadrupled those from Great Britain; but its diminution was equally rapid in the following year, and in 1865 the balance of trade was in favor of Great Britain by over £3,500,000. In 1866 this again turned in favor of the United States, until, as has already been remarked, the exports from the United States to Great Britain are not far from double those from that kingdom to the United States. The monthly returns of British commerce received at this Department point to a still further increase in the imports, but a decrease in the exports of the United Kingdom during the year 1874. From these returns the imports into the British Isles for the ten months ending October 31, 1874, appear to have amounted to £311,232,500, against £307,322,270 for the corresponding period of 1873, and the exports for the same period to £202,859,400, against £216,016,700 in 1873.

The number of vessels entering ports of Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1873 was 64,494, measuring 21,864,957 tons, and the number cleared 65,581, measuring 22,575,029.‡ Nearly two-thirds of the aggregate tonnage of vessels entered and cleared carried the British

\* Table furnished by Mr. A. T. A. Torbert, consul-general in Paris.

† Tables Nos. 14-18.

‡ Tables Nos. 19, 20.

flag. A comparison of the number of vessels entering British ports during the year 1873, with the entries of previous years shows a gain, during the five years ending with 1873, of nearly 6,000 vessels, this increase consisting almost entirely of steamers, the gain in the number of sailing-vessels being comparatively trifling. The number of American steamers entered during 1873 was 11, against none in the previous year.

The returns of the exports from the port of London to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1874, show a decrease of \$7,481,470 from the exports of 1872-'73; indeed, a decided decrease in the exports to the United States is noticed, with very few exceptions, at all the ports of the United Kingdom during the period stated. The cause assigned for this decline, by the consul-general at London, is in a large degree the advancing condition of manufactures in this country.\*

From the accompanying statement† of the imports and exports of Canada, taken from the report of the Canadian commissioner of customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, it appears that the aggregate exports for that year amounted to \$89,789,922, being an increase over the exports of the previous fiscal year of \$7,150,259. The value of the goods imported for consumption during the year referred to was \$127,514,594, exceeding the value for 1871-'72 by \$19,805,478. In regard to the commerce of Canada with Great Britain and the United States, the report from which the statement referred to is derived, contains the following remarks:

The collective trade of Canada in imports and exports with the undermentioned countries during the fiscal years 1871-'72, and 1872-'73, as exhibited in the following statement, establishes a steady maintenance of our commercial relations with the mother country, and largely increased commerce with the United States. With Great Britain the increase of 19.35 per cent., noted in my last report as representing our trade with that country in 1872 over 1871, has been more than maintained, the increase being 20.5 per cent. in 1873 as compared with 1872. With the United States, however, the percentage of increase in 1872 over 1871, which was only 10.19 per cent., is shown to have risen in 1873 over 1872 to 24.9 per cent.

With reference to the commerce of Canada with the United States, it may be added, as appears from the annexed statement, that, while during the year ending June 30, 1872, the exports to the United States exceeded the merchandise imported from this country for consumption by \$600,000, in 1872-'73 the reverse was the case by \$7,180,000. The number of sea-going vessels that entered and cleared from ports of the dominion during the year ending June 30, 1873, is stated as 21,597, measuring 6,085,535 tons, against 20,256 vessels, measuring 5,946,704 tons in 1871-'72.‡ The return of ships built in Canada during the fiscal year 1873-'74, shows an increase of only 2 in the number, but of 26,315 tons in the measurement of vessels built in the preceding year.§ In connection with this subject, attention is invited to some remarks submitted by the consul at Halifax, upon the registry laws of Canada re-enacted from the shipping laws of the British Empire, showing that those laws, so far as foreign citizens are concerned, are not more liberal than the laws of the United States.||

The imports into British India amounted during the year ending March 31, 1874, to 325,900,000 rupees,¶ being an increase of 13,300,000 rupees over those for the corresponding period of 1872-'73. The exports

\* Report of Mr. Adam Badeau, consul-general at London.

† Table No. 23.

‡ Table No. 24.

§ Table No. 25.

|| Report of Mr. Mortimer M. Jackson, consul at Halifax.

¶ 1 rupee—\$0.4584 gold.



of Indian produce during the same period were valued at 531,144,194 rupees—more than 3,000,000 rupees less than those of 1872-'73.

A tabular statement showing the commerce of British possessions for a period of fifteen years, is herewith submitted.\*

#### NETHERLANDS.

No later official report of the imports and exports of the Netherlands has been received at this Department than the statement transmitted to Congress with my last commercial report. Some tables† translated from the official navigation returns of the Netherlands for the year 1873 are hereto appended, showing that the total number of vessels entering ports of the Netherlands during that year was 8,762, with an aggregate measurement of 2,968,404 tons. As compared with the entries of 1872 this was a decrease of 300 in the number, but an increase of 200,000 tons in the total measurement of entered vessels; and the returns of previous years indicate that from the year 1848 to the year 1873, the number of vessels annually arriving at ports of the Netherlands increased 37 per centum, while the amount of tonnage of such vessels more than trebled.

#### SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The total imports from the United States into Sweden and Norway amounted during the year 1873 to \$9,888,178, and the total exports from that country to the United States, to \$3,154,337. The imports from the United States for the first six months of 1874 are reported as amounting approximately to \$3,281,969, and the exports to this country during the same period, to \$332,618.‡

The tonnage of Norwegian vessels is reported as having increased by 55,400 tons during the year 1872, and equal gain was anticipated for the following year. A remarkable increase is noticed in the carrying trade with the United States on Norwegian vessels. This trade rose in value from 322,000 specie dollars§ in 1865 to 4,393,000 specie dollars for the year 1872.||

#### TURKISH EMPIRE—EGYPT.

The entire exports from the port of Alexandria for the year ending August 31, 1873, amounted to more than \$66,700,000—\$170,000 more than the value of the exports for 1872. The imports for the same period are stated as over \$32,400,000, an amount exceeding the importation of any previous year by more than \$2,900,000. The imports from the United States, consisting almost wholly of petroleum, amounted during the period above stated to nearly \$370,000, and slightly exceeded those for 1872. The direct exports from Alexandria to this country are insignificant.¶

#### MOROCCO.

In my last report on commerce attention was directed to the great increase reported in the export trade of Morocco during the year 1872. The report of the consul at Tangier, herewith transmitted, shows an even greater gain in the exports of the empire during the year 1873. Upon reference to that report it will be observed that during the last-named year the value of the exports from Morocco amounted to \$7,767,330,

\* Tables Nos. 21, 22.

† Tables Nos. 27, 28.

‡ Dispatch No. 237 from Mr. C. C. Andrews, minister resident at Stockholm.

§ 1 specie dollar—\$1.06 gold.

¶ Report of Mr. Gerhard Gade, consul at Christiania.

\* Report of Mr. E. Beardsley, agent and consul-general at Cairo.

which amount, if compared with the exports of 1872, shows an increase of \$1,213,185. The report from Tangier further indicates a remarkable development in the export trade of Morocco during the years 1872 and 1873, amounting in the latter year to double the average value of the eight years preceding 1872. The import trade experienced a slight decline, attributed to the unsettled state of affairs which followed the decease of the Sultan.\*

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

The value of the imports into the Argentine Republic for the year 1873 amounted to \$71,063,199, being an increase of \$13,756,712 over the previous year. The value of the exports from the republic for the same year was \$45,869,314, a slight gain over those for 1872. The latest returns show that nearly 80 per centum of the commerce of the Argentine Republic is with Europe, and the rest chiefly with North and South America.

The returns† of the Chilean bureau of commercial statistics for the year 1873 show a continued increase in the commerce of Chili. The total imports for that year amounted to 37,928,427 Chilean dollars,‡ against 34,657,928 Chilean dollars in 1872, and the total exports to 38,810,271 Chilean dollars, against 37,122,460 in 1872. If the trade of Chili for former years be considered, it will be found that the aggregate value of imports and exports increased, during the decade ending with 1853, 60.8 per centum; during that ending with 1863, 57½ per centum, and during that ending with 1873, 53 per centum. Moreover, if the entire period of thirty years be considered, the aggregate trade will be found to have increased considerably more than fourfold. The chief feature of Chilean commerce in the year 1873 was the unprecedented amount of coin and bank-notes exported. The former amounted to 2,023,052 Chilean dollars.

The total imports into the United States of Colombia amounted, during the year 1873, to \$24,038,844, and the exports to \$10,477,631. The value of the exports to the United States for the same period was estimated at \$1,316,498.§

The entire exportation of native produce from Guayaquil, the chief port of the Republic of Ecuador, is reported as having exceeded in value \$5,500,000 during the year 1873, being an increase of \$1,600,000 over 1872. The revenue of the custom-house for the same period was returned as \$1,672,657, or a gain of \$80,000 over the revenue of the preceding year. Upon reference to the returns of previous years, the annual revenue at the custom-house of this port appears to have more than doubled within the twelve years ending with 1873.||

Attention is invited to two dispatches from the minister at Rio de Janeiro relating to recent changes in the Brazilian tariff, and especially to the reduction of duties upon various articles of commerce between the United States and Brazil.¶

#### CENTRAL AMERICA.

The aggregate value of the imports into the States of Central America, for the year 1873, is stated as \$10,967,483, and the exports, as \$16,628,

\* Report of Mr. Felix A. Mathews, consul at Tangier.

† Tables Nos. 1-7.

‡ Chilean dollar (peso) = \$0.9123 gold.

§ Dispatch No. 41 from Mr. William L. Scruggs, minister resident at Bogotá.

|| Dispatch No. 380 from Mr. E. Rumsey Wing, late minister resident at Quito.

¶ Dispatches Nos. 182 and 190 from Mr. James W. Partridge, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Rio de Janeiro.

422. Of these amounts, \$3,991,930 for the imports, and \$710,580 for the exports, represent the commerce with the United States. It appears from the preceding data that while the value of the total export trade of the Central American States for 1873 exceeded that of the total import trade by 65 per centum, the exports to the United States for that year are estimated at more than five times the imports. The aggregate trade with the United States for 1873 showed an increase of \$931,768 over that of 1872.\*

## CHINA.

A copy is herewith transmitted of a dispatch† from the diplomatic representative of this Government at Peking, inclosing a copy of the "Returns of Trade at the Treaty Ports" for the year 1873. It appears from these returns that the value of the net imports into China, during the year referred to, amounted to 73,992,903 taels,‡ and the exports to 77,540,919 taels—a decrease in the former of more than 800,000 taels, and in the latter of more than 6,000,000 taels from the previous year, reducing the balance in favor of the exports from 8,890,000 taels to 3,540,000 taels in one year. The imports into China from the United States, which have during late years suffered considerable decline, amounted, in 1873, to 271,163 taels. The fluctuation in these imports within the ten years ending with 1873 is reported as having been very great. Their value for one of the years referred to rose to as high a figure as 1,543,991 taels. The exports to the United States for the same year somewhat exceeded in value 8,400,000 taels. These exports are reported as having fluctuated, within the ten years already specified, between 6,316,130 and 13,279,988 taels. A decrease is announced in the importation of opium at the ports of Tien-tsin and Hankow, and is ascribed chiefly to the increase in the cultivation and manufacture of the native drug in the country beyond these ports. The estimated amount of opium grown in China is stated as being somewhat greater than that of the imported article, an estimate which makes the value of the opium consumed in the empire during the year 1873 to have amounted to 25,000,000 taels. A comparison of the opium-trade with the tea-trade discloses the fact that the value of the opium imported into China from India, in 1873, is to that of the entire export of tea from the former country, during the same period, nearly in the ratio of 12 to 13.

In conclusion, I beg to refer to the changes which occur in the new edition of the Consular Regulations§ respecting the commercial reports of consuls. It is hoped that the instruction to prepare reports for the year ending June 30, instead of September 30, will enable the Department to furnish later information from the more distant consulates than has hitherto been practicable.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

\* Dispatch No. 10 from Mr. George Williamson, minister resident in the Central American States.

† Dispatch No. 47 from Mr. S. Wells Williams, chargé d'affaires *ad interim* at Peking.

‡ 1 tael, pure silver, = \$1.61.

§ United States Consular Regulations, 1874, paragraphs 390, *seq.*

## CHILI.

No. 1.—Statement showing the value of imports into Chili, by countries, for the years 1872 and 1873.\*

Countries.	1872.	1873.
	<i>Pesos.†</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
France.....	7,851,014	6,742,790
England.....	15,452,466	18,475,116
Germany.....	2,815,133	4,167,928
Belgium.....	818,247	758,555
Holland.....	11,391	9,350
Spain.....	192,498	290,332
Portugal.....	2,298	9,425
Italy.....	209,409	268,957
China.....	19,845	127,644
Australia.....	22,986	
Polynesia.....	111,425	67,581
United States.....	1,572,645	2,094,246
Central America.....	171,687	148,469
Colombia.....	1,792	21,199
Ecuador.....	85,005	84,716
Pern.....	3,088,040	2,162,444
Bolivia.....	62,725	221,346
Brazil.....	837,063	777,543
Uruguay.....	59,995	4,043
Paraguay.....	47,246	36,412
Argentine Republic.....	1,193,910	1,396,892
Produce of fishery.....	31,108	64,439
	34,657,928	37,928,427

\* This and the subsequent tables of Chilian commerce are taken from the report of the Chilian bureau of commercial statistics.

† One peso = \$0.93 United States gold.

No. 2.—Statement showing the description and value of the principal articles of merchandise imported into Chili during the years 1872 and 1873.

Merchandise.	1872.	1873.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Brandy.....	283,327	329,316
Neat-cattle.....	713,872	838,340
Fancy goods.....	279,446	327,960
Sugar, ground, white and brown.....	925,667	1,082,655
Sugar, refined.....	2,379,253	2,593,179
Ladies' covering for the feet.....	308,564	338,944
Coals.....	418,483	1,006,529
Kerseymeres.....	672,599	772,330
Beer.....	164,857	220,175
Assorted shawls.....	197,471	222,108
Cigars.....	182,244	250,036
Assorted iron.....	208,785	230,571
Gas for lamps.....	97,252	901,816
White-cotton stuffs.....	1,843,087	1,209,739
Twilled-cotton stuffs.....	187,145	218,598
Stuffs for pantaloons.....	495,786	667,800
Woolen and cotton stuffs.....	610,804	749,797
Sackcloth.....	196,130	217,597
Silk stuffs.....	348,444	347,942
Fine jewelry.....	714,101	675,437
Lumber.....	440,507	516,278
Engines of all kinds for the use of industry.....	1,010,646	950,353
Assorted mercery.....	503,399	684,855
Merinos.....	216,818	301,980
Furniture.....	301,466	384,969
Cloths.....	228,477	243,569
Woolen kerchiefs.....	317,904	412,179
Bar-silver.....		372,019
Chintz.....	1,241,456	1,362,644
Assorted clothing.....	331,381	442,230
Empty bags.....	536,658	568,733
Tallow.....	304,083	284,566
Straw hats.....	283,006	269,825
Woolen hats.....	310,463	308,409

No. 2.—Statement showing the description and value of merchandise imported, &c.—Cont'd.

Merchandise.	1872.	1873.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Tobacco .....	543,485	667,308
Tea .....	125,603	220,275
Canvas .....	800,508	534,755
Assorted shag .....	217,996	237,914
Sperm and composition candles .....	139,130	383,842
White wine .....	209,776	254,981
Red wine .....	523,534	521,296
Paraguay tea .....	701,854	523,234
Sundry articles .....	20,515,487	22,892,603
	14,142,441	15,035,824
Total importation .....	34,657,928	37,928,427

No. 3.—Statement showing the value of exports from Chili, by countries, for the years 1872 and 1873.

Countries.	1872.	1873.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
France .....	4,755,371	1,194,469
England .....	18,664,179	19,396,289
Germany .....	196,036	481,307
Belgium .....	158,737	80,687
Italy .....	32,732	.....
Australia .....	9,917	.....
Portugal .....	650	.....
Cape of Good Hope .....	36,336	67,786
Polynesia .....	36,529	38,571
United States .....	580,981	1,887,640
Falkland Islands .....	.....	11,713
Central America .....	86,073	90,702
Colombia .....	111,460	128,216
Ecuador .....	308,100	165,650
Peru .....	7,516,657	7,493,399
Bolivia .....	3,458,806	5,850,683
Brazil .....	118,969	187,612
Uruguay .....	189,756	190,418
Argentine Republic .....	48,735	87,094
Ships' stores .....	618,434	1,525,835
Total .....	37,122,460	38,810,271

No. 4.—Statement showing the description and value of the principal exports from Chili for the years 1872 and 1873.

Articles.	1872.	1873.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Agricultural products:		
Wool .....	104,406	104,941
Neat-cattle .....	545,660	649,370
Mules .....	160,049	71,217
Fowls .....	65,344	50,221
Barley .....	1,232,317	1,347,363
Wax .....	79,080	56,449
Jerked beef .....	172,680	105,303
Chica .....	39,496	50,928
Bare hides .....	1,071,665	182,488
Vermicelli .....	89,804	84,534
Beans .....	34,887	610,462
Fresh fruit .....	134,407	108,945
Common sea-biscuit .....	165,641	129,563
Flour .....	1,951,609	2,108,313
Eggs .....	109,306	124,518
Common wool .....	658,246	481,765
Fresh vegetables .....	76,401	92,094
Linned .....	99,737	107,418
Lumber for building .....	437,822	427,376
Butter .....	91,718	75,114
Honey .....	175,465	97,409
Yucca .....	181,179	105,818
Potatoes .....	235,473	238,766

No. 4.—Statement showing the description and value of principal exports, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	1872.	1873.
<b>Agricultural products—Continued.</b>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Hay .....	257,354	251,917
Cheese .....	108,568	95,564
Silk-worm eggs .....	11,000	61,600
Sole-leather .....	416,964	202,819
Wheat .....	5,308,088	5,573,610
	<b>14,005,506</b>	<b>13,693,721</b>
Various products .....	940,901	581,537
Total of agricultural exports .....	<b>14,946,407</b>	<b>14,277,318</b>
<b>Manufactures:</b>		
Oil for lamps .....	16,161	49,159
Sundry .....	91,688	21,182
Assorted boots and shoes .....	108,073	76,612
Ox and horse carts .....	102,005	45,650
Floor-matting .....	14,625	22,384
Launches .....	40,810	42,940
Household furniture .....	35,514	32,230
Sails .....	23,300	20,000
	<b>432,176</b>	<b>313,157</b>
Various manufactures .....	292,008	153,236
Total of manufactures exported .....	<b>724,184</b>	<b>466,393</b>
<b>Mining products:</b>		
Lime .....	3,263	3,284
Pit-coal .....	527,623	276,441
Bar-copper .....	8,129,325	8,310,377
Worked copper .....	1,444	221
Rock-crystal .....	150	.....
Copper regulus .....	2,362,297	3,316,811
Copper and silver regulus .....	1,273,985	701,625
Copper and gold regulus .....	634	.....
Silver and lead regulus .....	24,119	.....
Gold, copper, and silver regulus .....	1,762,699	123,505
Gold and silver regulus .....	.....	6,051
Copper ores .....	1,696,890	430,733
Silver and copper ores .....	8,689	51,789
Copper and gold ores .....	1,837	488
Lead and silver ores .....	513	13,152
Silver ores .....	127,722	69,223
Silver and lead ores .....	39,017	45,272
Silver and gold ores .....	880	46
Cobalt ores .....	9,452	23,116
Gold ores .....	1,358	89
Lead ores .....	81,746	.....
Lead for cabinet .....	950	1,580
Gold bullion .....	81,823	.....
Old silver plate .....	543	.....
Cluster silver, and in bars .....	1,664,599	2,917,225
Argentiferous lead in bars .....	39,435	.....
Total of mining products .....	<b>17,839,993</b>	<b>16,291,098</b>
Other exports .....	<b>3,611,876</b>	<b>7,775,532</b>
Grand total .....	<b>37,122,460</b>	<b>38,810,971</b>

No. 5.—Summary of the import and export trade of Chili from 1844 to 1873.

Years.	Importation.	Exportation.	Total amount of importation and exportation.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1844.....	8,596,674	6,087,023	14,683,697
1845.....	9,104,764	7,601,523	16,706,287
1846.....	10,149,136	8,115,283	18,264,424
1847.....	10,068,849	8,442,085	18,510,934
1848.....	8,601,357	8,353,595	16,954,952
1849.....	10,732,840	10,603,447	21,336,287
1850.....	11,728,193	12,426,269	24,214,462
1851.....	15,884,972	12,146,391	28,031,363
1852.....	15,347,332	14,087,556	29,434,888
1853.....	11,553,696	12,132,779	23,692,475
1854.....	17,428,299	14,527,156	31,955,455
1855.....	18,433,287	19,180,589	37,613,876
1856.....	19,604,041	18,159,522	37,763,563
1857.....	20,196,968	19,778,150	39,975,118
1858.....	18,186,292	18,335,442	36,521,734
1859.....	18,395,654	19,559,254	37,954,908
1860.....	22,171,506	23,451,279	47,622,785
1861.....	16,676,314	20,349,634	37,025,948
1862.....	17,226,655	21,994,432	39,221,087
1863.....	20,487,517	20,118,552	40,606,069
1864.....	18,807,365	27,242,853	46,110,218
1865.....	21,240,976	25,712,623	46,953,599
1866.....	18,757,345	26,680,510	45,437,855
1867.....	24,863,473	30,686,930	55,550,403
1868.....	25,839,801	29,518,817	55,358,618
1869.....	27,239,218	27,725,772	54,965,996
1870.....	28,224,139	26,975,819	55,199,958
1871.....	26,631,880	31,981,693	58,613,573
1872.....	34,657,928	37,122,460	71,780,388
1873.....	37,928,427	38,810,271	76,738,698
Total.....	565,067,898	599,914,020	1,164,981,918

No. 6.—Principal merchandise exchanged between Chili and other countries.

France :	
Importation .....	Brandy, fancy goods, refined sugar, dressed calf-skins, patent-leather calf-skins, assorted boots and shoes, linen and cotton shirts, carriages, kerseymere, assorted shawls, glass ware, drugs, twilled-cotton stuffs, cotton thread, woolen and cotton stuffs, cotton stuffs for pantaloons, silk stuffs, fine jewelry, printed books, assorted hardware, merinos, furniture, cloths, woolen kerchiefs, printing and blotting paper, pianos, porcelain, ready-made clothes, silk ware, hats of all kinds, Morocco leather, white and red wines, and pickles.
Exportation .....	Quilley-bark, wax, cowhides, bar-copper, copper and silver regulus, linseed, flour, common and merino wool, honey, cluster and bar silver, sole-leather, and wheat.
Belgium :	
Importation .....	Refined sugar, kerseymere, iron nails, glass ware, twilled-cotton stuffs, woolen and cotton stuffs, sperm and composition candles.
Exportation .....	Bar-copper, common wool, linseed, honey, and wheat.
Holland :	
Importation .....	Rice, refined sugar, cigars, sperm and composition candles.
Germany :	
Importation .....	Rice, refined sugar, fancy goods, dressed calf-skins, brins, kerseymere, beer, assorted shawls, cigars, fringes, glass ware, drugs, flannel, woolen and cotton stuffs, cotton stuffs for pantaloons, fine jewelry, woolen thread, cotton stockings, hardware, household furniture, cloths, woolen kerchiefs, pianos, chintz, ready-made clothes, and composition candles.
Exportation .....	Salt meat, wax, cowhides, bar-copper, copper regulus, common wool, linseed, copper and silver ores, silver ore, cluster and bar silver, and sole-leather.
England :	
Importation .....	Brandy, linseed-oil, steel, alpaca, rice, fancy goods, refined sugar, quicksilver, rough and Lancashire baize, dressed calf-skins, brins, assorted boots and shoes, linen and cotton shirts, pit-coal, kerseymere, ale and porter, shawls, brown linen, iron nails, bar-copper, mattress-ticking, glass ware, damask-cotton, twilled-cotton stuffs, drugs, flannel, iron, tools for artisans and agriculture, cotton thread, cotton stuffs, woolen and cotton stuffs, woolen stuffs, silk stuffs, sack-cloths, fine jewelry, brass, printed books, timber, engines for industry, sewing-machines, machinery, cotton stockings, hardware, merino, muslins, household furniture, cloths, woolen kerchiefs, smoking-paper, rock-powder, chintz, caustic, soda, tea, canvas, and shag.
Exportation .....	Anis, barley, wax, bar-copper, copper regulus, copper and silver regulus, copper ores, cluster and bar silver, and other mining produce, flour, common wool, linseed, honey, luts, sole-leather, and wheat.
Spain :	
Importation .....	Cigars, smoking-paper, and Havana tobacco.
Italy :	
Importation .....	Olive-oil, rice, stained paper, blotting-paper, letter-paper, writing-paper, white and red wines.
Exportation .....	Wheat.

No. 6.—*Principal merchandise exchanged between Chili and other countries—Continued.*

China :	
Importation .....	Rice, silk ribbons and stuffs, household furniture, flock-silk, kerchiefs, and tea.
United States :	
Importation .....	Quicksilver, refined sugar, salt meat, iron nails, drugs, gas for lamps, tools for artisans and agriculture, timber, engines, hardware, cane-bottom chairs, and Virginia tobacco.
Exportation .....	Pit-coal, bar-copper, cowhides, linseed, common wool, nuts, clover-seed, copper ore, cluster and bar silver.
Central America :	
Importation .....	Indigo and coffee.
Exportation .....	Flour.
Colombia :	
Importation .....	Straw hats.
Exportation .....	Flour.
Ecuador :	
Importation .....	Cocoa, coffee, Guavaquil canes, and straw hats.
Exportation .....	Coquitos, vermicelli, and flour.
Brazil :	
Importation .....	Crushed sugar, white and brown ; coffee, and Paraguay tea.
Exportation .....	Flour and wheat.
Peru :	
Importation .....	Rice, ground ; sugar, white, brown and refined ; cocoa, coffee, chancaca, cigars, and straw hats.
Exportation .....	Bran, neat-cattle, sheep, horses, mules, fowls, pit-coal, barley, jerked beef, grape-cider, small cocoa-nuts, beans, pease, grease, flour, eggs, hams, fresh vegetables, timber, maize, hogs grease, butter, nuts, potatoes, hay, cluster and bar copper, cheese, sole-leather, wheat, provisions, white and red wines, and sundry manufactured articles.
Bolivia :	
Importation .....	Copper and silver ores.
Exportation .....	Bran, brandy, neat-cattle, sheep, horses, mules, fowls, charcoal, pit-coal, beer, grape-cider, vermicelli, fresh fruit, ship biscuits, grease, flour, soap, fresh-vegetables, timber, maize, butter, nuts, potatoes, hay, cheese, red wine, and sundry manufactured articles.
Uruguay :	
Importation .....	Tallow and Paraguay tea.
Exportation .....	Barley, beans, flour, nuts, potatoes, clover-seed, and wheat.
Argentine Republic :	
Importation .....	Neat-cattle, grease, tallow, and Tarija tobacco.
Exportation .....	Flour, nationalized goods, and wheat.
Polynesia :	
Importation .....	Cocoa-nut oil.
Exportation .....	Flour and wheat.
Australia :	
Importation .....	Pit-coal and timber.
Exportation .....	Flour and wheat.

No. 7.—*Statement showing the arrivals and departures of vessels at all ports of Chili during the year 1873.*

Flag.	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British.....	2, 625	2, 811, 673	2, 599	2, 800, 290
French.....	173	145, 216	175	145, 268
German.....	154	78, 881	152	77, 290
Italian.....	135	49, 448	130	45, 327
Russian.....	2	1, 255	2	1, 255
Swedish.....	10	3, 852	9	3, 320
Norwegian.....	9	3, 395	12	5, 951
Belgian.....	4	2, 459	6	3, 647
Danish.....	7	3, 678	7	3, 572
Dutch.....	9	3, 423	9	3, 423
North American.....	429	128, 584	411	121, 262
Polynesian.....	4	701	3	229
Salvadorian.....	24	9, 102	19	8, 282
Colombian.....	3	1, 710	3	1, 710
Guatemalan.....	390	138, 743	387	133, 035
Nicaraguan.....	484	130, 255	477	126, 614
Peruvian.....	46	19, 011	44	17, 670
Bolivian.....	2	275	1	140
Uruguayan.....	134	28, 098	134	28, 098
Chilian.....	1, 293	501, 450	1, 280	492, 593
Total.....	5, 937	4, 059, 809	5, 860	4, 018, 976

## COMPARISON.

In the year 1872.....	5, 318	3, 304, 840	5, 269	3, 280, 255
In the year 1873.....	5, 937	4, 059, 809	5, 860	4, 018, 976
<i>Increase in 1873.</i> .....	619	755, 469	591	733, 721



## DENMARK.

No. 8.—Statement showing the principal exports and imports of Denmark during the fiscal year 1873-'74.\*

Articles.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	<i>Rix-dollars.†</i>	<i>Rix-dollars.</i>	<i>Rix-dollars.</i>
Fresh and salt fish and oysters .....	1, 128, 130	2, 174, 643	3, 302, 773
Other animals, alive or slaughtered .....	23, 742, 021	3, 788, 249	27, 530, 270
Meat .....	16, 426, 695	3, 596, 381	20, 023, 076
Wool .....	1, 904, 013	943, 285	2, 847, 298
Leather and skins .....	2, 467, 145	3, 260, 901	5, 728, 046
Cereals .....	21, 508, 278	4, 483, 050	25, 991, 328
Fruit .....	152, 378	1, 165, 136	1, 317, 514
Cocoa .....	7, 424	91, 866	99, 290
Coffee and chicory .....	5, 437, 688	10, 479, 602	15, 917, 290
Rice .....	834, 174	1, 889, 863	2, 724, 037
Tea .....	217, 240	772, 396	989, 645
Sugar .....	1, 132, 666	7, 166, 455	8, 299, 121
Spices .....	41, 454	368, 596	410, 050
Wine, spirits, and beer .....	452, 683	1, 503, 360	1, 956, 043
Tobacco, raw and manufactured .....	201, 044	1, 921, 183	2, 122, 227
Lumber .....	250, 832	6, 802, 866	7, 053, 698
Wood, manufactured .....	196, 308	1, 233, 878	1, 430, 186
Oils, (petroleum, &c.) .....	460, 461	1, 733, 457	2, 193, 918
Metals, crude .....	129, 277	1, 336, 061	1, 465, 338
manufactured .....	959, 448	10, 510, 086	11, 469, 534
Coal .....	891, 392	7, 920, 361	8, 811, 753
Salts .....	16, 198	337, 172	353, 370
Clay and stones, crude .....	315, 517	1, 942, 672	2, 258, 189
manufactured .....	134, 319	833, 044	967, 363
Glass .....	105, 031	861, 659	966, 690
Colors and dye-stuffs .....	116, 387	1, 230, 301	1, 346, 688
Textiles of silk, linen, and cotton .....	1, 468, 189	18, 418, 308	19, 886, 497
Other merchandise .....	4, 769, 114	19, 299, 617	24, 068, 731
Total .....	85, 525, 515	115, 364, 448	200, 889, 963

\* This and tables Nos. 9 and 10 are translated from the official report of the Danish bureau of statistics, furnished by Mr. M. J. Cramer, minister resident at Copenhagen.

† 1 rix-dollar = \$0.5423.

No. 9.—Statement showing the value of the exports and imports of Denmark by countries for the fiscal year 1873-'74.

Countries whither or whence.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	<i>Rix-dollars.</i>	<i>Rix-dollars.</i>	<i>Rix-dollars.</i>
Antilles .....	26, 504	1, 460, 106	1, 486, 610
Belgium .....	1, 287, 418	1, 416, 655	2, 704, 073
Brazil .....	20, 533	5, 218, 217	5, 238, 750
Danish dependencies .....	1, 708, 586	2, 926, 607	4, 635, 193
England .....	28, 040, 975	30, 516, 162	58, 557, 137
France .....	191, 876	3, 263, 085	3, 454, 961
Germany .....	34, 312, 519	36, 893, 226	71, 205, 745
Holland .....	663, 464	3, 452, 570	4, 116, 034
Norway .....	6, 587, 591	5, 079, 497	11, 667, 088
Russia .....	334, 217	4, 631, 253	4, 965, 470
Sweden .....	10, 957, 667	11, 344, 438	22, 302, 105
United States .....	134, 891	1, 709, 694	1, 844, 515
All other countries .....	1, 259, 274	7, 453, 008	8, 712, 282
Total .....	85, 525, 515	115, 364, 448	200, 889, 963

No. 10.—Statement showing the navigation of Denmark for the fiscal years 1869-70 to 1873-74, inclusive.

	ENTERED.									
	1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Number.	Cargoes.	Number.	Cargoes.	Number.	Cargoes.	Number.	Cargoes.	Number.	Cargoes.
Coasting trade:		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
Sailing-vessels	14,286	159,159	16,362	175,844	16,402	177,717	16,975	181,496	16,990	197,300
Steamers	6,348	292,657	6,292	143,474	6,015	135,810	6,791	148,736	6,545	172,450
Total	21,174	361,816	22,654	319,318	22,417	313,527	23,766	330,232	23,535	369,750
Foreign commerce:										
Sailing-vessels	14,625	601,203	14,851	607,061	15,717	675,170	15,885	679,374	15,379	686,393
Steamers	3,740	134,152	3,006	138,183	3,972	179,546	4,024	179,039	5,899	246,938
Total	18,425	735,355	18,475	745,264	19,689	854,716	20,809	858,403	21,978	933,330
From—										
Faroe Isles and Greenland	99	7,029	107	7,980	103	7,593	130	9,655	94	6,946
Danish Antilles	10	2,650	10	2,437	30	6,583	5	2,019	7	2,248
Sweden	5,825	141,171	6,371	159,218	6,882	171,810	7,531	184,095	8,131	176,247
Norway	2,872	64,172	2,412	69,197	2,355	74,720	2,438	74,932	2,176	68,684
Schleswig-Holstein	4,773	48,342	4,038	37,848	4,497	51,350	4,518	50,036	4,511	52,198
Hamburg, and Bremen	613	14,915	583	11,313	964	18,032	927	17,519	1,180	31,347
Prussia	253	32,364	743	27,471	743	35,793	940	33,702	1,164	57,396
Necklenburg	30	150	18	95	15	9	30	115	109	10
Russia	343	34,466	321	31,313	280	28,670	381	37,804	339	48,309
England	2,697	344,729	2,871	350,808	2,005	411,512	3,015	393,603	3,023	438,818
Holland	118	6,201	110	6,899	124	10,311	107	9,107	127	11,976
Belgium	38	3,354	37	5,376	21	1,473	30	2,460	35	3,241
France	51	3,948	87	4,352	28	4,433	37	4,700	62	7,166
Italy	43	732	45	813	20	313	29	760	32	728
Spain	27	1,437	30	1,367	49	5,099	38	2,807	42	4,434
Portugal	53	5,621	55	5,969	40	3,665	40	4,012	47	4,425
European Turkey					1	282				
The North Sea, the Baltic Sea, Grande Pêche.	576	3,510	521	4,066	529	4,088	610	9,608	79	1,641
Transatlantic ports	64	15,734	66	15,122	73	10,500	73	21,161	94	27,393



## FRANCE.

No. 11.—Statement showing the value of general imports into, and exports from, France for the years 1871 and 1872.\*

From and to—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
	Million francs.	Million francs.	Million francs.	Million francs.
Africa, west coast.....	15.6	27.3	5.1	11.5
other ports.....	5.0	6.4	1.3	1.9
Algeria.....	80.3	140.3	132.3	157.1
Alsace-Lorraine.....		153.9		
Austria.....	30.0	46.1	2.8	12.5
Australia.....		3.0	2.0	1.4
Belgium.....	525.6	502.8	426.0	505.9
Barbary States.....	27.4	29.4	10.7	13.5
Brazil.....	61.2	66.7	62.1	96.1
Bolivia.....				0.3
China.....	31.7	122.5	1.8	27.6
Chili.....	18.2	22.5	29.5	54.8
Cochin China and Siam.....	6.6	4.3	3.9	7.8
Denmark.....	2.2	1.0	3.5	5.3
Danish West Indies.....	0.5	0.3	6.4	11.9
Ecuador.....	2.3	0.2	2.1	3.7
Egypt.....	54.7	54.1	39.0	56.6
French possessions:				
Saint Pierre, Miquelon, and Grande Pêche.....	23.9	28.6	6.3	7.8
Martinique.....	23.4	22.9	19.9	27.1
Guadeloupe.....	27.3	22.7	17.2	21.0
Guiana.....	0.8	0.4	4.9	5.1
India.....	7.6	11.0	0.6	0.9
Germany.....	173.4	291.3	219.1	453.9
Great Britain.....	902.2	794.8	896.8	1,220.5
British possessions in America.....	6.7	5.4	11.2	14.7
British possessions in Africa.....	19.1	16.3	10.0	13.0
British possessions on the Mediterranean.....	3.6	4.5	5.8	9.3
British possessions in India.....	62.3	114.2	10.6	9.7
Greece.....	6.3	8.6	11.9	18.4
Guatemala.....	1.6	1.6	4.1	5.1
Hayti.....	19.1	30.2	7.4	14.0
Italy.....	480.1	444.7	195.1	337.5
Japan.....	27.9	51.8	4.3	19.7
Mexico.....	5.3	7.6	15.3	22.6
Netherlands.....	49.2	39.3	40.0	39.9
Dutch possessions in America.....	0.5	0.9	2.1	3.9
Dutch possessions in India.....	4.8	3.9	1.6	3.0
New Granada.....	3.8	11.2	17.1	35.7
Norway.....	19.3	23.4	4.0	11.7
Oceanica, other islands in.....	0.5	0.4	2.1	3.6
Peru.....	29.2	24.4	42.6	59.5
Portugal.....	13.3	14.0	14.0	22.3
Réunion.....	16.1	24.6	10.1	13.0
Russia.....	249.3	152.5	35.4	48.3
Rio de la Plata.....	65.8	106.0	56.7	123.1
Sainte Marie, Mayotte et Nossi-Bé.....	2.5	3.0	0.2	0.6
Senegal.....	13.3	10.9	14.8	17.5
Spain.....	128.2	149.8	148.5	175.5
Spanish possessions in America.....	13.4	28.9	17.3	32.7
Spanish possessions in the Philippines.....	0.8	3.7		0.1
Sweden.....	96.9	25.2	5.3	10.9
Switzerland.....	210.8	378.7	238.8	374.8
Turkey.....	193.1	186.7	80.6	119.8
United States.....	194.2	210.7	346.7	423.8
Uruguay.....	25.4	50.5	25.8	55.9
Venezuela.....	8.5	12.2	3.2	6.5
Waifs and salvages.....	0.6	3.3		
Coal for steamships.....			2.1	1.6
Total.....	3,853.4	4,501.6	3,278.0	4,756.6

\* This and tables Nos. 12 and 13 are translated from the official report of the French standing committee of values.

No. 12.—Statement showing the tonnage of vessels which entered into, and cleared from, France, with cargoes, during the years 1871 and 1872.

From and to—	1871.		1872.	
	French.	Foreign.	French.	Foreign.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Algeria .....	758, 452	15, 578	1, 055, 548	27, 814
Other French possessions .....	216, 949	8, 577	221, 830	7, 288
Australia .....	1, 478	499	1, 957	.....
Austria .....	3, 049	87, 841	1, 586	114, 098
Belgium .....	51, 493	64, 803	52, 598	64, 412
Brazil .....	54, 117	52, 382	74, 890	65, 596
Burma .....	.....	.....	815	569
Barbary States, (Tunisia, Tripoli, and Morocco) .....	58, 671	10, 981	41, 173	6, 098
Africa, western coast from Morocco to Cape of Good Hope, not including Senegal .....	42, 537	8, 793	45, 575	19, 427
Other countries in Africa, including Madagascar .....	15, 430	.....	13, 484	.....
China .....	41, 320	.....	78, 006	.....
Cochin China and the Kingdom of Siam .....	9, 818	1, 914	7, 836	1, 246
Chili .....	31, 834	14, 702	55, 113	29, 017
Denmark .....	1, 212	10, 315	1, 317	8, 546
Danish possessions in America Saint Thomas .....	1, 731	32, 032	3, 379	44, 710
Egypt .....	115, 769	37, 255	129, 530	51, 943
Ecuador .....	2, 629	1, 310	1, 214	2, 200
Germany .....	51, 566	224, 799	53, 187	356, 966
Great Britain .....	675, 397	3, 558, 154	844, 460	3, 790, 068
British possessions on the Mediterranean .....	8, 486	5, 923	6, 090	6, 091
British possessions in South America—Guiana .....	7, 508	7, 665	8, 541	4, 863
British possessions in India .....	46, 526	46, 019	28, 529	41, 053
British possessions in Africa .....	57, 748	11, 508	62, 113	11, 235
British possessions in North America .....	2, 537	20, 392	6, 913	8, 629
Greece, including the Isles of the Archipelago .....	456	11, 815	610	14, 817
Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras .....	2, 852	297	2, 934	1, 456
Haiti and San Domingo .....	27, 460	11, 499	42, 628	16, 172
Italy .....	387, 728	563, 008	352, 291	576, 342
Japan .....	17, 157	525	12, 869	729
Mexico .....	47, 012	2, 132	52, 195	2, 630
Netherlands .....	5, 221	104, 172	14, 004	90, 271
Dutch possessions in America, Guiana, Saint Eustache, and Curacao .....	235	1, 833	335	695
Dutch possessions in India .....	1, 977	733	3, 406	891
New Granada .....	17, 925	1, 980	36, 768	1, 605
Norway .....	42, 369	110, 172	60, 889	151, 017
Oman .....	2, 951	941	6, 312	.....
Portugal, including Cape Verde Islands, Madeira, and Azores .....	26, 397	18, 093	57, 428	23, 078
Persia .....	36, 510	130, 020	47, 444	119, 128
Russia on the Baltic and White Sea .....	25, 007	140, 551	42, 014	103, 827
Russia on the Black Sea .....	6, 536	365, 664	1, 205	214, 516
Rio de la Plata .....	127, 197	54, 498	180, 840	66, 371
Sweden .....	29, 445	198, 405	39, 123	250, 601
Spain, including the Canary Islands and Balearics .....	84, 133	179, 906	169, 423	245, 744
Spanish possessions in America, Cuba, Porto Rico, &c. .....	3, 628	34, 094	9, 721	73, 499
Spanish possessions in the Philippines .....	.....	369	753	987
Turkey, including the Isles of the Archipelago .....	203, 329	212, 468	222, 645	158, 745
United States .....	102, 383	401, 018	126, 154	575, 774
Uruguay .....	36, 989	29, 148	53, 936	33, 903
Venezuela .....	7, 254	10, 830	12, 421	15, 920
Fisheries .....	114, 119	.....	126, 033	.....
Total .....	3, 610, 666	6, 823, 513	4, 489, 955	7, 400, 956
Grand total .....	10, 434, 179		11, 890, 911	

No. 13.—Statement showing the number and tonnage of American vessels entered into and cleared from France, with cargoes, in 1872.

From and to—	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United States .....	154	120, 423	39	23, 857
England .....	2	545	1	315
Austria .....	1	469	.....	.....
Spain .....	.....	.....	2	1, 202
Italy .....	1	315	3	1, 239
India, British .....	2	2, 687	.....	.....
Brazil .....	1	261	.....	.....
Rio de la Plata .....	.....	.....	1	499
Persia .....	8	11, 808	.....	.....
Spanish America .....	1	977	11	4, 820
Guiana .....	.....	.....	1	307
Gondolape .....	.....	.....	1	466
Total .....	170	137, 484	59	32, 705

No. 14.\*—Value of total imports from, and of total exports to, the various foreign countries and

Countries.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
FOREIGN.						
Russian northern ports :	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports .....	9,683,575	11,082,798	8,360,521	10,328,153	9,292,004	11,437,557
Exports .....	5,741,473	4,969,796	5,321,771	3,232,369	4,838,080	5,713,104
Southern ports :						
Imports .....	3,864,580	5,118,700	4,462,167	4,772,906	3,127,259	3,275,073
Exports .....	615,455	477,083	444,059	509,163	448,549	373,274
Sweden and Norway :						
Imports .....	3,529,659	4,354,305	3,571,925	3,804,189	4,463,162	5,099,340
Exports .....	1,424,240	1,571,386	1,750,523	1,577,292	1,846,231	2,248,958
Denmark proper and Iceland :						
Imports .....	12,523,036	12,575,958	1,371,933	1,431,171	1,625,294	1,728,203
Exports .....	1933,454	1916,017	920,010	964,482	1,056,028	1,458,441
Danish West Indies :						
Imports .....	194,822	66,997	379,204	75,398	160,352	121,139
Exports .....	677,557	678,138	719,532	767,649	731,633	763,407
Germany :						
Imports .....	10,489,396	15,444,845	14,117,183	15,083,238	14,422,207	15,149,880
Exports .....	16,059,316	18,696,988	19,384,336	20,051,803	23,229,961	24,823,675
Holland :						
Imports .....	6,712,585	8,256,690	7,692,895	7,863,031	8,661,119	11,660,180
Exports .....	8,159,186	9,752,962	10,989,331	10,641,103	12,664,018	14,053,161
Java and other possessions in the Indian seas :						
Imports .....	250,321	349,319	191,203	96,026	22,417	16,749
Exports .....	1,150,779	1,431,697	1,096,004	780,882	655,170	801,911
Belgium :						
Imports .....	3,532,891	4,079,245	3,817,800	4,876,212	5,174,221	6,410,954
Exports .....	3,703,546	3,964,670	4,914,359	4,550,152	5,059,722	5,979,754
France :						
Imports .....	16,870,858	17,774,037	17,896,646	21,675,516	24,025,717	25,640,733
Exports .....	9,561,956	12,701,372	17,427,271	21,765,669	23,294,566	23,825,403
Algeria :						
Imports .....	5,212	1,572	30,322	47,264	104,204	137,467
Exports .....	21,980	43,754	20,955	47,126	13,767	12,244
Possessions in Senegambia :						
Imports .....				2	6	
Exports .....	10,891	877	4,017	11,389	5,031	7,462
Possessions in India :						
Imports .....	24,653	110,625	79,752	166,176	117,036	117,987
Exports .....		1,472				
Portugal :						
Imports .....	1,510,740	1,880,149	1,962,899	2,040,396	2,333,809	2,202,506
Exports .....	1,671,072	2,041,236	2,356,105	1,888,225	2,658,268	2,475,354
Azores and Madeira :						
Imports .....	285,457	398,633	434,524	363,816	338,923	359,313
Exports .....	106,100	167,387	164,623	159,887	169,467	205,941
Spain :						
Imports .....	3,285,394	3,991,730	4,458,373	3,766,437	4,844,324	5,879,705
Exports .....	2,125,586	2,623,291	3,386,434	3,778,398	4,481,047	3,845,360
Canary Islands :						
Imports .....	177,999	118,715	174,347	164,754	147,404	127,437
Exports .....	144,714	141,670	132,460	152,766	141,333	176,886
Fernando Po :						
Imports .....	8,767	24,054	25,607	14,030	22,325	26,248
Exports .....	6,858	24,574	15,049	17,802	32,314	19,005
West India Islands :						
Imports .....	3,498,707	3,288,116	4,271,793	4,231,083	4,276,049	6,305,735
Exports .....	1,752,660	1,609,696	1,460,269	1,966,300	2,225,383	3,176,128
Philippine Islands :						
Imports .....	756,776	606,792	846,369	708,866	1,392,198	854,435
Exports .....	690,690	679,320	791,988	408,890	576,080	790,088
Italy, (exclusive of Venetia in 1859 and 1860 :)						
Imports .....	2,582,578	2,748,521	3,008,010	3,602,875	2,783,617	2,693,182
Exports .....	4,392,313	5,277,720	7,023,363	6,297,184	7,602,957	6,937,029
Austrian Territories, (including Venetia in 1859 and 1860 :)						
Imports .....	968,597	986,364	718,100	795,280	454,042	369,225
Exports .....	1,027,350	1,488,098	1,564,845	1,170,941	1,245,235	1,060,017
Greece :						
Imports .....	696,352	677,341	789,544	797,568	980,435	5910,924
Exports .....	305,596	374,211	324,196	314,197	388,891	797,075

\* Tables Nos. 14 to 18 are derived from the official returns of the statistical and commercial department including the Ionian Islands

BRITAIN.

*British possessions. (The exports in this table include British, foreign, and colonial produce.)*

1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
13,349,801	13,352,516	11,821,289	12,219,137	11,045,128	13,365,943	13,700,431	11,764,443	13,660,041
5,075,920	6,337,034	6,504,202	6,333,345	8,387,506	8,554,271	8,171,253	7,377,288	8,920,498
1,033,896	6,272,164	10,463,637	7,832,690	5,629,388	7,195,184	10,030,944	12,555,890	7,529,290
394,529	578,542	746,499	873,610	1,266,103	1,516,322	1,760,987	2,091,684	2,624,733
1,654,056	5,613,215	6,477,865	6,215,346	6,353,545	8,590,893	7,567,142	9,091,307	10,626,777
1,033,675	2,660,064	2,458,376	2,174,564	2,502,948	3,218,171	3,432,111	4,854,837	6,972,999
1,394,267	2,991,909	2,588,921	2,470,398	2,236,952	3,053,485	2,553,562	3,618,337	3,571,139
1,560,216	1,474,599	1,562,960	1,765,560	1,830,067	2,329,319	2,049,227	2,374,946	3,054,688
143,877	107,993	194,830	74,347	64,851	17,007	34,639	43,567	10,454
701,594	765,521	594,270	304,313	440,492	774,046	527,600	479,115	370,006
14,611,867	19,068,587	18,906,913	18,173,079	18,354,014	15,404,218	19,263,319	19,231,873	19,926,451
23,153,262	25,105,111	29,868,172	32,309,929	32,071,519	23,065,534	34,493,772	43,150,207	36,709,419
12,413,404	11,768,913	10,822,328	11,390,924	12,739,207	14,315,717	13,970,036	13,108,473	13,272,444
14,900,949	14,877,733	14,948,824	16,698,827	17,383,433	17,303,845	22,099,144	24,336,156	24,578,380
226	8,152	13,773	75,290	294,697	259,846	470,224	733,281	436,163
931,559	1,730,997	1,349,223	860,381	664,352	902,642	848,364	771,822	774,673
7,354,845	7,906,867	7,555,202	8,253,045	9,391,403	11,247,864	13,573,274	13,211,044	13,075,186
6,896,157	6,782,573	7,381,002	8,396,059	8,912,978	8,949,154	12,815,735	13,099,927	14,230,511
31,025,231	37,016,754	33,734,803	33,896,327	31,521,380	37,607,514	29,848,488	41,803,444	43,339,234
25,253,672	26,597,429	23,022,420	23,514,183	23,277,222	21,962,999	33,328,360	28,299,445	30,196,168
90,505	48,405	33,357	37,076	77,689	230,571	443,807	358,618	438,784
12,363	15,743	27,626	23,728	27,737	127,224	121,970	91,659	65,565
11,134	11,045	345	790	9,053	3,388	12,046	12,164	18,450
43,633	45,255	22,779	72,593	53,967	64,284	64,106	35,637	32,663
2,471,801	2,517,828	2,384,541	2,253,095	2,664,257	3,022,508	3,840,869	4,119,363	4,329,806
2,550,653	2,389,600	2,119,875	1,850,804	2,163,473	2,253,091	2,199,730	2,677,308	3,338,033
372,433	400,601	375,647	458,031	383,698	369,797	454,420	424,229	331,288
102,946	226,929	196,473	187,000	180,655	193,126	178,950	210,423	522,144
4,789,277	5,533,133	6,068,318	6,591,021	6,346,741	6,067,018	7,759,441	9,316,820	10,973,231
3,015,458	3,143,057	2,985,706	2,757,510	2,770,794	3,113,751	3,983,011	4,309,307	4,527,817
229,394	393,639	521,746	453,295	481,157	431,797	604,113	431,118	430,898
216,543	293,785	296,324	212,860	237,293	250,356	214,550	244,505	252,873
26,648	34,237	41,251	24,560	31,293	36,905	20,681	22,947	54,898
11,206	14,500	19,219	23,366	20,806	23,012	16,376	19,151	30,324
5,063,639	2,961,232	4,267,684	4,830,215	4,823,331	5,362,339	2,632,085	5,231,543	5,109,259
2,227,022	2,413,368	2,388,927	2,810,832	1,206,390	2,820,411	3,214,539	3,475,280	3,154,357
1,233,904	1,196,557	760,214	1,714,619	1,406,892	1,197,945	1,391,254	1,376,085	1,420,069
298,604	231,074	1,061,053	992,823	864,628	766,376	487,032	410,718	439,174
2,294,233	3,225,335	3,106,734	4,024,311	3,998,165	3,843,605	4,624,279	4,159,161	3,831,091
4,245,665	6,921,354	5,825,442	5,968,737	7,240,169	6,283,277	7,666,154	7,713,828	8,571,667
677,581	1,369,831	1,903,660	2,029,310	2,276,806	1,104,662	1,238,428	911,607	869,433
661,776	1,056,549	1,123,114	1,243,045	1,593,265	2,073,920	2,085,143	1,946,077	1,815,463
11,071,645	5,979,598	51,246,683	51,147,581	51,526,069	51,279,325	52,030,970	51,998,153	1,736,643
1,126,820	941,339	1,021,841	1,071,062	1,078,909	1,033,693	880,504	1,044,657	1,107,700

From the British Board of Trade.  
ended to Greece June 1, 1864.

† Including the Duchies.

‡ Excluding the Duchies.

No. 14.—*Value of total imports from, and of total exports to, the*

Countries.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
FOREIGN—Continued.						
Turkey:	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports .....	2,813,194	3,253,245	3,714,317	4,387,251	5,424,793	5,924,708
Exports .....	4,680,946	5,256,566	3,988,519	4,467,040	7,062,354	7,702,093
Wallachia and Moldavia:						
Imports .....	1,007,506	2,252,245	1,123,290	633,524	634,738	381,607
Exports .....	127,921	201,273	196,438	220,431	182,803	197,045
Egypt:						
Imports .....	8,572,311	10,347,642	8,398,493	12,225,783	16,495,582	19,602,235
Exports .....	2,341,693	2,598,912	2,398,479	2,550,052	4,511,383	6,195,910
Morocco:						
Imports .....	283,562	280,424	498,688	434,071	427,834	272,243
Exports .....	114,868	214,510	187,726	212,148	235,236	224,542
United States:						
Imports .....	34,294,042	44,727,202	49,389,584	27,715,157	19,572,010	17,922,678
Exports .....	24,417,892	22,907,681	11,925,683	19,173,907	19,696,785	20,183,566
Mexico:						
Imports .....	380,509	491,221	347,529	619,508	2,294,337	3,129,334
Exports .....	647,352	538,949	652,862	816,870	1,748,782	2,232,525
Central America:						
Imports .....	286,884	224,896	313,869	492,340	485,918	427,304
Exports .....	232,378	196,091	176,517	172,246	146,447	232,921
Haiti and San Domingo:						
Imports .....	112,400	123,067	137,471	151,719	276,610	251,210
Exports .....	204,395	417,072	310,555	479,842	545,192	459,876
New Granada, (United States of Colombia):						
Imports .....	562,124	555,190	433,060	811,304	774,311	1,684,720
Exports .....	781,243	854,500	837,426	826,083	1,615,636	2,119,169
Venezuela:						
Imports .....	21,036	24,940	24,556	9,397	23,767	180,954
Exports .....	326,848	327,357	434,086	229,991	411,940	493,436
Ecuador:						
Imports .....	3,501	107,033	81,892	95,023	68,608	26,965
Exports .....	23,474	76,271	156,916	1,076	10,060	5,829
Brazil:						
Imports .....	2,828,770	2,269,180	2,631,480	4,414,187	4,491,000	7,021,121
Exports .....	3,840,904	4,571,308	4,690,875	3,860,342	4,082,641	6,369,343
Uruguay:						
Imports .....	711,105	867,328	639,717	992,328	1,220,629	1,099,271
Exports .....	714,000	944,002	602,087	467,668	549,042	1,006,554
Argentine Republic:						
Imports .....	1,663,792	1,097,755	1,471,649	1,133,071	1,239,651	1,186,215
Exports .....	957,743	1,820,935	1,403,227	869,292	1,348,122	1,782,099
Chili:						
Imports .....	1,969,547	2,586,217	2,416,895	2,863,434	2,288,862	3,162,341
Exports .....	1,510,176	1,737,929	1,380,533	979,344	1,474,040	1,720,586
Peru:						
Imports .....	1,645,002	2,581,142	3,169,552	2,394,092	3,565,328	2,655,431
Exports .....	896,030	1,428,172	1,221,018	836,365	1,055,065	1,354,858
China:						
Imports* .....	9,014,310	9,323,764	8,932,581	11,982,374	12,897,403	12,792,001
Exports .....	2,574,825	2,915,542	3,161,918	2,072,185	2,540,201	3,220,822
Japan:						
Imports .....	96,983	167,511	538,687	591,885	1,283,631	1,423,819
Exports .....	3,198	2	43,631	254	125,628	667,015
Western coast of Africa:†						
Imports .....	1,517,177	1,776,565	1,489,896	1,705,769	1,389,953	1,037,920
Exports .....	923,323	1,152,306	1,116,076	1,194,795	834,587	742,257
Other countries:						
Imports .....	541,490	579,304	464,851	677,121	613,178	500,724
Exports .....	205,410	194,759	297,305	200,937	392,372	453,808
Total of foreign countries:						
Imports .....	139,708,200	167,571,386	164,809,014	160,433,725	164,235,273	181,207,678
Exports .....	106,042,314	117,988,399	114,493,377	120,744,247	141,932,067	156,907,926
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.						
Channel Islands:						
Imports .....	478,055	696,462	638,772	645,801	648,508	836,455
Exports .....	745,446	848,595	822,024	996,869	1,012,872	1,208,468
Gibraltar:						
Imports .....	44,268	152,511	133,834	97,559	69,130	117,059
Exports .....	795,739	1,244,233	1,169,142	1,144,698	1,471,451	1,333,028

\* The imports from China include the imports from Hong-Kong and Macao prior to 1861, when the Hong-Kong are shown under their proper head in the second section of this table.

† Exclusive of French and Spanish possessions separately stated.



various foreign countries and British possessions—Continued.

1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
5,087,372	5,442,402	4,936,616	6,236,560	7,746,932	6,636,909	7,038,510	5,440,529	6,068,925
7,222,743	8,074,979	6,892,750	7,852,824	7,297,697	7,477,091	6,444,447	8,170,060	8,120,246
348,361	441,928	525,667	1,422,149	1,312,924	1,045,524	1,151,291	1,044,406	1,024,334
281,146	217,469	512,652	690,116	960,508	642,073	797,877	925,380	1,171,393
21,773,250	15,368,824	15,498,292	17,584,616	16,796,233	14,116,620	16,387,494	16,455,731	14,155,913
6,168,225	7,656,993	8,371,140	6,163,653	8,072,696	8,828,975	7,125,355	7,307,960	6,322,461
412,629	366,022	941,392	329,290	365,055	238,769	419,357	685,940	970,906
320,383	237,466	232,456	231,640	244,266	273,888	240,161	292,469	365,364
21,694,125	46,854,212	41,045,957	43,062,299	42,572,933	47,604,681	61,134,463	54,663,948	71,471,493
25,170,767	31,643,630	24,119,630	23,801,651	26,767,731	31,306,069	38,692,837	45,907,998	36,696,424
3,216,994	313,478	315,168	350,664	350,570	299,813	397,334	443,524	499,532
1,967,369	1,352,504	890,434	892,077	685,122	1,056,126	1,218,026	699,538	1,379,673
694,945	560,443	804,057	939,827	1,114,504	1,054,277	1,061,611	1,126,117	1,363,999
156,166	163,166	253,003	173,611	219,843	379,969	321,306	336,284	379,949
220,267	248,158	243,669	144,985	181,957	220,832	218,559	389,661	339,002
342,419	463,915	297,985	226,849	87,438	401,220	353,256	630,708	578,411
1,368,973	1,542,664	983,511	1,096,032	1,116,118	906,279	1,042,339	1,019,233	1,077,233
2,419,347	2,969,900	2,462,067	2,602,319	2,147,919	2,901,367	2,704,793	3,175,266	3,101,967
221,331	202,036	85,943	30,803	71,325	81,915	58,515	192,621	97,772
367,956	416,776	969,117	275,550	440,240	147,944	320,980	547,678	541,690
40,715	120,889	107,424	102,101	200,064	138,411	277,766	243,840	318,161
20,627	47,557	47,719	31,226	56,805	58,979	67,496	89,064	109,383
6,797,341	7,237,793	5,902,011	7,455,803	7,312,487	6,127,448	6,693,496	9,450,249	7,390,974
5,771,024	7,358,141	5,822,918	5,489,560	7,121,219	5,543,903	6,536,945	7,761,820	7,876,565
1,249,911	1,540,250	1,222,228	1,138,255	796,884	999,925	1,231,993	1,416,933	1,270,723
606,256	1,419,623	1,495,692	955,111	1,119,629	835,094	1,118,697	1,918,949	1,666,233
1,014,229	1,073,013	911,851	1,496,136	1,267,563	1,466,425	1,988,679	1,902,889	2,604,043
1,265,676	1,393,913	2,909,856	1,934,736	2,332,221	2,428,182	2,541,647	4,031,939	3,810,237
3,796,543	2,943,242	4,417,568	4,366,596	3,634,717	3,898,225	3,798,361	5,591,783	4,764,195
1,026,315	1,678,722	2,563,250	2,023,052	2,044,232	2,767,048	2,149,311	3,368,503	3,310,102
4,022,150	3,022,017	3,701,362	3,460,026	3,992,472	4,881,075	3,971,968	4,211,723	5,219,572
1,265,676	1,393,913	1,463,860	1,184,779	1,429,888	1,853,706	2,375,528	3,342,849	2,741,255
10,677,985	10,646,282	9,340,402	11,481,565	9,214,388	9,624,557	11,929,221	13,454,326	12,590,400
3,026,415	5,306,474	5,109,613	6,421,957	6,985,553	6,363,391	6,795,924	6,870,418	5,017,334
614,747	273,745	317,799	181,222	167,308	96,173	109,224	184,342	561,390
1,654,622	1,559,750	1,694,000	1,219,142	1,593,863	1,777,293	1,746,419	2,146,518	1,684,145
1,318,356	1,422,937	1,477,749	1,884,229	1,612,923	1,721,632	1,942,214	2,005,617	1,760,506
847,464	769,062	1,024,235	1,127,155	1,017,167	1,163,305	1,208,989	1,329,695	1,369,711
578,111	611,212	505,560	758,571	979,734	1,037,021	1,111,276	1,990,357	1,724,633
417,628	373,064	373,953	340,026	547,121	613,160	592,668	920,896	936,673
126,231,682	223,064,552	214,448,592	227,700,061	225,043,723	238,425,080	258,071,062	275,320,771	290,277,250
167,264,622	181,726,126	172,440,391	174,060,696	185,123,305	188,689,245	222,013,406	248,979,616	239,857,058
414,391	430,700	404,083	391,080	450,817	457,389	509,110	612,851	551,009
622,626	632,229	604,318	695,903	719,967	916,138	972,432	861,695	863,430
146,729	102,017	67,790	72,626	112,499	59,673	78,879	104,116	92,905
1,946,672	1,219,742	781,571	818,180	895,306	830,120	1,138,923	1,277,021	1,296,817

Imports from Hong-Kong were first distinguished. For 1861 and subsequent years the imports from

No. 14.—*Value of total imports from, and of total exports to, the*

Countries.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS—Continued.</b>						
<b>Malta:</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports .....	163, 858	195, 390	143, 437	110, 819	158, 563	128, 013
Exports .....	707, 465	799, 056	628, 891	517, 901	726, 179	670, 809
<b>Ionian Islands, (ceded to Greece June 1, 1864:)</b>						
Imports .....	199, 640	267, 731	213, 157	339, 254	192, 879	18, 873
Exports .....	313, 440	376, 464	325, 982	337, 139	458, 031	128, 235
<b>North American colonies:</b>						
Imports .....	5, 474, 025	6, 826, 962	8, 667, 920	8, 499, 393	8, 165, 613	6, 850, 730
Exports .....	3, 965, 942	3, 986, 810	4, 156, 352	4, 781, 353	5, 526, 932	6, 209, 646
<b>West India Islands and Guiana:</b>						
Imports .....	5, 397, 969	5, 995, 041	5, 860, 458	6, 285, 027	8, 603, 238	11, 073, 148
Exports .....	2, 425, 275	2, 638, 394	2, 677, 770	3, 335, 629	4, 215, 363	4, 611, 849
<b>British Honduras:</b>						
Imports .....	286, 671	309, 029	296, 117	299, 746	297, 873	372, 223
Exports .....	122, 515	153, 666	207, 138	118, 504	175, 451	210, 164
<b>Australia:</b>						
Imports .....	5, 834, 641	6, 469, 243	6, 901, 487	7, 109, 809	7, 160, 666	10, 039, 332
Exports .....	12, 495, 285	10, 599, 217	11, 530, 904	12, 847, 325	13, 644, 204	12, 926, 229
<b>British India:</b>						
Imports .....	15, 244, 809	15, 106, 597	21, 968, 752	34, 133, 551	48, 434, 740	52, 295, 599
Exports .....	20, 782, 853	17, 684, 598	17, 053, 355	15, 346, 426	20, 817, 409	20, 753, 664
<b>The Straits Settlements:</b>						
Imports .....	1, 108, 235	1, 054, 041	1, 913, 425	2, 375, 813	1, 830, 522	2, 069, 838
Exports .....	1, 456, 696	1, 721, 253	1, 057, 675	1, 097, 858	1, 516, 426	1, 231, 960
<b>Ceylon:</b>						
Imports .....	1, 654, 391	2, 274, 648	2, 251, 019	2, 488, 262	3, 699, 425	3, 173, 820
Exports .....	697, 825	711, 582	508, 749	607, 215	1, 140, 183	863, 016
<b>Hong Kong:</b>						
Imports .....			137, 864	154, 721	1, 228, 907	2, 891, 929
Exports .....	2, 011, 411	2, 536, 015	1, 778, 528	1, 165, 151	1, 558, 564	1, 769, 137
<b>Mauritius:</b>						
Imports .....	1, 639, 656	1, 684, 264	1, 914, 042	967, 714	1, 986, 270	1, 589, 769
Exports .....	582, 107	564, 787	589, 750	542, 120	549, 329	674, 901
<b>Cape of Good Hope and Natal:</b>						
Imports .....	1, 684, 646	1, 713, 502	1, 421, 647	1, 517, 851	1, 919, 843	1, 975, 873
Exports .....	2, 045, 425	2, 162, 731	2, 101, 616	2, 034, 568	1, 626, 345	2, 382, 161
<b>Possessions on the River Gambia:</b>						
Imports .....	22, 555	26, 300	47, 015	45, 246	37, 252	41, 730
Exports .....	59, 747	41, 994	81, 901	90, 730	101, 870	45, 496
<b>Sierra Leone:</b>						
Imports .....	98, 728	63, 261	72, 732	97, 692	64, 666	54, 860
Exports .....	184, 963	238, 793	203, 305	190, 682	220, 904	180, 013
<b>Possessions on the Gold Coast:</b>						
Imports .....	42, 763	51, 577	74, 466	91, 836	89, 288	198, 806
Exports .....	75, 103	106, 069	157, 893	140, 149	101, 503	134, 142
<b>Other possessions:</b>						
Imports .....	97, 185	72, 928	19, 866	23, 157	36, 364	26, 450
Exports .....	183, 424	118, 695	88, 646	129, 570	107, 306	99, 571
<b>Total of British possessions:</b>						
Imports .....	39, 474, 155	42, 959, 487	52, 676, 010	65, 283, 251	84, 633, 747	93, 744, 494
Exports .....	49, 650, 661	46, 532, 952	45, 139, 121	45, 423, 887	54, 970, 342	55, 711, 688
<b>Total of foreign countries and British possessions:</b>						
Imports .....	179, 182, 355	210, 530, 873	217, 485, 024	225, 716, 976	248, 919, 030	274, 952, 172
Exports .....	155, 692, 975	164, 521, 351	159, 632, 496	166, 168, 134	196, 902, 409	212, 619, 614

\* See under "foreign countries."

*various foreign countries and British possessions—Continued.*

1863.	1864.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
£ 53,993 736,017	£ 115,638 747,842	£ 84,471 605,418	£ 55,961 618,700	£ 182,184 717,132	£ 119,573 1,156,982	£ 157,548 857,117	£ 198,017 973,563	£ 301,668 1,129,763
(*) (*)	(*) (*)	(*) (*)	(*) (*)	(*) (*)	(*) (*)	(*) (*)	(*) (*)	(*) (*)
4,356,178 5,728,496	4,867,563 7,702,131	4,767,512 6,739,903	4,772,253 5,571,147	7,734,531 5,909,812	8,515,364 7,584,427	9,291,797 9,111,701	9,130,919 11,324,187	11,727,851 9,373,776
2,129,594 3,006,584	4,375,794 2,963,670	5,677,434 2,572,714	6,570,016 2,621,793	6,005,949 2,845,747	5,949,199 3,639,011	6,979,833 3,370,432	6,445,274 3,745,953	6,475,392 3,644,615
244,556 172,240	239,795 155,630	180,610 154,687	140,720 141,693	189,210 133,963	96,022 170,305	156,037 182,086	175,818 164,295	200,669 161,191
10,273,113 14,166,425	11,423,268 14,690,779	12,864,311 10,357,679	12,571,473 13,063,064	12,147,301 14,381,536	14,075,264 10,735,481	14,520,143 11,113,714	15,625,866 15,482,776	17,262,706 19,225,636
27,325,452 14,521,191	36,911,097 20,671,319	25,487,786 22,847,015	20,071,871 22,269,430	33,245,442 18,511,030	25,090,163 20,093,749	30,737,385 19,012,807	33,682,156 19,486,806	29,890,802 22,313,988
2,155,831 1,510,392	1,609,263 2,012,531	1,434,529 2,127,173	2,050,163 1,627,221	2,313,260 1,830,371	2,547,320 2,407,577	2,096,319 2,073,977	3,505,114 2,533,909	3,464,279 2,171,819
2,707,717 773,062	3,256,250 282,273	3,294,512 183,373	3,671,494 235,804	3,749,723 281,932	3,450,974 281,159	3,167,673 387,944	3,163,153 940,922	4,331,006 783,457
1,567,647 1,946,299	2,469,159 1,330,218	2,559,793 889,812	2,305,009 1,055,419	2,254,608 667,515	3,570,733 871,387	3,024,084 833,386	3,099,244 1,539,565	3,610,265 1,273,910
613,012 2,445,465	583,403 2,719,323	364,938 2,741,285	404,425 2,714,648	399,879 2,725,844	499,975 2,873,910	538,509 2,858,487	591,712 3,717,465	614,467 4,120,915
1,732,420 30,852	1,480,013 42,615	1,966,971 36,055	1,660,562 49,929	1,642,135 39,748	1,962,377 33,352	2,315,300 34,982	3,993,301 20,161	4,645,967 18,109
61,012 76,221	75,947 82,617	107,095 72,063	89,522 105,916	48,609 81,356	57,488 68,124	59,067 107,278	65,651 69,438	61,643 62,442
221,810 225,619	239,287 398,500	254,987 290,933	250,893 382,906	230,176 422,149	252,596 300,469	232,055 399,654	332,916 1386,746	298,193 1386,854
122,152 62,509	301,466 37,291	362,342 108,066	376,208 81,178	425,080 21,031	421,072 43,071	477,168 47,957	1446,612 65,272	1420,573 59,948
120,273 72,840,797	149,684 72,925,792	140,166 60,734,545	140,011 66,993,547	126,884 70,416,491	151,957 51,891,747	110,717 55,391,332	164,642 55,561,294	195,902 81,010,122
51,546,754	57,167,556	53,362,138	53,717,628	51,891,747	55,391,332	55,561,294	65,609,218	71,137,707
271,672,285	285,290,274	275,183,137	294,693,608	295,460,214	303,257,493	311,015,480	354,693,634	371,287,379
262,631,576	270,905,062	245,892,529	227,778,454	237,015,052	244,080,577	283,574,700	314,568,834	310,994,765

† Including Dutch possessions on the Gold Coast in 1872 and 1873.

No. 15.—*Value of the principal and other*

Articles.	COMPUTED VALUE.					
	1859.	1860	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
<b>Animals:</b>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	1, 175, 712	1, 533, 330	1, 558, 065	1, 301, 602	1, 931, 814	3, 208, 851
Sheep and lambs	445, 208	553, 963	616, 020	569, 315	689, 573	873, 905
Bacon and hams	289, 148	961, 485	1, 341, 192	2, 477, 005	2, 750, 397	2, 292, 739
Beef	451, 443	418, 049	262, 168	330, 508	428, 802	530, 032
Bones, except whalefins	421, 207	306, 765	332, 267	369, 001	431, 729	408, 205
Brimsone	475, 116	495, 574	340, 064	385, 913	282, 019	296, 654
Bristles	322, 258	351, 398	251, 191	275, 305	314, 284	303, 041
Butter	2, 080, 143	4, 078, 017	4, 902, 394	4, 923, 100	4, 537, 157	5, 652, 704
Candles, stearine	50, 218	70, 632	73, 852	73, 164	154, 910	194, 029
Caoutchouc	212, 602	470, 518	435, 923	483, 934	512, 399	504, 645
Cheese	1, 039, 120	1, 507, 569	1, 636, 799	1, 550, 171	1, 808, 887	2, 176, 248
Chemical manufactures and products	339, 930	390, 400	396, 210	423, 083	435, 750	446, 827
Clocks	161, 071	219, 396	210, 596	200, 242	256, 209	270, 225
Cocoa	142, 415	274, 541	241, 480	267, 562	249, 294	219, 855
Coffee	1, 955, 592	2, 543, 307	2, 628, 776	3, 303, 387	4, 155, 330	3, 606, 236
<b>Corn:</b>						
Wheat	8, 713, 532	16, 554, 083	19, 051, 464	23, 203, 800	12, 015, 006	10, 674, 654
Barley	2, 274, 228	3, 357, 156	2, 130, 553	2, 517, 029	2, 823, 724	1, 024, 392
Oats	1, 739, 917	2, 624, 158	2, 049, 072	1, 671, 335	2, 215, 676	1, 827, 990
Maize	1, 884, 049	3, 165, 804	4, 879, 540	3, 820, 778	4, 042, 908	1, 977, 955
Other kinds	1, 036, 794	1, 607, 130	1, 802, 021	1, 163, 753	1, 329, 617	941, 130
Flour, of wheat	2, 392, 295	4, 320, 558	4, 945, 635	5, 387, 084	3, 522, 931	2, 632, 200
of other kinds	3, 388	47, 464	63, 510	10, 389	6, 658	3, 860
<b>Total of corn</b>	<b>18, 044, 203</b>	<b>31, 676, 353</b>	<b>34, 922, 095</b>	<b>37, 774, 148</b>	<b>25, 956, 520</b>	<b>19, 882, 181</b>
<b>Cotton:</b>						
Raw	34, 559, 636	35, 756, 889	38, 653, 398	31, 093, 045	56, 282, 294	78, 219, 401
Manufactures	682, 900	758, 541	783, 043	899, 738	1, 034, 904	633, 629
Drugs unenumerated	153, 522	164, 821	187, 127	188, 575	284, 293	217, 710
<b>Dyeing or tanning stuffs:</b>						
Cochineal, granilla, and dust	532, 060	410, 356	451, 209	331, 749	426, 232	416, 021
Cutch and gambier	282, 867	220, 381	219, 301	242, 256	282, 773	350, 873
Garaucine	295, 336	244, 005	193, 394	252, 462	256, 572	298, 998
Indigo	1, 928, 726	2, 528, 888	2, 977, 079	2, 445, 934	2, 398, 964	2, 248, 112
Madder	216, 521	146, 870	131, 468	147, 902	204, 854	197, 436
Madder-root	631, 514	546, 757	525, 760	477, 619	541, 228	421, 509
Sumac	155, 960	168, 851	232, 871	152, 016	140, 875	168, 592
Valonia	397, 054	272, 258	299, 816	462, 196	405, 005	326, 570
Eggs	326, 662	478, 658	550, 557	593, 813	673, 638	835, 028
Flax	265, 431	395, 002	376, 561	304, 448	330, 591	432, 064
<b>Flax and hemp:</b>						
Flax, dressed and undressed	3, 157, 787	3, 498, 828	2, 998, 417	4, 544, 746	3, 700, 734	4, 619, 203
Tow and codilla of flax and hemp	634, 040	361, 853	439, 741	606, 562	612, 721	700, 370
Hemp and other like substances, (except jute,) dressed and undressed	1, 549, 478	1, 179, 358	1, 169, 350	1, 678, 670	1, 867, 743	1, 726, 661
Jute	790, 383	660, 913	709, 961	930, 634	1, 525, 986	2, 192, 428
Flowers, artificial	98, 197	115, 712	276, 256	351, 404	306, 222	307, 798
<b>Fruit:</b>						
Currants	835, 586	852, 263	917, 408	871, 807	981, 137	719, 680
Raisins	762, 933	400, 807	557, 687	353, 731	580, 548	477, 812
Oranges and lemons	509, 558	590, 333	669, 056	631, 396	756, 854	665, 852
Glass of all kinds	252, 238	244, 218	345, 024	408, 388	434, 417	555, 891
Guano	769, 333	1, 537, 695	2, 022, 283	1, 636, 322	2, 656, 656	1, 457, 068
Gutta-percha	156, 113	161, 170	130, 602	193, 399	224, 961	275, 000
<b>Hair:</b>						
Goats' hair or wool	378, 688	424, 801	456, 542	676, 649	502, 728	650, 191
Manufactures of hair and of goats' wool	287, 827	491, 114	363, 941	397, 454	281, 577	244, 283
Hides, tanned and untanned	3, 377, 933	3, 309, 283	2, 899, 663	3, 200, 352	3, 237, 475	3, 151, 473
Hops	4, 991	568, 901	657, 763	723, 034	626, 660	549, 853
Lard	257, 841	587, 079	864, 144	1, 121, 059	1, 022, 558	490, 425
Leather gloves	497, 793	576, 354	663, 692	744, 982	876, 805	1, 094, 039
<b>Metals:</b>						
Copper ore and regulus	1, 812, 023	2, 211, 558	2, 008, 246	2, 631, 056	2, 000, 479	2, 054, 674
Unwrought and part wrought, and old copper	1, 218, 781	1, 221, 304	1, 448, 899	1, 223, 543	1, 140, 861	2, 314, 444
Iron in bars, unwrought	543, 279	659, 620	395, 060	545, 747	537, 848	625, 283
Iron and steel, wrought or manufactured	33, 029	52, 006	199, 636	209, 415	279, 715	490, 549
Lead, pig and sheet	504, 396	468, 435	440, 092	480, 536	595, 057	611, 573
Silver ore	342, 637	382, 806	289, 373	331, 564	272, 896	251, 568

*articles imported into the United Kingdom.*

COMPUTED VALUE.						DECLARED VALUE.		
1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
4,401,422	4,092,941	3,054,310	2,067,822	3,633,850	3,147,061	3,532,501	2,676,379	3,354,043
1,767,866	1,504,312	945,661	547,164	1,219,014	1,151,373	1,769,896	1,666,874	1,822,531
2,133,705	1,968,582	1,391,779	1,780,076	2,432,860	1,769,241	2,735,909	4,188,961	6,245,230
481,461	563,917	623,392	550,663	420,338	461,521	635,353	420,258	518,815
489,023	409,590	457,436	430,442	600,019	629,619	659,416	753,185	537,531
339,016	426,531	380,583	428,700	383,723	386,660	303,663	335,219	301,002
388,317	352,223	359,102	328,345	289,140	366,767	399,155	517,809	402,829
5,943,664	5,962,455	5,354,271	6,340,718	6,923,210	6,793,877	6,939,040	6,093,474	6,953,264
148,247	216,075	310,036	338,399	308,281	285,333	287,611	384,375	372,848
530,538	728,416	696,377	1,195,226	1,134,585	1,597,622	1,684,281	1,762,259	1,746,095
2,463,299	2,801,579	2,555,965	2,565,213	3,083,850	3,274,331	3,341,496	3,031,977	4,061,456
518,001	523,949	500,412	531,497	513,777	533,406	851,757	943,792	934,646
518,677	523,879	263,991	277,358	319,008	258,623	373,434	438,031	428,028
220,247	346,579	346,869	249,150	320,916	371,997	394,632	467,144	599,432
4,000,697	4,069,329	4,362,760	4,858,107	4,927,805	4,942,769	5,394,511	5,257,403	7,230,351
2,775,616	12,983,090	24,985,096	22,069,353	19,515,758	16,264,027	23,318,833	26,169,185	29,534,746
2,544,793	3,746,312	2,833,563	3,799,752	3,379,577	2,831,885	3,399,598	6,194,096	4,013,572
2,771,133	3,632,385	4,319,908	3,275,929	3,340,494	4,381,607	4,167,675	4,201,492	4,799,839
2,234,396	4,530,503	3,834,734	4,838,012	5,935,665	5,700,550	6,468,863	8,691,192	6,646,991
791,249	1,321,069	1,778,954	1,981,553	1,376,087	1,498,043	1,818,130	1,851,586	1,826,377
2,622,888	3,796,911	3,519,377	2,632,077	3,792,939	3,383,751	3,498,008	4,087,639	5,849,852
5,402	39,385	96,517	35,949	10,269	20,353	20,307	33,626	62,434
20,725,423	30,049,635	41,368,349	39,432,624	37,351,089	34,170,221	42,691,464	51,228,816	51,737,811
66,041,400	77,530,116	52,003,230	55,194,157	56,846,690	53,477,755	55,907,070	53,360,670	54,704,847
759,356	1,130,931	1,185,287	1,285,767	1,182,408	1,185,257	1,444,964	1,488,897	1,553,559
266,063	417,226	258,980	278,186	271,391	312,422	405,096	469,898	334,377
455,662	594,818	809,914	583,691	579,547	581,956	719,624	509,605	535,691
373,345	386,309	348,494	463,463	360,399	462,388	511,095	576,195	664,188
224,997	390,812	434,711	517,180	202,372	275,177	290,465	285,926	316,873
2,003,900	2,207,597	2,423,534	2,654,213	3,194,613	2,731,203	2,937,224	2,492,347	2,431,712
965,061	282,363	282,401	200,630	89,536	92,663	254,532	372,563	921,859
300,449	418,218	267,763	551,289	321,732	339,333	389,139	271,931	156,940
190,407	217,389	257,027	233,555	201,615	226,431	206,617	220,333	206,381
320,400	533,577	331,964	471,887	357,453	393,546	448,458	558,207	524,490
928,247	1,105,653	969,837	1,009,265	1,126,853	1,102,080	1,263,612	1,762,600	2,359,022
514,712	631,552	496,934	440,553	631,109	762,387	711,295	859,042	1,003,236
4,707,561	3,794,423	3,732,127	4,461,315	3,488,957	5,121,496	5,030,431	4,431,943	4,601,458
604,096	690,773	478,970	703,282	779,032	850,933	847,486	663,940	569,858
1,722,300	1,713,977	1,634,965	2,055,481	1,907,959	2,034,326	2,267,571	2,111,240	2,321,706
1,774,992	1,476,444	1,414,321	1,934,230	2,143,100	2,326,910	3,729,735	3,954,698	3,619,989
299,437	293,306	304,440	341,176	365,407	256,502	367,186	411,540	440,320
800,501	753,922	909,578	795,492	1,166,905	930,923	1,472,331	1,584,073	1,275,445
570,350	512,903	553,709	841,467	709,850	593,527	707,344	1,149,337	668,790
865,627	829,229	714,732	876,197	927,801	648,056	1,008,951	1,154,270	1,124,248
620,975	713,202	804,053	920,200	921,524	931,467	994,829	1,906,668	1,461,453
2,673,993	1,439,679	2,109,506	2,049,474	2,640,843	3,476,680	1,966,989	1,201,042	2,103,531
108,565	78,109	92,945	91,850	95,616	496,951	199,337	399,935	479,316
837,322	761,040	342,105	1,035,562	779,103	536,162	1,055,248	762,364	789,006
940,696	179,500	127,093	97,101	69,670	54,762	42,636	51,109	47,610
2,071,735	3,256,969	3,034,800	3,616,592	3,311,009	4,601,657	5,035,613	6,701,186	6,700,661
459,157	567,760	1,626,941	639,381	1,098,475	428,525	895,895	679,276	602,941
660,396	806,931	635,182	763,551	930,516	747,192	1,310,012	1,308,844	1,388,881
980,339	1,194,665	1,245,337	1,242,989	1,192,141	1,180,448	1,317,966	1,403,622	1,296,768
2,630,061	2,440,736	1,801,155	2,069,871	1,999,287	2,015,127	1,709,379	1,935,621	1,978,138
1,978,576	1,697,567	2,203,594	2,550,712	2,227,513	2,019,544	2,212,727	4,435,970	3,093,144
524,622	600,932	732,875	600,673	622,511	667,345	707,613	921,567	988,885
444,736	592,967	596,782	503,714	495,401	639,503	672,312	1,158,017	1,008,636
716,604	718,410	846,503	894,300	943,262	1,033,724	1,353,591	1,529,042	1,535,925
264,201	275,599	165,567	147,690	178,398	293,726	953,956	2,188,010	1,020,593

No. 15.—*Value of the principal and other articles*

Articles.	COMPUTED VALUE.					
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
<b>Metals—Continued.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars or slabs, and regulus .....	370, 976	387, 307	435, 277	508, 919	397, 454	497, 432
Zinc, crude, in cakes .....	512, 549	380, 148	325, 500	321, 806	495, 397	562, 263
Zinc manufactures .....	158, 351	147, 847	161, 236	145, 382	188, 942	170, 911
<b>Oil:</b>						
Fish .....	1, 108, 052	878, 868	1, 014, 585	1, 014, 981	826, 343	853, 991
Palm .....	1, 545, 089	1, 796, 465	1, 579, 953	1, 724, 310	1, 419, 536	1, 121, 370
Cocoa-nut .....	380, 875	458, 143	645, 772	445, 621	753, 321	716, 175
Olive .....	1, 001, 041	1, 247, 902	984, 985	1, 211, 306	1, 138, 336	958, 397
Seed .....	392, 660	546, 174	360, 520	529, 953	559, 342	501, 548
Turpentine .....	216, 961	218, 988	237, 471	300, 544	353, 096	362, 645
Oil-seed cake .....	728, 064	910, 840	970, 682	824, 192	676, 165	828, 969
Paper, for printing or writing .....	(*)	(*)	171, 540	227, 544	342, 392	392, 840
<b>Petroleum:</b>						
Unrefined .....					297, 919	160, 675
Refined .....	18, 601	62	23, 35-	349, 987	392, 779	295, 238
<b>Pork .....</b>	383, 015	405, 950	345, 594	409, 018	313, 407	528, 935
<b>Potatoes .....</b>	101, 048	136, 576	112, 374	333, 842	240, 507	142, 482
<b>Pyrites of iron or copper .....</b>	(†)	(†)	289, 922	222, 969	461, 580	447, 853
<b>Rags and paper-making materials:</b>						
Rags .....			332, 713	371, 215	502, 681	472, 435
Esparto and other materials .....	323, 529	323, 044	7, 293	17, 476	90, 132	229, 061
<b>Rice not in the husk .....</b>	805, 147	1, 023, 108	2, 127, 126	2, 400, 067	1, 866, 109	1, 809, 103
Rice in the husk .....	11, 824	656	16, 421	3, 092	262	10, 912
<b>Rosin .....</b>	343, 468	182, 328	391, 331	330, 805	538, 015	559, 810
<b>Saltpeter .....</b>	830, 202	663, 729	509, 698	768, 815	741, 814	554, 212
<b>Saltpeter, cubic niter .....</b>	387, 434	502, 086	334, 162	540, 351	383, 579	509, 955
<b>Seeds:</b>						
Clover and grass .....	596, 184	963, 134	523, 337	521, 601	799, 150	706, 694
Cotton .....	(‡)	(‡)	152, 194	276, 930	503, 014	619, 781
Flax and linseed .....	3, 041, 707	3, 391, 938	3, 102, 055	3, 210, 869	3, 372, 432	3, 947, 221
Rape .....	925, 059	770, 373	711, 144	595, 651	929, 210	635, 221
<b>Silk:</b>						
Knobs or husks, and waste .....	377, 139	305, 661	466, 207	416, 214	357, 723	328, 922
Raw .....	10, 069, 903	9, 936, 087	7, 705, 277	9, 824, 148	9, 380, 758	6, 336, 903
Thrown .....	526, 773	336, 991	291, 885	100, 249	93, 939	123, 251
<b>Silk manufactures of Europe:</b>						
Broad stuffs .....	809, 540	1, 303, 612	2, 919, 276	3, 768, 553	3, 683, 752	4, 493, 507
Ribbons .....	1, 183, 138	1, 332, 905	2, 331, 363	2, 080, 626	1, 954, 774	1, 839, 809
Other manufactures .....	383, 837	414, 754	478, 806	549, 383	803, 423	1, 148, 491
<b>Total .....</b>	2, 378, 515	3, 051, 271	5, 729, 445	6, 398, 562	6, 441, 949	7, 481, 807
<b>Of countries out of Europe .....</b>	384, 864	294, 498	176, 584	219, 239	197, 206	138, 625
<b>Skins:</b>						
Sheep and lamb, undressed .....	291, 225	249, 610	232, 707	193, 145	235, 405	246, 020
Tanned, tawed, or dressed .....	39, 414	56, 973	38, 373	59, 904	67, 627	75, 586
Seal, in the hair, undressed .....	194, 967	229, 680	115, 573	107, 316	107, 803	59, 819
Goat, undressed .....	72, 778	73, 703	53, 570	80, 106	75, 198	74, 542
Goat, tanned, tawed, or dressed .....	179, 973	167, 471	98, 416	159, 825	188, 550	197, 156
<b>Spices:</b>						
Cinnamon .....	46, 937	52, 585	55, 244	64, 770	73, 377	62, 108
Pepper .....	161, 463	236, 600	242, 689	305, 828	260, 907	270, 800
Of all other sorts .....	154, 115	185, 953	154, 711	171, 927	256, 196	266, 682
<b>Spirits:</b>						
Rum .....	801, 056	757, 981	790, 010	660, 920	581, 039	489, 172
Brandy .....	1, 420, 942	1, 088, 177	930, 538	1, 031, 182	1, 124, 824	1, 505, 382
Other foreign and colonial spirits .....	149, 839	219, 969	93, 475	76, 087	122, 744	280, 495
<b>Total .....</b>	2, 371, 837	2, 066, 127	1, 814, 023	1, 768, 189	1, 828, 607	2, 275, 049
<b>Sugar:</b>						
Refined and sugar candy .....	472, 420	590, 096	425, 922	547, 573	500, 307	1, 668, 768
Raw .....	11, 788, 826	11, 837, 861	12, 163, 308	10, 929, 406	11, 530, 242	14, 404, 150
<b>Sugar, molasses .....</b>	275, 156	378, 112	661, 156	541, 645	336, 628	380, 085
<b>Tallow and stearine .....</b>	2, 977, 732	4, 045, 937	3, 332, 738	2, 543, 346	2, 466, 181	2, 091, 819
<b>Tea .....</b>	5, 812, 545	6, 911, 943	6, 850, 562	9, 175, 940	10, 666, 017	9, 438, 760
<b>Teeth:</b>						
Elephant's, sea-cow, and sea-horse .....	336, 147	332, 166	297, 491	262, 962	256, 059	361, 384

\* Included under the head of "Paper unenumerated" previously to 1861.

† Included under the head of "Ores unenumerated" previously to 1861.

‡ Included under the head of "Seeds unenumerated" previously to 1861.

Imported into the United Kingdom—Continued.

	COMPUTED VALUE.					DECLARED VALUE.		
	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
444,883	481,344	549,130	670,157	673,979	1,088,755	1,154,576	1,044,299	
460,481	515,620	431,899	409,297	366,461	430,150	299,689	468,350	
241,520	284,174	261,241	283,474	220,394	207,667	327,310	367,920	
825,176	904,253	658,238	861,783	954,710	1,087,734	855,599	766,927	
1,601,797	1,568,194	1,891,573	1,583,701	1,583,831	1,890,698	1,803,153	1,713,829	
256,989	303,745	488,463	572,804	392,657	357,260	822,257	460,681	
1,353,518	1,244,296	1,186,828	1,493,285	1,183,950	1,858,779	1,191,064	1,559,121	
355,079	626,730	818,294	766,241	594,933	404,346	793,941	673,215	
236,546	236,061	159,045	173,252	134,027	317,877	470,085	420,029	
1,038,558	982,706	1,411,525	1,361,580	1,417,100	1,546,778	1,252,974	1,328,525	
408,121	447,701	454,865	434,471	445,613	406,915	578,837	593,269	
93,577	13,451	26,778	8,741	27,511	24,551	35,271	12,836	
598,062	554,271	272,076	434,117	507,761	599,466	395,201	979,005	
570,185	351,871	382,221	575,825	799,508	603,096	447,377	644,014	
178,396	397,082	483,516	392,643	245,252	225,062	1,640,515	2,100,154	
647,099	671,339	580,588	856,962	1,095,151	1,164,247	1,351,146	1,301,272	
510,512	365,293	392,222	293,304	388,918	444,036	373,015	287,100	
318,364	269,726	622,392	537,585	813,219	1,332,257	919,410	969,445	
1,532,832	2,033,592	2,894,916	2,837,157	2,156,763	2,337,363	3,518,421	3,245,434	
80,152	85,223	84,189	96,845	153,569	170,759	49,332	31,540	
418,966	371,770	237,172	325,702	373,918	340,994	492,246	471,603	
333,651	198,857	189,974	307,764	384,392	419,094	410,681	431,615	
535,099	667,356	670,106	702,053	831,030	1,131,700	1,220,411	1,767,131	
895,793	592,923	944,913	798,768	603,298	927,081	746,813	661,312	
721,541	813,444	923,463	932,071	1,091,132	1,493,392	1,493,825	1,601,321	
3,374,946	3,259,563	4,378,254	3,675,573	4,016,016	3,087,072	4,513,442	4,133,664	
1,307,426	1,597,229	905,547	729,232	1,737,227	1,904,474	621,013	725,279	
443,736	375,733	493,224	519,033	491,605	624,945	678,912	460,123	
7,241,190	7,556,462	8,741,045	6,812,831	8,204,993	8,241,539	7,825,180	6,754,133	
133,333	439,967	631,522	614,603	599,651	212,752	94,502	195,025	
226,954	5,443,114	6,508,472	7,609,479	10,357,666	4,137,907	4,916,034	5,444,239	
306,405	2,610,927	3,101,331	3,166,594	3,721,855	1,894,539	1,851,915	2,326,914	
879,259	9,30,374	1,185,644	1,018,637	1,012,806	2,152,210	2,371,664	2,003,246	
9,312,618	8,984,475	10,795,452	11,794,760	15,098,327	8,195,725	9,141,661	9,780,459	
122,318	110,137	155,332	114,354	146,592	202,213	257,259	224,839	
379,911	353,555	336,124	293,712	454,917	934,196	1,150,873	1,322,849	
104,134	154,747	194,092	150,349	181,383	151,705	219,924	313,369	
93,719	174,998	243,679	314,653	270,024	248,970	391,276	427,274	
115,015	82,336	89,245	100,601	99,701	133,297	189,316	174,033	
242,041	267,927	272,446	327,111	341,120	443,101	524,939	623,087	
82,707	73,692	136,066	327,414	252,875	144,146	110,993	116,144	
216,816	205,370	264,527	343,371	418,781	527,313	753,970	818,437	
205,571	203,285	223,535	210,889	183,039	247,889	362,456	327,506	
691,415	692,366	776,576	615,191	803,809	769,650	674,357	742,696	
1,409,410	1,376,360	1,309,413	1,249,579	2,153,699	1,895,378	1,928,656	2,375,447	
153,985	190,355	215,624	242,011	255,879	287,190	293,862	292,710	
2,254,810	2,259,031	2,301,673	2,106,781	3,218,327	2,952,149	2,296,875	3,410,853	
1,094,923	1,317,966	1,156,189	1,774,858	2,744,366	2,965,823	3,142,703	3,847,271	
13,795,015	11,501,861	13,339,758	13,540,917	14,440,502	15,290,474	18,044,898	17,066,036	
379,355	250,740	519,968	602,610	379,347	310,281	350,741	245,766	
3,033,073	2,457,591	2,996,258	2,792,570	3,318,566	3,134,531	2,848,164	3,152,413	
11,908,815	10,068,394	12,431,454	10,311,465	10,097,619	11,635,644	12,933,143	11,372,585	
28,398	45,335	380,580	33,403	507,319	439,839	341,235	504,629	

No. 15.—*Value of the principal and other articles*

Articles.	COMPUTED VALUE.					
	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tobacco:						
Cigars and snuff .....	253,841	283,201	277,479	363,321	543,032	759,411
Unmanufactured .....	1,563,330	1,494,517	1,919,815	1,999,401	2,482,978	2,650,009
Watches .....	213,561	346,798	331,565	263,767	256,363	237,228
Wine .....	2,781,040	4,200,929	3,862,233	3,649,067	4,497,343	5,002,824
Wood and timber:						
Hewn .....	4,123,314	4,941,941	5,240,480	5,324,079	5,468,422	5,524,605
Sawn or split .....	4,743,104	5,147,391	5,566,136	5,077,965	6,039,677	6,367,576
Staves .....	862,445	605,196	346,702	408,815	456,243	568,076
Mahogany .....	399,431	503,451	562,916	497,304	411,555	386,164
Wool, sheep, lamb, alpaca, and the Llama tribe .....	9,826,882	11,031,479	9,717,686	11,773,843	11,884,572	15,503,483
Woolen rags .....	31,065	126,370	336,107	437,056	551,824	642,907
Woolen manufactures .....	924,663	1,441,590	1,419,336	1,574,281	1,813,894	1,849,550
Woolen and worsted yarn:						
Berlin wool and yarn used for fancy purposes .....	41,401	42,827	52,910	53,103	58,723	48,031
Yarn for weaving .....	262,069	429,736	306,642	461,611	970,394	1,002,004
Yeast, dried .....	172,215	184,079	186,337	204,404	209,837	231,748
All other articles .....	13,070,337	14,445,022	14,003,944	15,139,983	16,170,439	17,136,218
Total .....	179,182,355	210,530,873	217,483,024	225,716,976	248,919,020	274,952,172



Imported into the United Kingdom—Continued.

COMPUTED VALUE.						DECLARED VALUE.		
1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
547,341	538,695	539,370	558,735	411,130	488,913	862,236	1,145,150	1,283,538
2,781,962	2,101,351	1,841,949	1,743,987	1,854,220	1,680,140	2,462,670	1,563,892	2,618,799
257,076	252,414	189,183	193,856	199,207	372,420	469,414	351,199	407,283
2,914,196	4,733,475	4,835,251	5,440,991	5,265,600	4,817,294	7,072,099	7,718,848	8,267,326
5,657,052	4,546,924	3,580,781	4,196,602	4,392,723	4,641,119	4,670,828	5,209,802	6,722,689
7,082,156	6,625,879	6,233,931	6,874,913	6,681,127	7,584,839	6,509,844	7,607,480	10,565,310
648,610	930,252	606,437	586,357	536,068	658,782	604,645	623,627	856,053
507,224	527,954	420,852	332,732	359,748	261,358	281,893	375,794	617,910
14,238,430	17,550,871	16,178,034	15,190,498	14,696,746	15,812,598	17,926,639	18,522,350	19,541,678
563,861	530,947	395,801	370,412	373,322	400,226	498,754	534,329	462,556
1,891,104	2,036,671	2,405,600	2,373,366	2,534,523	3,362,656	4,637,625	4,033,666	3,846,662
59,092	79,022	73,902	87,133	97,855	123,984	81,883	83,010	59,194
940,692	1,574,527	1,089,350	1,566,371	1,677,834	1,511,170	1,097,289	1,382,024	1,496,463
222,222	234,426	242,316	231,719	246,344	226,097	333,722	347,689	374,347
17,264,222	20,069,351	19,919,707	21,512,652	22,024,572	22,670,205	26,219,804	31,193,521	32,557,165
21,072,225	225,220,274	275,223,137	294,693,602	295,460,214	303,257,493	331,015,480	354,693,624	371,287,372

No. 16.—*Declared value of principal articles of British and*

Articles.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alkali .....	1,023,222	965,348	605,278	885,245	866,715	916,009
Animals: horses .....	223,025	205,033	237,813	267,956	269,825	230,931
Apparel and slops .....	2,183,331	2,156,478	2,168,186	2,552,492	2,803,968	2,579,418
Arms and ammunition:						
Fire-arms, (small) .....	168,297	358,847	515,361	1,573,706	856,009	348,859
Gunpowder .....	332,119	353,101	362,245	427,179	461,776	428,935
Of all other kinds .....	173,022	183,487	243,330	268,108	315,995	269,454
Bags, empty .....	330,029	294,593	307,583	388,724	555,222	749,422
Beer and ale .....	2,116,373	1,868,144	1,411,205	1,595,654	1,746,238	1,841,637
Books, printed .....	478,198	494,845	445,358	415,203	456,829	466,485
Butter .....	713,993	637,925	466,679	374,174	471,849	326,928
Candles, of all sorts .....	234,900	281,923	322,047	250,284	223,330	159,629
Carriages, railway .....	133,998	125,528	207,365	209,138	258,921	341,909
Cement .....	176,821	214,674	407,205	202,050	260,798	297,222
Cheese .....	137,478	190,068	130,577	186,766	157,529	147,251
Chemical products or preparations .....	754,515	801,231	763,148	629,403	638,609	584,284
Coals, cinders, and fuel .....	3,315,279	3,371,611	3,652,164	3,798,727	3,752,308	4,270,283
Cordage and twine .....	292,787	291,773	256,080	312,988	429,083	428,868
Corn:						
Wheat .....	92,069	18,994	996,948	31,262	93,739	29,530
Wheat-flour .....	16,225	13,386	94,695	13,329	11,941	13,444
Of other kinds .....	318,580	189,138	232,839	243,823	305,478	257,291
Cotton-yarn .....	9,458,112	9,870,875	9,292,761	6,302,240	8,063,128	9,083,249
Cotton manufactures:						
Piece-goods, white or plain .....	21,684,702	21,173,380	21,781,750	15,146,846	21,345,795	26,263,215
Piece-goods, printed, checked, or dyed .....	15,230,955	17,036,905	14,211,572	12,346,067	14,292,322	17,125,777
Piece-goods, of mixed materials .....	122,881	136,077	131,363	1,069,553	995,418	528,479
Of other kinds .....	1,735,575	1,795,163	1,455,043	1,986,265	-1,890,525	1,881,619
Total of cotton manufactures .....	38,744,113	42,141,509	37,579,728	30,548,731	39,544,060	45,799,090
Earthen and china ware .....	1,313,83	1,450,644	1,070,539	1,220,247	1,311,069	1,438,761
Fish:						
Herrings .....	363,198	474,805	513,467	691,539	501,032	513,347
Of other sorts .....	95,814	101,927	134,179	189,949	268,722	248,597
Furniture, cabinet and upholstery wares .....	247,908	224,543	267,380	273,991	303,313	255,415
Glass:						
Plate .....	61,181	62,566	46,347	76,257	70,255	65,155
Flint .....	178,230	222,380	218,512	259,142	298,658	336,707
Common bottles .....	327,359	324,189	277,460	272,406	312,686	287,551
Of other sorts .....	39,795	44,063	47,557	56,530	77,734	73,038
Haberdashery and millinery .....	4,291,032	4,004,431	3,431,194	3,573,622	4,359,659	4,797,552
Hardware and cutlery .....	3,809,255	3,770,609	3,425,610	2,865,426	3,340,915	3,579,031
Hats of all sorts .....	259,853	317,304	344,441	406,062	444,126	463,436
Implements and tools of industry .....	192,661	254,481	247,667	292,294	270,389	261,317
Leather:						
Unwrought .....	351,413	403,226	361,455	405,657	440,797	381,842
Wrought, boots and shoes .....	1,362,148	1,406,984	1,526,847	1,637,551	1,403,219	1,484,421
Of other sorts .....	295,463	318,094	307,756	175,618	145,099	196,093
Saddlery and harness .....				343,613	341,668	345,950
Linen and jute yarn:						
Linen yarn .....	1,674,602	1,801,272	1,622,216	1,852,451	2,530,404	2,991,989
Jute yarn, (not separately entered previous to 1861) .....			85,126	96,152	154,618	114,503
Linen and jute manufactures:						
Linen manufactures:						
White or plain .....	3,968,796	4,083,170	3,227,269	4,128,220	5,245,985	6,614,284
Printed, checked, or dyed .....	200,363	176,450	107,614	264,804	345,962	598,934
Sailcloth and sails .....	133,938	179,871	181,757	263,784	340,943	407,181
Of other sorts .....	301,49	365,312	275,641	477,128	576,083	552,414
Total of linen manfrs .....	4,604,587	4,804,803	3,832,241	5,133,936	6,508,974	8,172,814
Jute manufactures, (not separately entered previous to 1861) .....			127,031	133,149	243,379	356,764
Machinery:						
Steam-engines .....	973,340	1,238,333	1,258,164	1,624,876	1,595,036	1,617,117
Of other sorts .....	2,757,961	2,599,488	2,955,506	2,467,797	2,772,976	3,231,473
Metals:						
Iron, old, for re-manufacture .....	31,103	16,746	36,001	98,464	57,729	13,818
Iron, pig and puddled .....	901,229	974,063	1,044,304	1,203,641	1,287,968	1,412,352
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod .....	2,373,910	2,385,871	1,822,275	2,250,964	2,568,034	2,568,049
Iron, railroad, of all sorts .....	4,124,208	3,408,759	2,906,359	2,817,877	3,278,304	3,303,086
Iron wire .....	222,019	250,057	305,979	314,895	409,439	416,615

*Irish produce exported from the United Kingdom.*

1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1, 123, 946	1, 613, 307	1, 694, 587	1, 499, 842	1, 379, 108	1, 496, 045	1, 747, 969	2, 486, 991	2, 929, 006
1-5, 367	187, 384	177, 651	200, 256	135, 937	255, 305	273, 913	180, 089	177, 262
2, 639, 012	2, 871, 308	2, 905, 991	2, 313, 539	2, 392, 317	2, 905, 255	2, 707, 499	3, 112, 452	3, 437, 410
424, 260	349, 847	496, 119	795, 613	364, 655	871, 419	866, 670	478, 577	515, 260
437, 074	465, 073	528, 305	394, 458	368, 320	427, 229	440, 454	485, 434	442, 170
311, 346	347, 512	609, 979	421, 606	472, 454	675, 259	1, 088, 869	465, 223	421, 893
886, 291	681, 445	715, 369	880, 343	948, 378	913, 642	1, 206, 621	1, 627, 036	1, 913, 153
2, 009, 976	2, 057, 553	1, 910, 850	1, 869, 183	1, 892, 716	1, 891, 673	1, 833, 733	2, 085, 430	2, 422, 020
511, 342	601, 682	610, 538	634, 243	676, 459	630, 855	719, 042	883, 914	913, 846
223, 222	360, 910	266, 270	272, 530	270, 366	315, 296	327, 431	305, 570	265, 565
133, 548	240, 512	197, 979	220, 042	181, 918	132, 658	180, 548	222, 491	220, 776
199, 195	203, 557	205, 216	270, 085	540, 448	475, 741	406, 013	237, 294	366, 096
295, 298	290, 916	311, 797	302, 904	385, 201	366, 199	409, 659	504, 664	600, 414
111, 102	164, 972	127, 746	103, 401	109, 943	110, 246	96, 138	82, 392	81, 063
651, 965	733, 422	1, 085, 687	1, 106, 593	1, 144, 879	1, 227, 179	1, 548, 763	1, 863, 634	1, 754, 797
4, 496, 567	5, 218, 498	5, 468, 945	5, 437, 922	5, 165, 668	5, 618, 371	6, 246, 133	10, 442, 321	13, 188, 511
414, 213	412, 729	317, 621	330, 300	329, 365	354, 355	366, 365	403, 119	359, 643
97, 643	140, 077	251, 778	138, 527	39, 493	543, 597	2, 159, 265	341, 251	759, 605
12, 354	11, 057	16, 709	25, 202	12, 575	163, 197	512, 632	33, 148	43, 828
244, 080	322, 452	354, 877	443, 607	319, 422	437, 995	740, 055	264, 821	302, 903
10, 342, 737	13, 645, 627	14, 871, 617	14, 714, 299	14, 095, 449	14, 671, 135	15, 061, 204	16, 697, 426	15, 895, 440
27, 174, 685	35, 276, 172	33, 477, 117	31, 095, 692	30, 264, 123	33, 922, 022	33, 303, 025	34, 842, 628	34, 283, 471
17, 085, 328	22, 095, 216	19, 389, 101	18, 933, 844	19, 367, 794	19, 086, 746	19, 563, 937	21, 360, 694	21, 580, 770
616, 350	531, 812	261, 945	235, 600	290, 525	339, 437	765, 772	727, 891	622, 941
2, 047, 021	3, 024, 219	2, 637, 203	2, 706, 757	3, 099, 063	3, 397, 005	4, 127, 473	4, 533, 516	4, 974, 990
46, 923, 361	60, 927, 419	55, 965, 366	52, 971, 873	53, 021, 505	56, 745, 210	57, 700, 207	63, 466, 729	61, 468, 172
1, 469, 265	1, 685, 264	1, 668, 054	1, 682, 721	1, 827, 798	1, 746, 153	1, 731, 423	1, 986, 187	2, 048, 672
507, 273	575, 176	732, 591	596, 903	602, 806	723, 005	898, 416	891, 634	1, 026, 978
199, 005	236, 295	224, 592	222, 850	256, 959	192, 529	279, 962	292, 167	268, 918
204, 062	240, 196	207, 687	205, 146	249, 521	231, 026	258, 945	314, 062	390, 343
71, 387	83, 712	97, 590	93, 080	125, 946	145, 509	159, 965	243, 780	328, 699
32, 105	266, 886	270, 394	264, 374	290, 093	290, 174	258, 165	300, 424	339, 265
310, 245	378, 395	351, 866	344, 448	362, 710	306, 763	315, 825	373, 138	461, 918
60, 857	77, 494	83, 424	87, 249	107, 857	90, 270	143, 818	204, 593	192, 752
5, 030, 740	5, 306, 775	4, 431, 492	4, 479, 158	4, 584, 955	4, 813, 023	5, 901, 979	6, 640, 827	6, 597, 257
3, 761, 821	3, 898, 184	3, 425, 096	3, 275, 856	3, 736, 602	3, 812, 385	4, 006, 345	5, 069, 421	4, 938, 537
463, 594	490, 629	510, 031	474, 675	511, 472	527, 336	668, 681	847, 561	880, 787
310, 664	279, 274	229, 416	269, 815	348, 261	326, 155	273, 928	364, 560	500, 780
409, 249	438, 170	428, 233	577, 669	765, 690	850, 495	1, 136, 784	1, 220, 981	1, 048, 909
1, 462, 105	999, 848	952, 804	1, 397, 606	1, 326, 792	1, 148, 423	1, 513, 771	1, 695, 248	1, 707, 886
240, 299	340, 922	256, 350	188, 905	216, 819	299, 992	448, 136	376, 441	304, 898
350, 531	252, 454	219, 402	273, 148	321, 516	326, 753	546, 550	365, 559	455, 162
2, 535, 321	2, 374, 132	2, 449, 394	2, 308, 494	2, 332, 088	2, 237, 492	2, 218, 129	2, 131, 071	1, 976, 830
82, 141	128, 704	117, 028	126, 045	126, 691	196, 465	262, 057	261, 239	206, 521
7, 486, 531	7, 961, 743	6, 431, 059	6, 173, 892	6, 022, 230	6, 271, 734	6, 377, 010	7, 241, 238	6, 204, 800
717, 040	639, 438	334, 427	344, 902	268, 211	421, 172	311, 538	233, 736	260, 039
303, 961	361, 027	265, 397	200, 401	177, 677	192, 662	222, 675	225, 291	263, 276
619, 418	574, 037	407, 499	394, 672	332, 023	362, 571	592, 593	525, 325	577, 433
2, 156, 299	2, 576, 245	2, 432, 382	2, 113, 873	2, 800, 141	2, 248, 345	2, 503, 816	2, 225, 690	2, 306, 153
311, 540	361, 837	455, 396	706, 966	742, 801	789, 657	1, 026, 759	1, 486, 484	1, 590, 850
1, 958, 533	1, 760, 412	2, 026, 072	1, 734, 783	1, 851, 779	1, 997, 523	2, 064, 004	2, 594, 996	2, 927, 617
2, 264, 106	2, 998, 479	2, 942, 438	3, 004, 699	3, 267, 143	3, 295, 750	3, 902, 037	5, 606, 116	7, 092, 318
12, 567	60, 794	187, 831	377, 307	487, 379	501, 536	672, 696	656, 262	399, 593
1, 590, 401	1, 542, 145	1, 645, 788	1, 562, 391	2, 055, 073	2, 229, 045	3, 229, 408	6, 712, 579	7, 118, 037
2, 190, 887	2, 358, 695	2, 344, 549	2, 285, 187	2, 698, 646	2, 615, 945	2, 921, 777	3, 632, 618	3, 755, 940
2, 540, 583	4, 183, 186	4, 661, 189	4, 660, 612	7, 238, 170	8, 756, 552	8, 084, 619	10, 215, 492	10, 418, 852
474, 083	464, 336	362, 301	421, 618	464, 033	439, 546	446, 159	672, 914	692, 470

No. 16.—*Declared value of principal articles of British and Irish*

Articles.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
<b>Metals—Continued.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Iron hoops, sheet and boiler plates .....	1,068,629	1,116,568	848,336	1,318,917	1,790,881	1,776,652
Iron tinned plates .....	1,522,618	1,500,812	907,947	1,212,865	1,309,673	1,263,246
Iron, cast or wrought, and all other manufactures .....	2,808,720	3,050,512	2,704,295	2,529,290	2,911,093	2,943,080
Steel, unwrought .....	803,832	986,228	726,956	848,933	935,517	890,393
Manufactures of steel or of steel and iron combined, (included with hardwares and cutlery previous to 1862) .....				359,953	412,547	459,908
<b>Total of iron and steel....</b> (See, also, Telegraphic wire.)	<b>13,864,963</b>	<b>13,689,648</b>	<b>11,262,452</b>	<b>12,955,599</b>	<b>14,891,185</b>	<b>15,049,201</b>
Copper, (unwrought,) ingots, cakes, or slabs .....	691,627	749,879	433,410	974,915	1,188,713	586,147
Copper, (wrought or partly wrought,) mixed or yellow metal .....	639,340	625,983	585,140	812,158	953,457	801,761
Copper of other sorts .....	1,121,308	1,411,854	1,129,305	1,374,669	1,849,425	2,277,632
Brass of all sorts .....	149,030	211,692	171,050	204,784	241,895	234,013
Lead, pig, sheet, and pipe .....	425,259	496,260	376,836	714,062	716,266	725,647
Tin, unwrought .....	353,109	361,592	343,856	472,652	511,227	479,835
Zinc, wrought and unwrought .....	122,900	120,078	95,766	102,847	106,808	112,083
Oil-seed .....	922,842	1,131,357	1,066,856	995,919	999,077	1,262,571
Painters' colors .....	632,768	617,366	601,809	600,331	590,561	650,629
Paper, other than hangings .....	523,694	459,184	366,133	523,343	575,836	571,603
Pickles, vinegar, and sauces .....	367,112	275,154	275,101	326,326	418,652	404,210
Plate and plated ware .....	182,063	201,032	154,695	180,121	186,440	186,184
Provisions not otherwise described .....	683,208	637,597	456,026	519,841	649,059	722,925
Salt .....	253,922	358,162	370,255	318,848	286,597	276,539
Silk, thrown, twist, and yarn .....	791,560	826,107	918,342	1,096,453	811,045	854,407
Silk manufactures:						
Broad piece goods .....				409,160	435,939	537,554
Of other kinds .....	1,562,152	1,587,303	1,395,582	854,914	935,321	922,966
<b>Total of silk manufactures.</b>	<b>1,562,152</b>	<b>1,587,303</b>	<b>1,395,582</b>	<b>1,264,074</b>	<b>1,421,261</b>	<b>1,460,520</b>
Soap .....	925,592	949,538	931,432	297,894	255,057	222,172
Spirits, British* .....	307,658	286,818	484,704	505,413	454,328	502,976
Stationery, other than paper .....	322,718	308,602	287,570	284,885	342,574	380,103
Sugar, refined .....	342,088	235,798	348,763	531,609	504,958	199,841
Telegraphic wire .....	742,306	251,712	914,441	320,697	317,214	218,464
Wool, sheep and lambs' .....	640,989	877,082	1,143,358	756,310	688,300	673,446
Woolen and worsted yarn .....	2,885,563	3,378,088	3,325,688	3,662,555	4,870,393	5,183,229
Woolen and worsted manufactures:						
Cloths, coatings, &c., unmixed and mixed .....	2,905,756	2,996,091	2,998,465	4,425,122	3,964,910	4,533,519
Flannels, blankets, blanket-ing, and balzees .....	952,026	848,186	1,631,455	1,388,592	1,413,399	1,504,384
Worsteds stuffs, unmixed and mixed .....	6,910,214	7,012,793	6,121,616	5,881,789	8,336,957	10,800,521
Carpets and druggets .....	593,110	667,370	508,652	671,915	810,783	861,499
Of all other sorts .....	694,394	634,370	458,898	805,228	993,998	869,166
<b>Total of woolen and worsted manufactures</b>	<b>12,055,500</b>	<b>12,158,710</b>	<b>11,119,086</b>	<b>13,171,946</b>	<b>15,520,047</b>	<b>18,569,089</b>
<b>Other articles</b>	<b>4,994,973</b>	<b>5,402,700</b>	<b>5,390,766</b>	<b>6,154,434</b>	<b>6,991,190</b>	<b>7,121,761</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,411,529</b>	<b>135,891,227</b>	<b>125,102,814</b>	<b>123,992,264</b>	<b>146,602,342</b>	<b>160,449,053</b>

\* The values of British spirits shipped as merchandise only are here stated, and are exclusive of ships' stores.

*led from the United Kingdom—Continued.*

1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
4,226	1,217,228	1,809,320	2,337,154	2,119,629	2,399,203	3,414,906	3,722,889
1,192	2,060,410	2,092,868	2,304,820	2,362,872	2,900,625	3,806,973	3,953,042
941	2,738,465	2,893,415	3,157,784	3,334,372	3,588,364	4,772,364	5,478,759
917	1,065,614	1,009,342	1,040,707	1,103,936	1,198,428	1,478,737	1,462,857
592	459,431	502,335	558,264	575,357	622,855	623,122	728,831
336	17,562,746	17,634,395	22,342,080	24,032,090	26,124,134	35,996,167	37,731,239
134	779,849	666,665	969,766	795,868	1,070,965	1,422,214	1,212,612
36	971,203	915,747	785,340	795,702	869,832	860,712	990,160
78	1,226,327	1,410,337	1,575,425	1,228,283	1,021,837	948,376	1,084,701
62	215,772	205,129	255,058	247,075	319,268	377,329	500,720
26	562,445	838,106	973,544	946,374	857,050	906,589	760,294
77	344,385	378,941	588,240	633,330	764,436	851,082	786,156
14	161,210	184,211	207,240	141,281	115,281	101,812	85,746
14	1,068,566	1,310,740	1,328,544	1,286,276	1,427,999	1,539,222	1,471,071
17	790,594	823,126	877,600	877,268	1,019,243	1,108,161	1,012,829
10	526,509	549,756	600,953	530,646	668,928	876,371	973,617
15	367,730	407,185	449,085	469,675	432,062	605,194	650,322
18	120,825	179,785	206,893	190,757	192,493	229,365	278,403
18	570,020	517,312	472,602	926,112	873,174	767,614	777,838
35	445,941	485,079	430,592	381,888	467,596	533,171	789,054
20	754,145	1,229,126	1,150,037	1,154,364	1,269,812	1,894,595	1,667,545
28	426,382	569,055	565,502	740,212	856,401	696,373	528,266
78	538,130	514,005	544,616	710,185	1,196,635	1,494,496	1,350,334
166	1,024,512	1,083,060	1,110,118	1,450,397	2,053,086	2,190,869	1,878,600
109	229,206	257,565	216,226	218,345	237,502	304,309	243,047
073	162,452	169,400	209,953	183,201	200,570	226,166	210,984
100	374,164	416,525	497,557	489,250	531,644	662,139	673,920
463	266,191	465,855	549,781	934,110	1,229,702	1,014,256	1,045,751
289	210,008	332,364	1,010,549	2,522,593	1,523,638	405,318	2,359,923
1,356	775,834	736,835	922,159	580,570	628,799	629,975	620,848
7,043	5,739,340	6,203,174	5,538,295	4,994,249	6,100,727	6,110,139	5,393,493
103,602	5,327,375	3,760,061	4,275,858	4,749,165	5,563,037	6,991,718	6,599,635
161,615	859,519	963,366	1,099,299	1,078,983	1,030,302	1,104,835	1,089,864
294,050	12,144,998	13,075,773	15,130,340	13,788,798	17,953,209	20,905,163	14,277,382
1,217,682	1,101,986	1,099,882	1,406,758	1,393,279	1,648,411	1,916,774	1,597,383
633,223	723,039	680,906	696,978	654,728	987,426	1,464,783	1,785,614
21,830,181	20,156,917	19,591,388	22,669,233	21,664,953	27,182,385	32,383,273	25,349,878
8,003,356	7,384,740	7,889,127	9,016,281	9,782,461	13,265,743	15,131,989	15,463,426
184,917,536	190,961,923	179,677,812	189,953,957	189,586,822	223,066,162	256,257,347	225,164,603

No. 17.—*Declared value of British and Irish produce exported from the*

Countries.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
FOREIGN.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia, northern ports .....	3,503,570	2,886,176	2,661,487	1,751,376	2,423,834	2,575,170
southern ports .....	546,882	382,903	379,961	327,456	271,442	271,239
Sweden and Norway .....	1,042,441	1,044,717	1,027,463	1,109,072	1,163,966	1,503,389
Denmark, Iceland, and the Duch- ies in 1859 and 1860 .....	723,974	731,267	766,210	830,706	880,687	1,152,767
Danish West Indies .....	652,252	658,457	706,981	728,293	710,516	746,770
Germany, exclusive of the Duch- ies in 1859 and 1860 .....	11,783,999	13,491,513	13,130,830	12,786,365	13,543,258	15,472,683
Holland .....	5,375,468	6,114,862	6,434,919	6,046,242	6,324,696	6,884,937
Java and other possessions in the Indian seas .....	1,135,443	1,419,597	1,091,511	776,564	650,424	796,850
Belgium .....	1,479,370	1,610,144	1,925,852	1,828,622	2,107,332	2,301,291
France .....	4,754,354	5,249,980	8,895,588	9,209,367	8,673,309	8,187,361
Algeria .....	21,977	43,754	20,955	46,253	13,732	12,239
Possessions in Senegambia .....	10,740	862	3,638	7,669	3,517	7,234
Possessions in India .....		1,416				
Portugal .....	1,306,105	1,698,931	1,987,450	1,533,365	2,225,777	2,091,314
Azores and Madeira .....	91,606	147,609	147,866	137,539	149,212	178,467
Spain .....	1,915,482	2,471,447	2,919,501	2,862,261	3,508,556	3,084,778
Canary Islands .....	135,267	131,210	122,691	137,837	124,285	144,834
Fernando Po .....	5,422	20,166	8,371	14,574	28,617	12,263
West India Islands .....	1,675,596	1,530,012	1,363,463	1,554,822	2,131,087	3,002,025
Philippine Islands .....	685,490	674,235	764,564	452,404	556,863	765,719
Italy, exclusive of Venetia in 1859 and 1860 .....	3,629,099	4,514,287	5,932,762	5,183,691	6,065,173	5,809,591
Austrian territories, including Venetia in 1859 and 1860 .....	789,881	993,669	816,202	706,687	864,736	792,119
Greece .....	262,074	343,500	226,393	242,223	341,991	743,971
Turkey .....	4,373,453	5,064,233	3,863,835	4,076,317	6,741,112	7,344,226
Wallachia and Moldavia .....	111,031	172,872	162,606	168,548	157,880	159,462
Egypt .....	2,380,562	2,480,640	2,278,848	2,405,962	4,406,295	6,051,680
Morocco .....	96,399	171,424	147,406	155,135	174,551	162,532
United States .....	22,553,405	21,667,065	9,064,504	14,327,870	15,344,392	16,708,505
Mexico .....	597,899	462,604	583,657	757,823	1,678,572	1,809,753
Central America .....	226,720	182,282	172,431	166,376	140,609	221,794
Haiti and San Domingo .....	198,791	412,939	304,982	473,400	528,614	450,611
New Granada, (United States of Colombia) .....	729,468	810,970	826,186	783,105	1,558,188	2,058,843
Venezuela .....	317,716	323,656	426,858	224,825	402,261	482,988
Ecuador .....	22,261	74,149	154,173	1,076	9,864	2,746
Brazil .....	3,685,718	4,446,776	4,552,165	3,735,781	3,964,261	6,249,260
Uruguay .....	693,622	922,733	581,638	453,790	534,973	993,951
Argentine Republic .....	958,677	1,782,447	1,383,529	854,213	1,330,959	1,757,457
Chili .....	1,474,606	1,702,800	1,362,451	954,542	1,431,814	1,683,580
Peru .....	857,568	1,381,357	1,194,873	824,585	1,027,343	1,331,692
China, (exclusive of Hong-Kong) .....	2,323,997	2,872,045	3,114,694	2,024,118	2,416,705	3,092,611
Japan .....	2,917		43,100	21	108,897	627,383
Western coast of Africa† .....	712,241	957,402	880,512	935,452	644,832	570,901
Other countries .....	190,074	177,284	224,325	188,506	357,960	437,359
<b>Total of foreign countries .....</b>	<b>84,267,533</b>	<b>92,226,392</b>	<b>82,857,437</b>	<b>82,066,915</b>	<b>95,723,072</b>	<b>108,734,635</b>
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS.</b>						
Channel Islands .....	615,330	655,948	666,087	851,518	867,776	1,015,985
Gibraltar .....	713,295	1,159,313	1,015,606	996,913	1,267,900	1,206,168
Malta .....	624,110	704,073	564,110	432,731	622,608	753,113
Ionian Islands, (ceded to Greece June 1, 1864) .....	250,949	345,055	296,570	282,349	405,118	110,249
<b>North American colonies:</b>						
British Columbia .....	54,282	37,084	231,644	199,227	302,511	162,900
Hudson's Bay Company's set- tlements .....	79,810	79,936	34,715	42,186	72,924	69,102
Canada .....	1,856,051	2,137,827	2,081,446	2,237,520	2,479,230	3,059,751
New Brunswick .....	504,708	403,056	334,836	385,566	486,315	707,866
Nova Scotia .....	598,914	529,094	539,907	722,329	922,660	1,057,003
Newfoundland .....	472,694	466,572	391,876	331,452	442,102	391,739
Prince Edward Island .....	56,777	73,781	75,529	72,730	107,740	147,230
<b>Total of North American colonies .....</b>	<b>3,616,236</b>	<b>3,727,350</b>	<b>3,629,953</b>	<b>3,991,010</b>	<b>4,813,482</b>	<b>5,595,591</b>
<b>West India Islands and Guiana ..</b>	<b>2,163,649</b>	<b>2,416,939</b>	<b>2,464,654</b>	<b>3,005,030</b>	<b>3,743,681</b>	<b>4,102,415</b>
<b>British Honduras .....</b>	<b>115,699</b>	<b>142,544</b>	<b>201,328</b>	<b>108,273</b>	<b>161,367</b>	<b>204,625</b>

\* Including the Ionian Islands, ceded to Greece June 1, 1864.

† Exclusive of French and Spanish possessions separately stated.

Kingdom to various foreign countries and British possessions.

65.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
528,354	2,779,785	3,457,396	3,624,667	5,492,915	5,749,353	5,205,173	5,021,189	6,787,636		
204,652	386,671	466,639	625,473	972,577	1,242,408	1,378,775	1,588,035	2,210,085		
1,580,314	1,677,856	1,496,161	1,392,633	1,564,650	2,007,714	2,161,106	3,411,280	5,031,175		
1,984,432	1,202,811	1,282,358	1,450,359	1,574,562	2,021,611	1,748,933	2,056,390	2,671,344		
602,855	751,685	560,309	295,102	430,504	761,001	512,135	463,094	351,646		
11,05,674	15,767,690	20,542,653	22,774,417	22,841,745	20,416,168	27,434,520	31,612,749	27,270,342		
1,107,753	8,999,713	9,422,742	10,395,092	10,759,819	11,220,784	14,104,157	16,211,775	16,745,850		
27,755	1,726,860	1,329,485	850,990	660,237	897,505	829,737	750,505	760,452		
2,05,833	2,561,665	2,816,481	3,150,105	4,003,535	4,481,079	6,217,005	6,499,062	7,200,949		
1,02,095	11,700,140	12,121,010	10,652,734	11,438,330	11,643,139	12,205,856	17,262,839	17,291,973		
12,363	15,743	22,625	23,697	26,796	125,643	119,884	89,347	64,409		
10,965	8,045	313	700	6,812	1,123	11,670	8,402	18,297		
		2,074								
2,064,037	2,001,101	1,823,382	1,554,649	1,638,313	1,931,786	1,750,555	2,310,202	2,934,393		
146,403	912,361	182,677	167,067	161,094	174,588	153,508	180,467	498,665		
2,177,446	2,093,828	2,237,962	2,208,892	2,204,115	2,513,177	3,143,419	3,614,448	3,736,620		
177,521	243,305	265,724	197,059	223,359	235,119	196,185	225,932	184,735		
8,198	11,089	15,233	17,279	16,941	19,379	13,970	16,906	24,978		
2,193,677	2,240,975	2,268,624	2,519,271	1,088,517	2,512,634	2,877,926	3,042,257	2,751,927		
853,300	917,841	1,042,468	956,140	832,981	772,541	463,359	393,142	428,145		
1,474,440	5,832,876	4,881,353	5,016,786	6,162,398	5,272,074	6,294,737	6,557,538	7,444,195		
794,646	912,058	963,952	1,077,159	1,341,102	1,715,601	1,588,352	1,471,113	1,454,390		
7,012,480	7,651,648	7,949,124	7,976,667	7,974,679	7,942,618	7,776,093	7,923,649	7,993,571		
7,012,732	7,905,404	6,625,496	7,556,429	6,938,416	7,088,369	5,996,634	7,639,143	7,733,487		
162,236	124,565	432,365	634,913	907,838	559,538	705,764	814,675	1,079,473		
5,990,940	7,556,185	8,198,111	6,056,404	7,982,714	8,726,602	7,038,795	7,213,063	6,222,013		
270,474	191,237	189,367	195,748	194,065	228,639	199,603	255,366	313,791		
21,227,956	22,498,514	21,825,703	21,431,632	24,024,311	28,335,394	34,227,701	40,736,597	37,574,664		
1,696,685	1,263,213	812,948	844,568	631,724	910,882	1,069,013	843,186	1,194,124		
132,141	153,264	243,560	160,049	205,893	360,538	291,505	290,537	300,887		
353,314	447,378	291,623	220,806	24,367	395,480	339,877	617,560	542,023		
2,371,333	2,947,778	2,390,931	2,515,170	2,109,758	2,135,454	2,643,074	3,150,337	3,074,972		
349,434	410,423	260,136	265,098	434,206	144,381	310,918	530,800	527,605		
28,685	43,833	44,672	28,840	55,152	57,008	61,167	82,282	101,640		
1,654,920	7,224,733	5,694,557	5,351,989	6,964,808	5,366,834	6,274,105	7,519,719	7,544,669		
812,611	1,392,803	1,452,508	930,422	1,078,938	806,405	1,044,797	1,817,783	1,762,042		
1,850,292	2,240,926	2,837,124	1,927,424	2,271,496	2,346,937	2,463,661	3,911,419	3,729,090		
1,001,967	1,852,963	2,524,438	1,962,714	1,969,794	2,674,306	2,010,060	3,147,843	3,165,104		
1,185,756	1,355,960	1,422,112	1,172,363	1,381,695	1,761,173	2,159,770	2,870,238	2,524,622		
2,002,595	5,098,074	4,996,469	6,312,175	6,842,840	6,139,633	6,628,236	6,624,511	4,882,701		
1,578,794	1,444,539	1,545,386	1,112,804	1,442,104	1,609,367	1,584,517	1,961,327	1,680,017		
642,412	617,564	832,769	916,893	810,450	916,837	1,005,683	1,069,405	1,081,660		
393,148	549,853	353,291	325,279	515,424	551,351	574,003	877,298	879,841		
117,629,615	135,199,165	131,162,313	129,812,888	141,681,274	147,772,599	171,815,949	195,701,350	188,836,132		
752,969	490,859	469,523	555,120	581,896	757,678	799,019	706,233	707,832		
1,120,447	1,134,699	723,314	706,298	821,519	779,462	1,069,905	1,189,023	1,197,693		
631,904	653,303	498,796	501,952	527,810	1,003,918	714,754	839,894	969,174		
( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )		
161,446	152,069	62,609	74,059	103,206	73,581	78,431	9,465,233	7,875,732		
67,145	59,379	49,187	38,652	49,719	45,148	7,538,065				
2,446,677	3,926,307	3,726,385	3,053,142	3,146,865	1,365,272					
454,521	748,848	595,504	491,786	598,087	529,757					
1,044,293	1,991,217	928,121	819,629	777,249	1,124,033					
225,817	467,984	384,493	262,142	354,401	523,582	490,567	556,144	506,954		
128,439	169,156	104,103	107,368	129,766	122,822	150,043	171,900	237,019		
1,77,722	6,894,960	5,862,402	4,847,688	5,159,293	6,784,195	8,257,126	10,193,277	8,619,705		
1,74,173	2,726,317	2,336,119	2,505,851	2,531,660	3,355,839	3,004,868	3,378,661	3,331,091		
169,633	144,041	148,016	133,755	126,826	160,256	165,877	147,592	150,506		

see under "Foreign countries."

No. 17.—*Declared value of British and Irish produce exported from the United*

Countries.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS—Continued.</b>						
<b>Australia:</b>						
West Australia .....	£112,045	£238,680	£290,021	£105,998	£225,419	£297,507
South Australia .....	653,148	810,983	1,085,280	895,486	1,057,885	1,116,654
Victoria .....	6,467,652	5,377,740	5,528,331	5,731,566	5,202,741	5,316,844
New South Wales .....	} 2,876,353	} 2,429,851	} 2,725,148	} 3,511,226	} 2,949,373	} 2,741,865
Queensland .....						
Tasmania .....	481,343	367,644	324,114	284,934	315,221	266,716
New Zealand .....	632,907	569,066	865,827	1,221,632	1,971,438	1,867,624
<b>Total of Australia .....</b>	<b>11,229,448</b>	<b>9,707,261</b>	<b>10,692,771</b>	<b>11,944,506</b>	<b>12,498,534</b>	<b>11,857,213</b>
British India .....	19,844,920	16,965,292	16,411,756	14,617,673	20,002,241	19,951,637
The Straits settlements .....	1,421,067	1,673,675	1,028,601	1,069,375	1,496,774	1,181,680
Ceylon .....	667,327	671,219	486,655	573,998	1,075,927	896,333
Hong-Kong .....	1,931,576	2,445,991	1,733,063	1,113,294	1,473,222	1,618,867
Mauritius .....	567,159	538,303	551,727	519,668	511,813	655,852
Cape of Good Hope and Natal .....	1,934,970	2,065,523	1,984,705	1,921,253	1,523,285	2,271,616
Possessions on the river Gambia .....	43,206	27,774	56,872	52,537	69,037	28,200
Sierra Leone .....	169,860	615,523	180,065	170,354	178,726	158,978
Possessions on the Gold Coast .....	65,905	97,069	144,194	126,728	80,849	85,712
Other possessions .....	169,230	105,983	75,760	118,009	96,930	90,178
<b>Total of British possessions.</b>	<b>46,143,996</b>	<b>43,664,835</b>	<b>42,245,377</b>	<b>41,895,349</b>	<b>50,879,270</b>	<b>51,714,418</b>
<b>Total of foreign countries and British possessions .....</b>	<b>130,411,529</b>	<b>135,891,227</b>	<b>125,102,814</b>	<b>123,992,264</b>	<b>146,602,342</b>	<b>160,449,053</b>



Kingdom to various foreign countries and British possessions—Continued.

1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
£112,511	£110,739	£78,802	£107,847	£108,508	£104,045	£70,430	£153,457	£167,368
1,586,514	1,454,396	906,790	1,177,097	1,375,681	817,561	1,324,446	1,413,542	2,016,843
5,787,862	6,303,857	4,555,413	5,598,618	6,233,603	4,509,048	4,244,000	5,941,379	6,643,544
3,571,135	2,917,577	2,050,820	2,889,970	3,144,983	2,595,260	2,541,126	3,569,559	4,333,719
385,651	533,914	288,638	409,303	433,720	343,951	343,618	575,388	615,638
231,636	245,669	216,850	190,322	230,023	191,435	157,607	188,905	271,478
1,583,844	2,177,174	1,506,496	1,702,453	1,864,988	1,537,500	1,370,755	2,300,143	3,361,562
13,339,241	13,643,326	9,613,739	12,075,610	13,411,512	9,896,800	10,051,962	14,141,673	17,610,152
12,280,413	20,009,490	21,805,127	21,251,773	17,559,865	19,303,920	18,053,478	18,471,394	21,354,205
1,440,118	1,986,802	2,068,910	1,539,181	1,738,275	2,321,087	1,933,335	2,420,072	2,105,223
687,129	1,082,973	771,879	828,483	796,372	908,415	928,807	1,017,753	1,052,072
1,548,098	2,387,017	2,471,809	2,185,972	2,130,837	3,407,930	2,787,714	2,872,673	3,411,968
597,354	569,385	377,450	383,620	381,827	483,278	505,744	561,962	581,893
1,701,060	1,399,024	1,893,011	1,591,171	1,572,067	1,858,509	2,197,956	3,705,854	4,335,461
43,949	51,268	75,700	63,192	33,620	40,465	35,176	46,332	48,951
187,316	210,475	225,655	222,148	198,029	217,612	200,585	294,339	266,325
171,704	271,832	322,702	347,796	392,254	401,429	442,870	417,882	386,310
109,114	133,600	129,454	125,314	109,001	131,430	101,013	151,383	179,910
46,207,110	53,719,371	49,799,610	49,864,924	48,072,683	51,814,223	51,250,213	60,555,997	66,328,471
163,835,725	188,917,536	180,961,923	179,677,812	189,953,957	199,586,822	223,066,162	258,257,347	255,164,603

No. 18a.—Quantities of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom from various countries, total exported, and excess of imports.

Years.	The United States.	Mexico.	British West India Islands and British India.	New Granada and Venezuela.	Brazil.	The Mediterranean, exclusive of Egypt.	Egypt.	British possessions in the East Indies.	China.	Japan.	Other countries.	Total imported.	Total exported.	Excess of imports.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1850	961,707,364	.....	302,256	6,496	52,475,900	439,040	37,067,036	192,330,880	.....	.....	10,767,130	1,235,986,073	175,143,136	1,050,843,936
1851	1,115,890,608	.....	1,030,784	225,130	17,266,804	82,544	43,954,064	304,141,168	.....	.....	8,303,650	1,390,938,732	250,339,040	1,140,599,712
1852	1,115,500,528	.....	1,456,304	154,896	17,200,336	58,704	40,892,096	369,040,448	.....	.....	9,033,034	1,256,884,736	295,297,920	956,696,816
1853	1,354,224,313	.....	5,563,376	1,170,736	23,330,008	6,225,856	59,012,464	392,054,328	.....	.....	17,285,314	1,523,972,296	214,714,528	309,258,768
1854	6,394,080,197	.....	14,195,688	2,623,600	22,603,168	13,806,576	93,533,368	434,420,784	1,766,016	224	21,655,834	670,084,136	241,352,496	428,731,632
1855	14,195,688,253	.....	38,024,365	6,500,368	32,017,504	17,535,216	125,493,648	506,527,392	137,006	711,424	31,770,240	894,105,384	244,762,304	649,400,080
1856	135,852,430	.....	36,654,890	16,738,992	14,699,328	229,072	176,838,144	445,947,000	855,792	9,404,304	30,501,744	978,542,000	302,968,928	675,593,072
1857	530,061,136	.....	3,690,352	11,599,392	68,524,400	11,510,688	118,260,800	615,302,240	.....	.....	27,419,376	1,202,826,904	388,981,936	813,844,968
1858	528,166,800	.....	4,810,288	9,713,872	70,430,080	6,790,480	136,285,264	498,317,008	5,537,184	46,032	17,552,464	1,328,761,616	322,713,328	996,048,288
1859	574,478,016	.....	2,725,856	4,808,160	98,796,768	6,702,304	130,182,928	493,706,640	.....	21,304	17,339,410	1,328,761,616	322,713,328	996,048,288
1860	437,338,944	.....	1,625,568	8,085,728	79,417,968	13,506,640	160,450,280	481,440,176	448	.....	19,574,936	1,221,571,232	274,289,344	947,281,888
1870	716,248,848	.....	2,914,256	4,707,056	64,234,688	11,510,912	143,710,448	341,536,608	10,528	.....	25,031,760	1,339,367,136	218,175,840	1,121,191,296
1871	938,677,920	.....	3,671,536	6,582,240	86,158,800	3,777,424	176,166,480	443,299,744	102,144	.....	34,793,488	1,778,186,776	362,075,616	1,416,084,160
1872	625,600,080	.....	31,136	7,900,624	112,509,224	8,031,744	177,581,712	431,234,736	252,112	.....	32,184,544	1,408,837,472	273,005,040	1,135,832,432
1873	592,573,616	.....	1,070,160	3,973,088	72,480,800	8,670,816	204,977,136	367,649,744	1,016,848	.....	45,155,568	1,527,506,224	220,000,256	1,307,505,968

•No. 14b.—Quantities of wool (sheep, lamb, and alpaca) imported into the United Kingdom from various countries, total exported, and excess of imports.

Years.	Spain.	Germany.	Other countries of Europe.	British possessions in South Africa.	British possessions in the East Indies.	British settlements in Australia.	South America.	Other countries.	Total imported.	Total exported, (foreign and colonial only.)	Excess of imports.
1859	153,574	12,497,810	26,683,833	14,969,343	14,363,403	53,700,549	9,759,779	1,858,050	133,984,634	99,106,750	104,177,884
1860	1,000,227	9,954,314	27,908,970	16,574,345	20,214,173	59,166,616	8,950,689	4,627,301	148,396,577	30,761,867	117,634,710
1861	1,630,554	3,617,963	30,159,450	18,676,986	19,161,004	68,506,922	12,351,777	4,069,565	147,172,841	54,377,104	92,795,737
1862	395,699	8,753,150	34,380,572	18,930,886	17,959,404	71,339,842	12,664,945	7,518,974	171,943,473	48,076,499	123,866,973
1863	956,115	8,801,162	25,274,721	20,166,617	20,670,111	77,173,446	18,948,181	6,787,309	177,377,664	63,932,969	113,444,735
1864	719,141	9,755,610	31,640,621	19,880,905	20,425,355	90,037,459	19,302,932	5,718,124	206,473,045	55,033,739	150,539,306
1865	115,611	7,138,340	27,414,233	20,220,623	17,105,617	109,734,361	17,867,853	3,610,309	213,306,747	82,444,930	130,761,817
1866	132,058	11,402,480	31,085,122	20,249,000	25,679,969	113,773,694	21,152,277	6,893,089	239,358,629	96,573,468	142,775,161
1867	494,049	4,197,777	16,794,637	26,126,750	15,224,620	133,108,176	21,381,281	6,366,494	243,703,184	90,822,584	142,870,600
1868	653,095	5,811,923	15,793,619	23,893,573	17,692,442	155,745,409	15,025,719	6,109,256	252,744,155	105,070,311	147,673,844
1869	272,451	7,305,807	17,612,412	34,307,882	18,796,579	158,477,960	16,117,931	5,561,652	258,461,699	116,698,305	141,763,394
1870	225,262	4,405,807	19,980,442	32,785,971	11,143,148	125,081,927	18,693,777	7,895,973	263,250,699	92,542,364	170,708,335
1871	142,713	8,132,022	45,323,721	32,472,735	18,317,948	189,710,977	19,829,406	16,327,046	323,036,899	134,866,364	188,169,535
1872	403,675	3,729,062	33,133,211	35,613,368	18,468,860	173,201,712	22,912,868	14,523,768	366,379,664	137,511,247	168,868,417
1873	52,925	2,294,628	36,136,946	42,037,167	19,362,906	186,664,946	21,059,862	14,367,977	318,036,779	153,246,172	194,790,607

No. 19.\*—Total number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels (including their repeated countries and

Countries whence entered.	ENTERED.					
	1869.					
	Sailing-vessels.		Steam-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Russia:						
Northern ports	3,279	664,661	424	267,695	3,703	932,356
Southern ports	862	301,544	76	67,051	938	368,595
Sweden	3,043	610,909	295	168,426	3,338	779,335
Norway	3,335	588,778	501	92,196	3,536	680,974
Denmark	1,109	99,465	138	48,658	1,247	148,123
Danish West India Islands	2	1,060	3	3,156	5	4,216
Germany	4,565	739,492	2,396	1,263,259	6,961	2,002,751
Holland	2,249	383,458	1,901	669,534	4,150	1,052,992
Dutch possessions on the Gold Coast						
Dutch possessions in India:						
Java	14	8,113			14	8,113
Other possessions or settlements in the Indian seas	2	600			2	600
Dutch West India Islands	10	2,101	1	907	11	3,008
Dutch Guiana	14	2,952			14	2,952
Belgium	1,510	303,510	2,061	604,678	3,571	908,188
France	8,501	1,065,460	6,530	1,607,919	15,031	2,673,379
Algeria	30	8,501	3	1,286	33	9,787
Bourbon						
French possessions in India						
French possessions in North America			1	13,343	1	13,343
French West India Islands	1	1,048			1	1,048
French Guiana						
Portugal	647	99,515	231	103,100	878	202,615
Azores	226	29,776	18	7,450	244	37,226
Madeira	1	180	9	3,826	10	3,926
Portuguese possessions in Western Africa	19	4,180			19	4,180
Macao	2	905			2	905
Spain	1,313	282,017	375	161,198	1,688	443,215
Canary Islands	12	2,211	6	2,493	18	4,704
Spanish ports in Northern Africa	1	127			1	127
Fernando Po						
Spanish possessions in India:						
Philippine and Ladron Islands	55	35,173			55	35,173
Spanish West India Islands	502	173,435	9	15,016	511	188,451
Italy	639	142,580	181	114,590	820	257,170
Austrian territories	206	69,670	123	96,915	329	166,585
Greece	96	22,924	45	27,421	141	50,345
Turkish Dominions:						
European Turkey	802	294,121	101	105,751	903	399,872
Wallachia and Moldavia	280	75,360	53	29,286	342	104,646
Asiatic Turkey	147	43,087			147	43,087
Egypt	225	73,262	230	275,115	455	348,377
Tripoli and Tunis	2	216	3	963	5	1,179
Morocco	24	3,551	12	5,182	36	8,733
Western coast of Africa not particularly designated	165	43,756	40	30,546	205	74,302
Eastern coast of Africa:						
Native states	5	2,100	1	1,142	6	3,242
Persia						
Native territories in the Indian seas:						
Borneo	5	2,076			5	2,076
Other islands						
Siam	45	24,942			45	24,942
Cochin China, Camboja, and Tonquin	2	1,185			2	1,185
China, (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao)	127	84,277	11	14,325	138	98,602
Japan	11	6,198	1	1,081	12	7,279
Islands in the Pacific	1	348			1	348
United States of America:						
On the Atlantic	1,192	765,179	463	749,973	1,655	1,515,152
On the Pacific	142	126,416			142	126,416
Haiti and the Dominican Republic	32	7,148	10	11,035	42	18,173
Mexico	106	32,444	4	3,298	110	35,742
Central America	35	15,176			35	15,176
United States of Colombia, (New Granada)	13	2,703	34	53,579	47	56,282
Venezuela	15	2,843	2	2,354	17	5,197
Ecuador	8	2,466			8	2,466
Peru	211	180,072			211	180,072

\* This and the following table are taken from the annual state-

royages) that entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, from and to foreign British possessions.

ENTERED.											
1872.						1873.					
Sailing-vessels.		Steam-vessels.		Total.		Sailing-vessels.		Steam-vessels.		Total.	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
2 790	625,210	609	399,196	3,399	1,024,406	2,864	673,987	799	552,188	3,663	1,226,175
847	337,500	377	286,529	1,224	624,029	443	164,281	257	210,624	700	374,905
4 028	664,608	413	227,965	4,441	1,092,573	3,933	887,278	476	254,792	4,409	1,142,070
1 751	690,261	267	133,997	4,018	824,258	4,255	749,006	286	129,534	4,541	878,540
1 357	126,125	209	82,753	1,566	208,878	837	77,375	201	86,912	1,038	164,287
4	915	50	82,983	54	83,898	3	1,124	48	82,189	51	83,313
4 571	663,671	3,148	1,693,658	8,019	2,557,329	3,966	676,327	2,872	1,653,340	6,838	2,329,667
2 670	473,969	2,609	997,098	5,369	1,471,067	2,255	399,786	2,878	1,108,699	5,133	1,508,485
1	134			1	134						
23	17,320	1	1,817	24	19,137	21	14,424			21	14,424
25	6,320			25	6,320	18	4,297	2	2,736	20	7,033
30	6,056			30	6,056	29	6,584			29	6,584
1 622	296,469	2,533	628,177	4,155	1,124,646	1,327	243,435	2,939	1,040,765	4,266	1,284,200
8 643	1,063,264	6,396	1,686,309	15,041	2,769,573	8,452	988,172	6,812	1,643,635	15,264	2,631,807
134	51,853	41	24,007	175	75,860	127	46,740	52	31,735	179	78,475
						1	361			1	361
						2	1,457			2	1,457
4	1,035			4	1,035	3	572			3	572
1	197			1	197	488	84,299	374	180,575	862	264,874
521	82,606	306	130,558	827	213,254	125	16,837	36	19,348	161	36,185
211	27,996	35	18,890	246	46,816	7	1,003	1	2,242	8	3,245
2	282	7	2,958	9	3,220	6	1,660	4	3,531	10	5,191
4	1,182	1	154	5	1,336	1	1,266			2	1,266
3	1,903	1	819	4	2,722	2,088	415,199	1,068	521,649	3,156	936,848
1 906	386,292	967	457,887	2,873	843,379	4	971	12	5,668	16	6,639
6	1,195	10	4,290	16	5,485			1	447	1	447
								1	137	1	137
45	31,256	4	5,229	49	36,515	56	33,434	11	12,413	67	45,847
405	141,519	13	11,651	418	153,370	402	139,439	24	23,707	426	163,146
455	136,732	201	141,122	656	277,854	359	84,707	212	147,401	571	232,108
15	4,547	34	36,285	49	40,832	21	7,198	20	18,782	41	25,980
100	22,981	97	87,147	197	110,131	76	18,218	91	90,613	167	108,831
163	64,461	69	67,067	232	131,528	180	67,503	141	117,276	321	184,779
101	31,654	84	49,466	185	81,322	96	28,324	69	40,805	165	69,129
134	28,517	32	21,137	166	49,654	131	30,643	42	34,615	173	65,258
388	116,452	265	308,246	593	424,698	242	89,562	224	279,061	466	368,623
49	19,973	3	1,430	52	21,403	44	19,938	1	748	45	20,686
207	32,410	8	3,691	215	36,101	368	56,236	8	3,358	376	59,594
103	25,098	63	51,122	166	76,220	76	19,139	55	47,704	131	66,843
2	690	2	1,422	4	2,112	1	1,276			1	1,276
								1	918	1	918
4	1,572			4	1,572	3	1,295			3	1,295
4	2,156			4	2,156	1	499			1	499
1	249			1	249	3	1,194			3	1,194
73	54,220	59	78,675	132	132,895	2	1,517			2	1,517
6	2,927			6	2,927	47	37,182	64	89,918	111	127,100
20	13,709			20	13,709	16	8,305	4	4,445	20	12,750
						7	4,585			7	4,585
1 949	1,203,967	679	1,194,118	2,628	2,397,385	2,329	1,352,636	819	1,411,796	3,148	2,764,432
94	79,141	4	4,215	98	83,356	264	255,726			264	255,726
46	16,506	2	1,704	51	18,210	41	10,691	9	11,437	50	22,328
97	27,185	9	10,397	106	37,592	102	26,933	2	2,653	104	29,586
26	12,781			26	12,781	34	15,702			34	15,702
13	2,761	18	24,642	31	27,403	19	4,231	4	4,782	23	9,013
20	3,559	1	1,368	21	4,927	16	3,078	2	2,194	18	5,272
5	1,504			5	1,504	6	1,616			6	1,616
102	185,639	25	46,754	174	151,784	230	172,394	47	101,131	277	273,525

sent of the British registrar-general of shipping and seamen.

No. 19.—Total number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels (including

Countries whence entered.	ENTERED.					
	1869.					
	Sailing-vessels.		Steam-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued.</b>						
Bolivia .....	7	3,378			7	3,378
Chili .....	146	70,545	3	4,766	149	75,313
Brazil .....	568	145,089	69	67,582	637	212,677
Uruguay .....	80	19,089	2	2,811	82	21,900
States of the Argentine Confederation .....	117	32,633	19	18,051	136	50,684
Paraguay .....	1	229			1	229
Patagonia .....						
Whale fisheries:						
Northern .....	7	1,917	14	4,847	21	6,764
<b>Total foreign countries .....</b>	<b>36,775</b>	<b>7,706,073</b>	<b>16,099</b>	<b>6,721,800</b>	<b>52,874</b>	<b>14,427,873</b>
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS.</b>						
Heligoland .....	1	35			1	35
Channel Islands .....	1,162	135,195	454	88,447	1,616	223,642
Gibraltar .....	6	2,488	46	29,265	52	31,753
Malta and Gozo .....	14	6,580	3	1,555	17	8,135
British possessions on the river Gambia .....	14	2,434			14	2,434
Sierra Leone .....	12	2,330			12	2,330
British possessions on the Gold Coast .....	4	845			4	845
Ascension .....						
St. Helena .....						
Cape of Good Hope .....	87	26,106	29	25,501	116	51,607
Natal .....	28	7,781	1	1,121	29	8,902
Mauritius .....	40	18,631	1	1,414	41	20,045
British possessions in India:						
Bombay and Scinde .....	183	201,081	2	1,798	185	202,879
Madras .....	153	97,978			153	97,978
Bengal and Burmah .....	376	400,067	2	2,647	378	402,714
Singapore and the Eastern Straits Settlements .....	113	75,265	1	1,549	114	76,814
Ceylon .....	100	61,191			100	61,191
Hong-Kong .....	14	9,270	1	777	15	10,047
British Australia:						
West Australia .....	5	2,253			5	2,253
South Australia .....	47	30,492			47	30,492
Victoria .....	66	72,552	3	4,980	69	77,532
New South Wales .....	42	41,353	3	3,118	45	44,471
Queensland .....	14	9,110			14	9,110
Tasmania .....	9	4,499			9	4,499
New Zealand .....	37	27,473			37	27,473
British North America:						
Dominion of Canada .....	1,556	965,200	86	108,741	1,642	1,073,941
British Columbia and Vancouver's Island .....	2	1,575			2	1,575
Newfoundland and coast of Labrador .....	138	23,290	4	2,878	142	26,168
Prince Edward Island .....	64	18,387	2	1,174	66	19,561
Bermudas .....	11	1,874			11	1,874
British West India Islands .....	581	184,421	4	3,134	585	187,555
British settlements in Honduras, (Belize) .....	28	12,930			28	12,930
British Guiana .....	129	48,697			129	48,697
Falkland Islands .....	3	969			3	969
<b>Total British possessions .....</b>	<b>5,039</b>	<b>2,492,352</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>278,099</b>	<b>5,681</b>	<b>2,770,451</b>
<b>Total foreign countries and British possessions .....</b>	<b>41,814</b>	<b>10,198,425</b>	<b>16,741</b>	<b>6,999,899</b>	<b>58,555</b>	<b>17,198,324</b>

*their repeated voyages) that entered and cleared, &c.—Continued.*

ENTERED.											
1872.						1873.					
Sailing-vessels.		Steam-vessels.		Total.		Sailing-vessels.		Steam-vessels.		Total.	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
30	22,164			30	22,164	39	26,610			39	26,610
155	87,861	5	8,914	160	96,775	158	79,864	3	4,181	161	84,045
553	157,368	101	90,352	654	247,720	483	127,767	103	105,823	586	233,590
96	28,992	6	7,581	102	36,573	91	27,588	2	1,897	93	29,485
121	37,352	49	50,969	170	88,301	136	42,212	5	61,424	139	103,636
						1	177			1	177
3	1,183			3	1,183	7	1,754			7	1,754
6	1,246	17	5,645	23	6,891	5	1,033	25	8,479	30	9,512
39,037	2,465,653	19,922	9,369,756	58,959	17,835,409	37,348	8,256,847	21,160	10,358,307	58,508	18,615,154
1,079	122,649	545	126,001	1,623	248,650	1,070	131,424	513	113,873	1,583	245,297
7	1,194	30	18,783	37	19,977	8	2,289	23	15,449	31	17,738
14	9,470	3	2,228	21	11,698	17	7,403	8	7,378	25	14,781
10	1,941			10	1,941	6	1,313			6	1,313
7	1,448			7	1,448	3	506			3	506
21	3,739			21	3,739	17	3,146	2	1,198	19	4,344
1	207			1	207						
3	694			3	694	7	1,972			7	1,972
59	18,558	40	43,128	99	61,686	61	19,236	42	51,194	103	70,430
31	8,336	2	1,529	33	9,865	37	9,028	3	3,624	40	12,652
73	39,315	1	1,589	74	40,904	74	32,188			74	32,188
61	62,995	74	83,738	135	152,733	68	70,631	105	125,935	173	196,566
112	85,395	7	5,648	119	91,043	94	65,841	9	7,275	103	73,116
450	494,442	107	134,102	557	628,544	419	432,671	101	143,771	520	576,442
72	45,431	5	6,871	77	52,302	79	42,974	9	7,425	88	50,399
75	48,420	5	5,002	80	53,422	60	35,809	13	12,629	73	48,438
13	7,970	4	5,030	17	13,000	8	4,271	3	3,260	11	7,531
5	2,052			5	2,052	6	2,403			6	2,403
42	30,664			42	30,664	107	83,906	1	584	108	81,490
62	80,348	6	9,500	74	89,848	58	68,745	4	6,837	62	75,582
45	47,555			45	47,555	39	41,200			39	41,200
13	11,173			13	11,173	12	10,429			12	10,429
10	5,153			10	5,153	13	5,843			13	5,843
53	39,271			53	39,271	56	46,171	1	1,058	57	47,229
1,449	1,039,980	177	215,888	1,626	1,255,868	1,622	1,062,038	185	219,904	1,807	1,281,942
3	2,071			3	2,071	3	2,455			3	2,455
117	12,952	5	1,292	122	14,244	138	23,205	5	14,735	143	37,940
46	13,968	1	821	49	14,789	52	16,119			52	16,119
						1	267			1	267
639	199,745	10	12,233	639	211,978	555	182,582	26	32,216	581	214,798
21	8,418	1	569	22	8,987	34	13,799			33	13,799
101	40,656	6	6,434	107	47,090	133	48,287	12	14,918	145	63,205
4	1,401			4	1,401	3	1,281			3	1,281
4,739	2,499,801	1,030	680,405	5,769	3,180,206	4,921	2,466,540	1,065	783,263	5,986	3,249,803
42,776	10,965,254	20,952	10,050,161	64,728	21,015,415	42,269	10,723,387	22,225	11,141,570	64,494	21,864,957

## No. 19.—Total number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels including

Countries to which cleared.	CLEARED.					
	1869.					
	Sailing-vessels.		Steam-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Russia :						
Northern ports .....	2,504	508,730	469	290,458	2,973	799,188
Southern ports .....	325	119,843	72	59,098	397	178,941
Sweden .....	1,589	343,917	270	158,036	1,859	501,953
Norway .....	2,712	499,886	900	88,120	2,912	588,006
Denmark .....	4,106	580,636	160	59,955	4,266	640,591
Danish West India Islands .....	142	39,732	8	8,422	150	48,154
Germany .....	5,371	794,731	2,403	1,176,813	7,774	1,971,544
Holland .....	1,312	164,542	1,808	635,795	3,120	800,337
Dutch possessions on the Gold Coast .....	3	690			3	690
Dutch possessions in India :						
Java .....	38	25,079			38	25,079
Other possessions or settlements in the Indian seas .....	2	488			2	488
Dutch West India Islands .....	13	2,428	1	219	14	2,447
Dutch Guiana .....	22	5,133			22	5,133
Belgium .....	506	63,051	1,994	578,155	2,560	641,206
France .....	7,931	830,444	6,570	1,637,666	14,501	2,468,110
Algeria .....	154	27,702	2	449	156	28,151
French possessions in Senegambia .....	13	2,559			13	2,559
French possessions in North America .....			1	1,348	1	1,348
French West India Islands .....	108	31,548			108	31,548
Portugal .....	636	106,502	234	102,860	870	209,371
Azores .....	167	22,862	13	5,205	180	28,067
Madeira .....	79	13,641	12	5,159	91	18,800
Portuguese possessions in Western Africa .....	101	34,560	1	443	102	35,003
Portuguese possessions on the eastern coast of Africa .....	1	398			1	398
Portuguese possessions in India .....						
Spain .....	1,634	365,430	367	160,044	2,001	525,474
Canary Islands .....	40	7,840	13	5,566	53	13,406
Fernando Po .....	2	460			2	460
Spanish possessions in India :						
Philippine and Ladrone Islands .....	33	18,432	1	67	34	18,519
Spanish West India Islands .....	553	223,495			553	223,495
Italy .....	1,567	482,353	219	163,672	1,786	646,025
Austrian territories .....	262	76,505	84	73,486	346	149,991
Greece .....	146	52,725	9	5,216	155	57,941
Turkish Dominions :						
European Turkey .....	430	142,119	129	115,704	559	257,823
Wallachia and Moldavia .....	177	38,671	40	21,685	217	60,356
Asiatic Turkey .....	158	44,863	6	5,588	164	50,451
Egypt .....	793	312,976	198	245,760	991	558,736
Tripoli and Tunis .....	9	2,584	3	1,169	12	3,753
Morocco .....	16	2,560	7	2,998	23	5,558
Western coast of Africa not particularly designated .....	146	33,791	46	33,915	192	67,706
Eastern coast of Africa :						
Native states .....	8	2,796	1	616	9	3,412
Madagascar .....						
Arabia :						
Territories of the Imam of Muscat .....	5	2,856			5	2,856
Other states not separately enumerated .....						
Persia .....	6	3,243			6	3,243
Native territories in the Indian seas :						
Borneo .....						
Siam .....	5	1,625			5	1,625
Cochin China, Camboja, and Tongkin .....						
China, (exclusive of Hong-Kong and Macao) .....	148	97,684	6	3,470	154	101,154
Japan .....	83	46,586	4	2,050	87	48,636
Islands in the Pacific .....	2	897			2	897
United States of America :						
On the Atlantic .....	1,365	991,467	524	874,678	1,889	1,866,145
On the Pacific .....	76	60,769			76	60,769
Hayti and the Dominican Republic .....	17	4,479	2	2,423	19	6,902
Mexico .....	55	15,782	4	4,127	59	19,909
Central America .....	19	6,545			19	6,545
United States of Colombia, (New Granada) .....	38	11,079	31	52,249	69	63,328
Venezuela .....	11	1,842	1	1,699	12	3,541
Ecuador .....	7	2,244			7	2,244
Peru .....	134	106,633	1	386	135	107,019



*their repeated voyages) that entered and cleared, &c.—Continued.*

CLEARED.											
1872.						1873.					
Sailing-vessels.		Steam-vessels.		Total.		Sailing-vessels.		Steam-vessels.		Total.	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
2,087	443,050	480	322,833	2,563	771,882	2,261	497,246	714	496,935	2,975	994,181
277	96,465	133	105,730	370	204,195	111	41,101	132	104,398	243	145,499
2,361	536,037	360	207,339	2,721	743,376	2,384	535,865	481	263,274	2,865	799,139
2,624	537,604	285	139,823	3,109	677,427	3,595	730,579	303	135,688	3,898	866,267
2,792	569,853	299	130,677	4,091	700,530	3,568	568,541	327	165,697	3,895	734,238
117	35,391	49	80,756	166	116,147	93	29,337	71	112,593	164	141,930
2,945	903,403	3,241	1,639,276	9,186	2,542,679	4,880	717,217	2,898	1,502,577	7,778	2,219,794
1,704	215,292	2,601	923,929	4,305	1,139,221	1,471	181,799	2,683	977,875	4,154	1,159,674
54	41,281	3	2,875	57	44,156	79	59,898	13	16,282	92	76,180
2	1,377			2	1,377	19	14,031			19	14,031
11	2,759			11	2,759	13	2,450	5	5,747	18	8,197
29	6,342			29	6,342	26	5,637			26	5,637
655	57,191	2,382	756,954	3,050	814,075	673	66,646	2,742	912,410	3,415	979,056
2,134	602,417	6,635	1,754,484	8,769	2,616,901	8,147	860,301	7,152	1,970,705	15,299	2,831,006
135	28,650	11	7,132	146	35,782	108	23,630	27	15,782	135	39,412
24	5,695			24	5,695	34	9,134	1	97	35	9,231
103	34,228			103	34,228	100	31,342			100	31,342
619	122,137	319	149,030	938	271,167	633	130,387	372	184,243	1,025	314,630
117	16,724	24	12,869	141	29,593	99	13,721	27	16,156	126	29,877
123	21,749	1	195	124	21,944	137	25,705	12	13,402	149	39,107
65	23,704			65	23,704	109	45,113	4	2,046	113	47,159
2	719			2	719	8	2,065			8	2,065
1,087	356,549	666	312,227	2,353	668,776	1,737	328,533	715	338,924	2,452	667,457
34	8,511		1,919	38	8,430	43	8,351			43	8,351
7	1,665			7	1,665	6	1,612			6	1,612
15	9,457	4	4,941	19	14,398	14	7,477	7	9,491	21	16,968
581	202,163	31	27,417	532	235,580	426	177,127	43	39,887	469	217,014
1,440	568,524	371	259,881	1,811	768,345	1,150	380,085	479	341,638	1,629	722,623
963	53,038	69	71,194	312	154,222	213	69,859	33	33,697	246	103,556
137	46,593	90	14,791	157	63,384	137	55,241	28	22,417	165	77,658
226	84,529	229	202,694	467	287,223	202	73,174	195	178,260	397	251,434
54	15,335	58	34,033	112	49,368	77	21,076	44	24,916	121	45,992
94	20,186	21	16,253	115	36,441	63	13,486	16	19,229	79	23,715
469	181,186	344	361,327	833	542,513	342	126,538	393	396,165	735	522,703
3	794	2	984	5	1,778	8	2,256	1	435	9	2,691
20	12,781	1	447	81	13,228	160	23,359	5	2,002	165	25,361
82	23,909	74	59,340	162	83,249	81	22,570	63	52,652	144	75,222
4	1,590	2	1,326	6	2,916	9	4,533	1	668	10	5,201
2	297			2	297	3	1,185			3	1,185
1	436	1	795	2	1,231	1	1,258			1	1,258
1	368			1	368						
1	346			1	346	2	941	3	2,179	5	3,120
1	518			1	518						
2	730	1	908	3	1,647	2	745			2	745
1	622	1	115	2	797						
64	44,093	6	6,951	70	51,034	24	17,852	7	8,730	31	26,582
49	22,530	3	3,847	46	32,377	31	23,643	1	688	32	24,331
7	3,249			7	3,249	5	2,289			5	2,289
1,834	1,200,944	718	1,312,399	2,552	2,513,343	2,283	1,408,723	872	1,571,478	3,155	2,980,201
101	89,394			100	89,394	59	54,592			59	54,592
20	7,579	4	4,386	40	11,665	26	5,432	14	19,070	40	24,502
70	19,245	14	15,569	84	34,844	82	22,437	2	1,204	84	23,641
12	6,280			12	6,280	29	12,468	2	742	31	13,210
27	7,578	22	27,293	49	34,869	15	6,582			15	6,582
9	1,493			9	1,493	7	1,703			7	1,703
11	3,301			11	3,301	6	2,320			6	2,320
264	227,199	25	43,990	239	271,110	185	138,594	15	23,394	200	166,988

No. 19.—Total number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels (including

Countries to which cleared.	CLEARED.					
	1869.					
	Sailing-vessels.		Steam-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued.						
Bolivia .....	2	1, 190			2	1, 190
Chili .....	219	110, 178	5	7, 932	224	111, 110
Brazil .....	791	229, 791	98	92, 884	889	322, 675
Uruguay .....	300	136, 474	8	7, 196	308	143, 670
States of the Argentine Confederation .....	2-3	89, 693	6	4, 241	289	93, 934
Patagonia .....						
Whale fisheries:						
Northern .....	5	1, 197	15	5, 269	20	6, 466
Southern .....						
Total foreign countries .....	37, 440	7, 948, 776	16, 046	6, 702, 300	53, 486	14, 651, 076
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.						
Heligoland .....	3	88			3	88
Channel Islands .....	811	68, 351	453	86, 647	1, 264	154, 998
Gibraltar .....	230	37, 457	122	62, 452	352	99, 909
Malta and Gozo .....	165	55, 767	46	32, 327	211	88, 114
British possessions on the river Gambia .....	12	2, 277			12	2, 277
Sierra Leone .....	38	8, 609	3	2, 011	41	10, 620
British possessions on the Gold Coast .....	7	1, 153			7	1, 153
Ascension .....	4	1, 828			4	1, 828
St. Helena .....	8	1, 544	4	4, 112	12	5, 656
Cape of Good Hope .....	124	40, 306	26	24, 030	150	64, 336
Natal .....	23	6, 272	1	194	24	6, 466
Mauritius .....	53	25, 091	1	1, 414	54	26, 505
Aden .....	66	61, 948	1	566	67	62, 514
British possessions in India:						
Bombay and Scinde .....	321	326, 699	8	18, 520	329	345, 279
Madras .....	99	61, 257			99	61, 257
Bengal and Burmah .....	406	424, 882	6	5, 814	412	430, 696
Singapore and the Eastern Straits settlements .....	157	90, 127	6	7, 267	163	97, 394
Ceylon .....	96	56, 974	1	648	97	57, 622
Hong-Kong .....	108	75, 344	7	4, 556	115	79, 900
British Australia:						
West Australia .....	13	8, 784			13	8, 784
South Australia .....	57	38, 714			57	38, 714
Victoria .....	155	168, 094	5	5, 629	160	173, 723
New South Wales .....	96	91, 311			96	91, 311
Queensland .....	32	21, 320			32	21, 320
Tasmania .....	22	9, 914			22	9, 914
New Zealand .....	72	50, 907			72	50, 907
British North America:						
Dominion of Canada .....	1, 091	665, 346	88	108, 972	1, 179	774, 318
British Columbia and Vancouver's Island .....	4	1, 657			4	1, 657
Newfoundland and coast of Labrador .....	195	31, 548	4	2, 566	199	34, 114
Prince Edward Island .....	36	11, 545			36	11, 545
Bermudas .....	38	10, 975			38	10, 975
British West India Islands .....	429	134, 619	15	15, 070	444	149, 689
British settlements in Honduras, (Belize) .....	27	16, 906			27	16, 906
British Guiana .....	193	69, 000			193	69, 000
Falkland Islands .....	6	1, 392			6	1, 392
Total British possessions .....	5, 197	2, 678, 026	797	382, 855	5, 994	3, 060, 881
Total foreign countries and British possessions .....	42, 637	10, 626, 802	16, 843	7, 085, 155	59, 480	17, 711, 957

their repeated voyages) that entered and cleared, &c.—Continued.

CLEARED.											
1872.						1873.					
Sailing-vessels.		Steam-vessels.		Total.		Sailing-vessels.		Steam-vessels.		Total.	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
3	3,963			3	3,963	10	5,281			10	5,281
322	219,563	19	31,465	401	251,028	275	149,287	49	98,377	324	247,664
601	297,632	149	135,396	950	433,048	736	323,174	166	171,945	902	495,119
242	111,719	9	8,291	251	120,013	258	119,926	34	33,685	292	153,611
902	75,512	55	56,833	257	132,356	198	77,166	15	14,511	213	91,677
1	531			1	531						
3	712	15	5,397	18	6,115	10	2,242	29	10,014	39	12,256
24,365	8,478,441	19,705	9,362,933	58,150	17,741,374	37,485	8,286,048	21,196	10,308,305	58,681	18,594,353
3	132	1	19	4	157	1	59			1	59
1,064	99,939	541	126,230	1,609	226,169	1,142	121,025	512	113,866	1,654	234,891
102	14,109	213	119,883	315	137,092	70	11,362	290	127,490	290	133,857
85	34,376	230	162,176	325	200,552	80	36,494	254	185,918	334	222,410
9	1,708			9	1,708	6	1,403	1	338	7	1,741
22	5,855			22	5,855	22	5,385			22	5,385
37	6,770	4	471	41	7,241	26	6,291	13	7,236	39	13,527
6	2,496			6	2,496	2	367			2	367
170	57,766	52	55,603	222	113,369	152	56,363	55	66,214	207	122,577
43	11,292			43	11,292	45	11,447			45	11,447
49	25,477			49	25,477	58	28,462			58	28,462
39	44,753	31	27,012	70	71,765	39	46,604	29	24,016	68	70,620
194	195,417	94	109,723	288	305,140	137	146,893	116	139,908	253	286,801
30	39,405	8	9,897	47	40,302	40	32,450	10	14,892	50	47,342
312	352,093	61	78,657	379	436,750	274	314,136	72	104,379	346	418,515
169	109,240	63	65,409	232	174,649	176	113,757	96	122,043	274	235,800
97	63,654	43	54,536	140	118,190	112	84,119	52	72,482	164	156,601
120	59,735	27	35,012	147	124,753	75	57,752	3	4,394	78	62,144
16	12,415			16	12,415	16	9,042			16	9,042
53	40,989			53	40,989	79	58,169			79	58,169
136	155,736	6	2,663	142	164,399	134	158,981	6	9,221	144	168,202
85	83,222	1	972	86	84,206	97	93,310	2	1,627	99	94,937
25	17,912			25	17,912	42	30,560			42	30,560
11	5,450			11	5,450	16	8,126	1	490	17	8,616
72	65,574			72	65,574	116	100,720	1	1,464	117	102,184
1,121	797,253	186	222,030	1,307	1,019,283	1,351	861,305	202	246,730	1,553	1,108,035
2	3,231			2	3,231	5	2,440			5	2,440
164	35,665	10	5,097	194	40,762	143	25,236	25	29,891	168	55,127
29	9,306	1	882	30	10,278	30	9,962	5	3,625	35	13,587
26	7,102			26	7,102	26	6,004	1	864	27	6,868
402	160,314	12	14,215	504	174,529	434	145,192	25	28,472	459	173,664
25	13,743	1	569	26	14,312	24	12,316			24	12,316
203	73,222	3	3,580	206	76,802	207	70,286	7	6,876	214	77,162
7	1,876			7	1,876	4	1,201			4	1,201
1,145	2,643,596	1,598	1,100,638	6,733	3,744,236	5,190	2,668,261	1,710	1,312,415	6,900	3,980,676
4,510	11,122,039	21,373	10,363,571	64,883	21,485,610	42,675	10,954,309	22,906	11,620,720	65,581	22,575,029

No. 20.—Total number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, (including their repeated voy countries and

Nationality of vessels.	ENTERED.					
	1869.					
	Sailing-vessels.		Steam-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	19, 811	5, 647, 303	14, 221	6, 074, 594	34, 032	11, 721, 897
FOREIGN.						
Russian .....	688	227, 352	28	27, 212	716	254, 564
Swedish .....	1, 366	227, 061	70	32, 244	1, 436	259, 305
Norwegian .....	4, 670	1, 153, 773	22	8, 013	4, 692	1, 159, 786
Danish .....	2, 537	275, 188	117	44, 785	2, 654	319, 973
German .....	4, 995	968, 659	561	396, 087	5, 556	1, 364, 746
Dutch .....	1, 315	146, 445	233	65, 140	1, 548	211, 585
Belgian .....	67	16, 463	698	126, 722	765	143, 185
French .....	3, 917	365, 694	554	119, 065	4, 471	484, 759
Spanish .....	243	71, 972	206	89, 663	449	161, 635
Portuguese .....	109	19, 341	22	13, 057	131	32, 398
Italian .....	1, 023	366, 978	1	372	1, 024	367, 350
Austrian .....	512	194, 403	3	1, 996	515	196, 399
Greek .....	52	14, 172			52	14, 172
United States of America .....	493	478, 261	1	1, 409	494	479, 670
Other countries .....	16	5, 360	4	1, 540	20	6, 900
Total foreign .....	22, 003	4, 551, 122	2, 520	925, 305	24, 523	5, 476, 427
Total British and foreign .....	41, 814	10, 198, 425	16, 741	6, 999, 899	58, 555	17, 198, 324
Nationality of vessels.	CLEARED.					
	1869.					
	Sailing-vessels.		Steam-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	30, 062	5, 913, 899	14, 329	6, 153, 371	44, 391	12, 067, 270
FOREIGN.						
Russian .....	681	228, 288	39	31, 375	720	259, 663
Swedish .....	1, 430	243, 757	64	30, 353	1, 494	274, 110
Norwegian .....	4, 593	1, 148, 901	24	8, 005	4, 617	1, 156, 906
Danish .....	2, 874	315, 643	116	44, 698	2, 990	360, 341
German .....	5, 255	1, 046, 934	546	379, 078	5, 801	1, 425, 992
Dutch .....	1, 352	158, 465	203	58, 568	1, 555	217, 033
Belgian .....	59	15, 298	698	127, 441	757	142, 739
French .....	3, 898	380, 251	563	132, 920	4, 461	513, 171
Spanish .....	270	82, 986	217	95, 226	487	178, 212
Portuguese .....	101	16, 501	20	10, 731	121	27, 232
Italian .....	1, 011	396, 136	2	1, 983	1, 013	398, 099
Austrian .....	503	194, 400	8	8, 700	511	203, 100
Greek .....	33	9, 654			33	9, 654
United States of America .....	492	470, 188	1	1, 218	493	471, 406
Other countries .....	23	5, 501	9	1, 488	32	6, 989
Total foreign .....	22, 575	4, 712, 903	2, 514	911, 784	25, 089	5, 624, 687
Total British and foreign .....	42, 637	10, 626, 802	16, 843	7, 065, 155	59, 480	17, 711, 957

*ages,) of each nation, that entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, from and to foreign British possessions.*

## ENTERED.

1872.						1873.					
Sailing-vessels.		Steam-vessels.		Total.		Sailing-vessels.		Steam-vessels.		Total.	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
19,237	5,609,624	17,585	8,563,665	36,822	14,173,289	18,886	5,269,305	18,297	9,271,723	37,183	14,541,028
832	280,796	66	53,442	898	334,238	805	270,773	66	52,382	871	323,155
1,648	311,059	227	100,782	1,875	411,841	1,676	330,385	419	181,676	2,095	512,061
5,632	1,468,694	100	42,973	5,732	1,511,667	6,260	1,663,445	146	66,164	6,406	1,729,609
2,949	333,824	179	79,739	3,128	413,563	2,583	301,071	238	113,646	2,821	414,717
4,984	975,408	811	593,695	5,795	1,569,103	4,146	849,389	962	716,156	5,108	1,565,545
1,331	170,720	258	88,867	1,589	259,587	1,042	154,882	285	103,249	1,327	258,131
27	8,223	820	187,459	847	196,282	39	11,069	834	211,767	873	222,836
4,635	438,824	612	183,895	5,047	622,719	4,019	418,364	655	217,555	4,674	635,919
249	81,998	253	125,568	502	207,566	316	106,563	277	152,756	593	259,319
77	15,907	18	10,751	95	26,658	63	13,414	9	7,761	72	21,175
1,287	547,670	7	5,833	1,294	553,503	1,137	499,148	13	8,869	1,150	508,017
458	200,350	11	10,143	479	210,493	523	231,826	9	8,642	532	240,468
101	29,788	1	195	102	29,983	203	57,127	.....	.....	203	57,127
480	485,118	.....	.....	480	485,118	532	534,327	11	26,179	543	560,506
19	6,651	4	3,154	23	9,805	39	12,299	4	3,045	43	15,344
21,339	5,355,630	3,367	1,486,496	27,906	6,842,126	23,383	5,454,082	3,928	1,869,847	27,311	7,323,929
43,776	10,965,254	20,952	10,050,161	64,728	21,015,415	42,269	10,723,387	22,225	11,141,570	64,494	21,864,957

## CLEARED.

19,164	5,699,437	17,985	8,846,364	37,149	14,545,801	18,988	5,434,386	18,878	9,671,930	37,866	15,106,316
804	270,448	84	61,335	888	331,783	807	270,681	81	60,683	888	331,364
1,631	309,013	230	102,977	1,861	411,990	1,703	336,640	421	185,447	2,124	522,087
5,303	1,450,097	90	43,798	5,393	1,493,895	6,429	1,738,858	159	72,055	6,588	1,810,913
3,098	332,497	186	81,365	3,284	433,862	2,654	332,498	231	114,186	3,085	446,684
5,088	1,013,212	800	567,404	5,888	1,582,616	4,254	870,236	986	731,940	5,240	1,602,176
1,196	157,108	276	102,403	1,472	259,511	948	156,112	292	111,158	1,240	267,276
36	9,647	767	188,847	797	198,494	33	11,864	847	220,861	880	232,725
4,279	448,765	634	191,725	4,913	640,490	3,974	421,368	662	222,847	4,636	644,215
251	86,626	262	133,659	513	220,285	275	95,233	294	161,269	559	256,502
83	17,746	22	15,371	105	33,117	62	13,743	10	8,809	72	22,552
1,291	569,387	10	9,657	1,301	579,044	1,108	489,857	20	18,305	1,128	508,192
494	217,892	10	9,897	504	227,789	511	224,382	13	12,087	524	236,469
75	23,429	1	241	76	23,670	232	67,490	.....	.....	232	67,490
502	486,865	.....	.....	502	486,865	470	484,563	10	21,090	480	504,653
19	7,870	16	8,528	35	16,398	27	7,368	12	8,053	39	15,421
21,746	5,422,602	3,388	1,517,207	27,734	6,939,809	23,687	5,519,923	4,028	1,948,790	27,715	7,468,713
43,508	11,122,639	21,373	10,363,571	64,883	21,485,610	42,675	10,954,309	22,906	11,620,720	65,581	22,575,029

## BRITISH

No. 21.—*Value of total imports (including bullion and**[This and Table No. 22 are from the statistical and com*

Possessions.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
India, (1858 to 1866 ended April 30; from 1866, March 31) .....	31,093,065	34,545,650	40,622,103	34,170,793	37,272,417	43,141,351
Straits Settlements, .....	8,431,675			7,917,216	7,712,464	8,592,973
Ceylon .....	3,444,889	3,474,487	3,551,239	3,663,759	4,243,140	5,433,807
Mauritius .....	2,785,353	2,440,821	2,769,209	2,647,289	2,438,412	2,540,605
Labuan .....	16,097	30,724	37,842	53,146	42,774	71,365
Hong-Kong, (no returns) .....						
<b>Australia:</b>						
New South Wales .....	6,059,366	6,597,053	7,519,285	6,391,555	9,311,645	8,319,576
Victoria .....	15,108,249	15,632,891	15,093,730	13,532,452	13,487,787	14,118,727
South Australia .....	1,769,351	1,507,494	1,689,591	1,976,018	1,820,656	2,028,289
Western Australia .....	144,932	125,315	169,075	147,913	172,991	157,137
Tasmania .....	1,328,612	1,163,907	1,068,411	954,517	857,423	992,940
New Zealand .....	1,141,273	1,551,030	1,548,333	2,493,811	4,626,082	7,024,674
Queensland .....			742,023	967,951	1,324,569	1,713,263
<b>Total of Australia .....</b>	<b>25,551,783</b>	<b>26,567,890</b>	<b>27,780,448</b>	<b>26,464,217</b>	<b>31,623,093</b>	<b>34,264,597</b>
Falkland Isles (c) .....		13,800	26,697	27,205	25,532	28,658
Natal (c) .....	172,832	199,917	354,987	402,689	449,469	473,333
Cape of Good Hope .....	2,630,641	2,589,808	2,677,586	2,632,715	2,789,638	2,275,833
St. Helena .....	100,119	120,181	124,037	127,850	137,983	110,537
Lagos .....						
Gold Coast (c) .....	122,457	114,596	112,454	162,970		
Sierra Leone .....	139,805	169,727	172,736	168,070	144,969	209,106
Gambia (c) .....	118,693	76,149	73,138	109,581	99,824	175,965
<b>North America:</b>						
Ontario and Quebec, (1858 to 1863 ended Dec. 31; 1864 to 1872 ended June 30) (d) .....	5,975,049	6,894,806	7,078,343	8,846,824	9,926,431	9,444,759
New Brunswick, (1858 to 1866 ended Dec. 31; 1866 to 1872 ended June 30) .....	1,162,771	1,416,034	1,446,740	1,232,133	1,291,604	1,595,513
Nova Scotia, (1858 to 1866 ended Sept. 30; 1866 to 1872 ended June 30) .....	1,615,118	1,620,191	1,702,310	1,592,645	1,689,008	2,040,278
Prince Edward Island (c) .....	166,229	234,698	230,054	209,935	211,211	293,431
British Columbia (c) .....			257,389	2-2,880	560,168	434,253
Vancouver's Island .....				416,611	744,377	797,296
Newfoundland (c) .....	1,172,862	1,324,136	1,254,128	1,152,857	1,007,082	1,077,272
<b>Total of North America .....</b>	<b>10,112,020</b>	<b>11,489,955</b>	<b>11,968,964</b>	<b>13,669,945</b>	<b>15,489,911</b>	<b>15,683,402</b>
Bermuda (c) .....	141,302	166,914	152,887	164,503	218,992	321,227
Honduras (c) .....	207,908	175,293	200,869	231,744	211,358	265,752
<b>West India Islands:</b>						
Bahamas .....	190,523	213,166	234,029	274,584	1,250,322	4,295,316
Turk's Island (c) .....	41,584	42,655	42,059	26,568	35,936	45,181
Jamaica (c) .....	1,039,684	853,015	1,202,854	1,089,482	1,141,983	1,087,529
<b>Windward Islands:</b>						
St. Lucia (c) .....	102,036	103,973	97,900	110,064	93,607	69,584
St. Vincent (c) .....	160,948	131,451	150,343	125,906	140,289	108,489
Barbadoes (c) .....	1,335,118	1,019,236	941,761	923,874	913,141	874,209
Grenada (c) .....	103,165	124,660	126,206	114,252	112,518	90,073
Tobago (c) .....	62,136	57,691	51,785	56,442	55,375	46,869
<b>Leeward Islands:</b>						
Virgin Island (c) .....	5,077	10,075	15,245	9,830	7,724	8,876
St. Christopher (c) .....	161,303	110,836	138,034	136,938	166,872	151,885
Nevis (c) .....	36,721	34,748	38,255	33,183	31,125	36,092
Antigua (c) .....	266,364	203,998	225,791	208,677	180,353	173,912
Montserrat (c) .....	17,844	19,718	20,060	24,719	22,387	20,090
Dominica (c) .....	64,543	66,506	62,941	55,755	69,592	47,755
Trinidad .....	825,969	734,902	829,304	855,726	733,598	716,972
<b>Total of West India Islands .....</b>	<b>4,413,015</b>	<b>3,756,630</b>	<b>4,193,567</b>	<b>4,047,900</b>	<b>4,951,842</b>	<b>7,770,972</b>
British Guiana (c) .....		1,179,901	1,145,959	1,339,713	1,107,181	1,121,979
Gibraltar .....					2,478,999	2,622,495
Malta (c) (g) .....	2,195,114	2,428,909	2,981,947	2,947,193	3,697,574	3,087,593

(a) For eleven months only, from May 1, 1866, to March 31, 1867.

(b) Inclusive of the value of the import trade between the Settlements for years 1858 to 1866, ended April 30, and exclusive of same for years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872, ended December 31.

(c) The imports of bullion and specie are not specified in the returns from these colonies.

## POSSESSIONS.

*specie) into the possessions of the United Kingdom.*

[Commercial department of the British Board of Trade.]

1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
50,108,171	49,514,275	56,156,529	42,275,619	47,481,157	51,146,095	46,882,326	38,858,728	42,657,570
2,520,555	2,876,376	9,700,195	67,861,032	67,560,472	67,999,360	69,975,400	610,161,563	611,456,354
5,526,964	5,092,179	4,961,061	4,504,339	4,403,177	4,635,023	4,634,297	4,797,952	5,169,524
2,522,880	2,141,360	2,227,091	1,847,792	2,200,098	1,844,709	2,070,158	2,044,246	2,677,973
2,049	104,190	109,135	127,544	229,726		122,983	134,023	129,269
9,366,042	0,928,595	8,867,071	6,599,804	8,051,377	7,700,743	7,213,291	8,981,249	8,587,030
14,974,815	13,257,537	14,771,711	11,674,080	13,320,662	13,908,990	12,455,758	12,341,995	13,691,322
2,412,931	2,987,596	2,835,142	2,506,394	2,234,510	2,754,771	2,029,704	2,158,023	2,891,572
168,707	168,414	251,907	214,613	225,614	256,730	213,250	198,011	236,656
900,263	762,375	892,107	856,348	845,152	975,412	792,916	778,047	807,192
7,000,653	5,594,977	5,894,663	5,344,607	4,985,748	4,976,126	4,639,015	4,018,193	5,142,951
2,267,954	2,505,559	2,467,907	1,747,736	1,899,119	1,731,310	1,556,799	1,539,966	2,175,590
37,569,369	35,145,053	35,970,708	28,933,581	31,566,182	32,304,082	28,880,832	30,075,496	33,432,303
19,438	15,040	20,948	22,125	19,067	18,172	20,596	23,715	24,441
591,686	455,206	263,305	269,580	317,432	360,331	429,527	452,444	625,252
2,493,369	2,125,332	1,942,281	2,415,409	1,996,600	1,968,191	2,502,043	3,107,858	6,159,243
123,173	104,382	112,562	114,159	117,110	122,757	84,721	85,291	83,220
	114,284	220,766		340,815	416,995	400,558	391,653	366,256
190,442		251,212	284,767	295,827	229,780	250,672	230,830	241,936
105,032	128,808	108,129	193,421	144,524	94,028	91,996	102,066	123,088
10,365,306	9,295,931	11,208,816	12,301,872	11,926,714	11,097,904	11,811,822	14,402,784	17,028,505
1,463,615	1,476,374	2,083,499		1,359,041	1,379,636	1,428,011	1,727,557	1,950,969
2,280,924	2,876,332	2,876,202		1,902,341	1,733,176	1,862,666	2,221,696	2,590,364
37,928	381,015	444,746	294,434	363,027	364,233	385,732	467,361	
499,553	497,734	298,149	331,571	491,719	370,124	335,133		372,980
742,642	594,297	594,297		896,755	1,094,615	1,386,635	1,252,172	1,399,141
1,067,062	1,104,084	1,205,177	1,156,460					
17,397,234	16,225,767	18,710,846		16,939,597	16,099,688	17,209,998		
370,992	260,983	192,123	200,818	199,930	212,811	232,388	231,620	267,497
291,144	210,675	169,033	190,495	177,684	151,189	184,338	180,663	167,809
1,246,112	1,470,467	328,622	365,316	231,526	240,584	283,970	239,190	201,051
70,196	80,549	56,091	52,121	40,778	34,873	35,345	25,285	31,892
1,142,919	1,050,944	1,030,796	1,259,186	1,024,566	1,221,414	1,300,212	1,331,185	1,559,602
90,364	70,758	91,504	71,138	97,845	90,954	106,285	121,384	151,195
136,168	121,145	158,158	126,412	130,376	145,456	137,474	157,337	156,137
910,080	953,335	989,082	989,503	1,134,251	1,026,221	1,069,668	1,191,888	1,125,030
121,314	114,111	122,255	111,918	108,767	176,477	104,475	132,467	142,436
49,742	47,467	57,645	54,826	48,895	52,162	61,448	66,378	55,934
8,144	8,638	10,209	11,329	14,691	6,120	7,886	4,184	
126,561	151,394	175,917	173,486	198,712	183,076	196,051	211,370	187,194
28,227	37,176	34,936	40,657	54,804	61,013	54,826	52,006	49,955
178,789	160,571	203,257	190,342	169,901	174,357	164,172	175,741	200,757
17,612	15,795	18,683	17,788	20,100	25,254	23,043	27,017	27,668
43,528	52,374	62,188	51,047	57,181	64,765	60,278	61,971	68,884
903,940	810,347	930,329	858,847	927,796	1,027,230	1,042,678	1,218,024	1,233,771
9,155,753	5,145,131	4,268,674	3,973,916	4,260,189	4,532,962	4,647,477	5,015,427	
1,308,560	1,359,292	1,530,675	1,498,525	1,618,378	1,572,275	1,897,098	1,697,184	2,013,553
1,762,484	1,601,004	1,851,520	6,395,305	7,222,749	4,848,553	4,097,269	7,726,514	8,982,370

(d) Imports for consumption.

(e) Exclusive of value of imports from the other provinces of the Dominion.

(f) For 1865; no return having been received for 1866.

(g) Imports of dutiable articles only.

No. 22.—*Value of total exports (including bullion and*

Possessions.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
India (1858 to 1866 ended April 30; from 1866, March 31) .....	28,278,474	30,532,292	28,889,210	34,090,154	37,000,397	48,970,785
Straits settlements, " " .....	7,957,352			6,579,726	7,351,493	8,307,534
Ceylon .....	2,324,791	2,524,752	2,550,586	2,706,207	2,494,129	3,587,234
Mauritius .....	2,209,076	2,559,700	2,259,640	1,952,781	2,517,288	2,720,098
Labuan .....	25,069	26,358	12,003	214,694	213,132	222,322
Hong-Kong, (no returns) .....						
<b>Australia:</b>						
New South Wales .....	4,186,277	4,768,045	5,072,020	5,594,839	7,102,562	6,936,839
Victoria .....	13,982,209	13,867,859	12,962,704	13,224,606	13,039,422	13,566,296
South Australia .....	1,512,185	1,655,876	1,783,716	2,032,311	2,145,796	2,358,817
Western Australia .....	78,649	93,037	89,247	95,789	119,314	143,106
Tasmania .....	1,151,609	1,193,898	962,170	905,463	919,649	999,511
New Zealand .....	458,023	551,484	582,953	1,370,247	2,422,714	3,485,405
Queensland .....			523,476	709,599		888,381
<b>Total of Australia .....</b>	<b>21,375,952</b>	<b>22,130,203</b>	<b>21,982,286</b>	<b>24,536,854</b>	<b>26,542,713</b>	<b>28,378,355</b>
<b>Falkland Isles (d) .....</b>		<b>6,892</b>	<b>5,910</b>	<b>15,986</b>	<b>15,556</b>	<b>18,415</b>
Natal (d) .....	100,587	110,415	139,698	119,207	127,222	158,565
Cape of Good Hope .....	1,819,321	2,076,382	2,100,980	1,984,728	1,971,026	2,236,963
St. Helena .....	27,972	21,465	10,896	9,337	16,186	24,107
Lagos .....						
Gold Coast .....	154,136	118,563	110,457	145,819		
Sierra Leone .....	225,349	247,261	304,394	213,204	268,815	295,853
Gambia (d) .....	227,460	110,364	109,137	136,837	154,442	137,340
<b>North America:</b>						
Ontario and Quebec, (1858 to 1863 ended Dec. 31; 1864 to 1872 ended June 30) (i) .....	4,823,137	5,089,093	7,116,142	7,523,465	6,903,313	8,595,520
New Brunswick, (1858 to 1866 ended Dec. 31; 1868 to 1872 ended June 30) .....	810,779	1,073,422	916,372	947,091	803,445	1,029,329
Nova Scotia, (1858 to 1866 ended Sept. 30; 1868 to 1872 ended June 30) .....	1,264,298	1,377,826	1,323,907	1,154,667	1,129,392	1,309,297
Prince Edward Island (d) .....	135,071	178,680	201,434	163,114	150,549	209,472
British Columbia .....			111,400	112,686	112,277	118,804
Vancouver's Island .....						939,579
Newfoundland (d) .....	1,318,836	1,357,113	1,271,712	1,092,551	1,171,723	1,233,353
<b>Total of North America .....</b>	<b>8,352,121</b>	<b>9,076,134</b>	<b>10,840,967</b>	<b>10,893,774</b>	<b>10,170,699</b>	<b>12,435,354</b>
<b>Bermuda (d) .....</b>	<b>27,210</b>	<b>34,177</b>	<b>23,467</b>	<b>29,720</b>	<b>40,415</b>	<b>49,969</b>
<b>Honduras .....</b>	<b>320,377</b>	<b>288,161</b>	<b>315,918</b>	<b>292,576</b>	<b>356,390</b>	<b>306,644</b>
<b>West India Islands:</b>						
Bahamas (d) .....	92,166	141,896	157,358	195,584	1,007,755	3,368,567
Turk's Island (d) .....	36,961	33,488	33,911	25,031	32,715	34,096
Jamaica .....	1,170,023	961,007	1,225,676	1,214,614	1,113,441	1,007,925
<b>Windward Islands:</b>						
St. Lucia (d) .....	94,659	101,879	105,947	96,321	87,992	83,712
St. Vincent (d) .....	181,934	178,990	172,265	182,676	141,323	142,337
Barbadoes (d) .....	1,468,449	1,225,571	984,294	1,075,374	1,067,612	981,142
Grenada .....	185,613	131,307	125,502	112,463	87,860	112,476
Tobago (d) .....	72,400	77,897	67,124	63,170	75,428	48,961
<b>Leeward Islands:</b>						
Virgin Islands (d) .....	10,253	11,788	17,021	20,847	15,708	11,677
St. Christopher (d) .....	167,901	136,511	187,167	152,225	175,939	175,686
Nevis (d) .....	45,683	48,186	40,666	40,317	42,869	49,992
Antigua (d) .....	325,840	289,064	254,002	237,123	226,327	239,631
Montserrat (d) .....	16,829	16,746	17,043	21,048	14,882	15,156
Dominica (d) .....	84,906	96,861	80,458	100,379	84,291	72,726
Trinidad .....	785,863	620,606	714,605	645,362	739,507	796,492
<b>Total of West India Islands .....</b>	<b>4,758,780</b>	<b>4,271,797</b>	<b>4,183,039</b>	<b>4,189,534</b>	<b>4,925,669</b>	<b>6,140,584</b>
<b>British Guiana (d) .....</b>		<b>1,228,843</b>	<b>1,513,452</b>	<b>1,583,649</b>	<b>1,365,295</b>	<b>1,679,366</b>
<b>Gibraltar .....</b>					<b>2,556,527</b>	<b>2,232,506</b>
<b>Malta (d) (j) .....</b>	<b>1,528,994</b>	<b>1,775,794</b>	<b>2,300,821</b>	<b>2,377,022</b>	<b>2,990,552</b>	<b>2,430,131</b>

(a) For eleven months only, from May 1, 1866, to March 31, 1867.

(b) Inclusive of the exports between the settlements for the years 1858 to 1866 ended April 30, and exclusive of the same for years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872, ended December 31.

(c) Returns incomplete.

(d) The exports of bullion and specie are not specified in the returns from these colonies.

(e) Exclusive of the value of exports to the other provinces of the Dominion.



*specie) from the possessions of the United Kingdom.*

1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
66,893,864	69,471,794	67,636,477	64,291,497	52,446,002	54,457,744	53,513,728	57,552,590	64,661,940
8,326,272	9,693,701	9,924,088	66,183,269	67,064,003	67,502,212	68,709,395	69,416,642	611,292,607
3,112,268	3,565,157	3,568,454	3,530,225	3,786,722	3,631,065	3,403,731	3,634,854	3,139,060
2,249,740	2,629,519	2,525,805	2,003,804	2,339,342	2,651,295	2,086,571	3,120,529	3,243,101
c62,203	c56,536	c58,294	c107,977	203,853		c61,218	118,962	134,984
8,117,217	8,191,170	8,512,214	6,880,715	7,192,904	7,577,724	5,252,765	7,784,766	8,005,571
13,692,364	13,150,748	12,839,546	12,724,427	15,593,990	13,464,354	12,470,014	14,557,820	13,871,195
3,305,545	3,129,846	2,856,737	3,164,622	2,819,300	2,993,035	2,419,489	3,582,397	3,738,623
111,903	179,147	152,240	174,080	192,636	205,502	200,985	199,241	209,197
973,730	890,965	834,696	790,494	920,820	826,932	648,709	740,632	910,653
3,401,667	3,713,212	4,530,074	4,644,672	4,429,192	4,224,660	4,222,750	5,282,084	5,190,665
1,247,654	1,153,464	1,366,491	2,198,609	2,107,437	2,111,142	2,006,635	2,434,486	2,635,026
31,637,501	30,398,558	31,133,908	30,577,625	33,256,285	31,403,549	22,421,353	34,581,472	34,560,940
10,114	17,325	21,760	18,230	12,695	19,184	19,894	24,692	31,435
220,267	210,254	203,402	225,611	271,949	363,262	322,979	562,109	622,797
2,613,709	2,297,173	2,599,169	2,530,600	2,320,326	2,267,255	2,603,211	3,585,996	4,829,569
97,117	19,033	11,633	29,048	25,037	36,929	27,485	22,617	41,487
.....	175,636	262,699	.....	517,254	659,893	515,368	589,262	444,842
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281,013	378,239	295,209	.....
201,808	.....	259,719	296,718	296,467	282,054	291,254	327,700	358,636
132,376	132,695	158,370	214,382	187,359	91,998	142,517	153,101	127,226
9,107,956	8,850,240	11,341,780	9,751,679	20,309,047	20,744,213	21,984,979	21,242,977	21,779,706
1,052,891	1,153,068	1,327,855	.....	2063,902	21,157,191	21,104,834	21,149,569	21,191,611
1,034,563	1,766,139	1,002,619	.....	21,133,601	21,196,565	21,209,045	21,357,693	21,570,500
222,666	291,546	246,816	260,470	224,409	290,192	352,841	270,122	.....
f19,873	f33,476	f43,933	f76,993	f154,411	f149,834	f106,635	.....	e398,356
79,209	180,264	A120,254	.....	882,263	1,270,166	1,297,974	1,310,892	1,182,259
1,111,330	1,144,375	1,166,314	1,055,959	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13,806,500	13,359,096	15,875,621	.....	12,733,633	13,808,161	16,056,308	.....	.....
143,621	40,229	31,842	22,833	33,875	33,625	36,757	42,406	66,877
373,197	323,170	277,156	186,169	203,659	175,033	171,928	207,672	203,560
4,672,396	2,063,474	261,976	227,248	131,522	163,002	190,253	152,410	136,224
54,070	62,004	54,310	31,312	38,743	35,502	15,855	21,305	31,629
946,906	912,004	1,152,896	1,045,094	1,138,804	1,162,769	1,283,036	1,248,685	1,418,444
111,364	107,321	109,483	93,832	121,366	112,164	147,172	171,401	184,622
156,413	147,854	194,175	194,973	105,551	191,745	221,140	255,977	242,299
922,956	1,161,161	1,246,244	1,245,500	1,269,673	935,425	973,020	1,298,546	1,021,444
153,215	118,045	113,237	116,199	103,896	121,992	127,184	153,921	145,427
64,268	46,762	69,872	55,951	48,417	74,223	82,616	95,692	83,391
12,307	8,637	8,314	6,692	8,389	8,210	6,208	6,267	.....
125,354	196,175	172,096	182,139	222,393	206,550	274,030	223,246	145,663
16,030	36,651	46,549	31,021	69,000	57,660	64,119	76,340	35,938
79,534	192,632	291,861	141,077	273,707	220,973	234,012	247,630	153,195
19,511	20,916	19,898	13,953	30,279	43,133	29,191	37,069	29,736
46,809	53,181	104,452	95,520	70,944	57,831	62,247	54,957	80,665
1,101,510	820,109	1,031,683	1,066,901	1,116,198	1,321,232	1,277,574	1,497,337	1,439,905
8,487,712	5,946,226	4,879,648	4,573,472	4,844,862	4,752,417	4,991,307	5,600,829	.....
1,045,352	2,029,639	2,170,967	2,365,777	2,232,212	2,164,015	2,383,422	2,748,720	2,462,704
1,004,217	1,109,224	1,324,496	5,256,420	7,221,330	4,187,174	3,627,694	7,413,313	8,402,326

- (f) Exclusive of gold.  
 (g) To the United States only.  
 (h) For 1865, no returns have been received for 1866.  
 (i) Export of domestic produce.  
 (j) Export of dutiable articles only.

## CANADA.

No. 23.\*—Statement showing the value of the exports from, and the goods entered for consumption into, the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal years ending respectively on June 30, 1872 and 1873.

Countries.	Value of exports.		Value of goods entered for consumption.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Great Britain .....	\$25,862,940	\$31,488,571	\$63,148,736	\$68,522,776
United States .....	36,232,939	40,554,655	35,639,586	47,735,678
France .....	102,242	31,907	1,827,858	2,023,288
Germany .....	36,232	76,553	941,691	1,099,925
Spain .....	25,084	25,080	434,158	477,886
Portugal .....	122,225	191,156	67,430	75,032
Italy .....	209,189	177,232	33,605	52,425
Holland .....	6,376	13,142	194,712	216,628
Belgium .....	60,777	17,754	204,344	346,702
British North American provinces .....	1,767,866	2,283,638	1,562,587	1,808,997
British West Indies .....	2,319,702	1,939,733	1,128,236	964,005
Spanish West Indies .....	1,632,681	1,614,312	1,278,361	1,143,241
French West Indies .....	273,547	299,060	35,906	43,412
Other West India Islands .....	100,222	91,630	6,934	24,274
South America .....	782,854	1,259,266	21,176	416,199
China and Japan .....	49,711	46,389	388,359	1,663,390
Switzerland .....			110,982	120,514
Australia .....	30,823	40,965	1,103	388,352
South Africa .....	5,618	4,978		97,899
Other countries .....	220,453	229,991	217,352	293,871
Goods not the produce of Canada .....	12,798,182	9,405,910		
Total .....	82,639,663	89,789,922	107,709,116	127,514,584

\* Tables Nos. 23, 24, and 25 are from the official report of the Canadian commissioner of customs.

No. 24.—Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived at and departed from the under-mentioned provinces of Canada during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.

Provinces.	VESSELS ARRIVED.						VESSELS DEPARTED.					
	British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	Tons.	Total.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Quebec .....	1,165	894,316	330	178,016	1,493	1,072,332	1,308	950,574	320	168,301	1,028	1,118,775
Nova Scotia .....	4,830	733,039	776	261,069	5,612	1,054,128	4,400	735,635	592	204,653	4,998	974,228
New Brunswick .....	2,537	414,040	1,017	331,812	3,574	745,872	2,478	477,995	1,008	338,185	3,486	806,180
British Columbia .....	62	30,835	346	129,579	408	100,414	58	26,549	338	136,997	396	133,546
Total sea-going .....	8,630	2,132,250	2,469	900,496	11,069	3,032,746	8,250	2,190,753	2,258	862,036	10,508	3,052,789
Vessels employed in the inland trade between Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and the United States ..	11,456	1,644,721	7,504	1,319,713	18,960	2,994,434	11,035	1,481,858	6,457	1,187,170	17,492	2,669,028
Total .....	20,076	3,776,971	9,973	2,230,209	30,019	6,027,180	19,285	3,672,611	8,715	2,049,206	28,000	5,721,817

No. 25.—Statement showing the number and tonnage of steamers and sailing-vessels built and those registered in the under-mentioned provinces of the Dominion of Canada during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.

Provinces.	BUILT.						REGISTERED.											
	Steam.			Sail.			Total.			Steam.			Sail.			Total.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
Ontario .....	29	6,682	33	7,263	62	13,945	29	6,828	41	8,812	70	15,640						
Quebec .....	7	420	65	20,116	72	20,536	22	5,691	99	28,814	121	34,505						
Nova Scotia .....	1	33	175	62,964	176	63,001	.....	.....	187	55,333	187	55,333						
New Brunswick .....	7	774	97	41,927	104	42,701	8	787	116	41,753	124	43,540						
British Columbia .....	1	139	1	48	2	187	1	139	3	1,069	4	1,206						
Total .....	45	8,048	371	132,322	416	140,370	60	13,445	446	138,781	506	152,226						

## INDIA.

No. 26.—Statement showing the foreign trade of British India during the two years ending March 31, 1873 and 1874.\*

Countries.	Imports.		Exports of Indian produce.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
<b>FREE OF DUTY.</b>				
	<i>Rupees.†</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>
Bengal.....	7, 469, 520	13, 713, 765	181, 566, 629	163, 394, 678
Bombay.....	14, 980, 607	16, 687, 368	176, 476, 954	182, 571, 674
Scinde.....	436, 798	2, 014, 631	5, 342, 214	9, 651, 763
Madras.....	5, 370, 610	4, 331, 168	34, 303, 365	32, 890, 850
British Burmah.....	2, 102, 330	2, 260, 236	9, 013, 151	7, 261, 985
Total.....	30, 359, 865	39, 007, 168	406, 702, 913	395, 740, 950
<b>SUBJECT TO DUTY.</b>				
Bengal.....	146, 492, 377	138, 544, 377	62, 780, 654	63, 238, 699
Bombay.....	90, 652, 350	99, 945, 292	7, 584, 127	9, 766, 700
Scinde.....	2, 805, 699	2, 428, 481	1, 144, 274	2, 477, 527
Madras.....	27, 593, 403	30, 306, 927	27, 537, 509	32, 730, 418
British Burmah.....	14, 701, 920	15, 703, 943	28, 654, 356	27, 189, 900
Total.....	282, 245, 749	286, 928, 920	127, 700, 920	135, 403, 244
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF DUTY—FREE AND DUTIABLE MERCHANDISE.</b>				
Bengal.....	153, 961, 897	152, 258, 042	244, 347, 283	226, 633, 377
Bombay.....	105, 632, 957	116, 632, 660	184, 061, 081	192, 338, 374
Scinde.....	3, 242, 497	4, 443, 112	6, 487, 088	12, 120, 290
Madras.....	32, 964, 013	34, 638, 095	61, 840, 874	65, 591, 268
British Burmah.....	16, 804, 250	17, 964, 179	37, 667, 507	34, 451, 885
Grand total.....	312, 605, 614	325, 936, 088	534, 403, 833	531, 144, 194

\* From the official accounts of the statistical branch of the financial department of British India.

† 1 rupee = \$0.4584.

## NETHERLANDS.

No. 27.—Statement, by flags, showing the number and tonnage of vessels entering the Netherlands during the year 1873.\*

Flag.	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Dutch.....	2, 506	737, 511	178	18, 111	2, 684	745, 622
Belgian.....	25	13, 072	1	29	26	13, 154
Danish.....	365	65, 191	1	42	366	65, 233
British.....	3, 838	1, 569, 144	95	50, 503	3, 933	1, 619, 647
French.....	48	9, 266	.....	.....	48	9, 266
Greek.....	7	1, 853	.....	.....	7	1, 853
Italian.....	77	40, 090	.....	.....	77	40, 090
North American.....	23	19, 898	.....	.....	23	19, 898
North German.....	564	147, 002	61	2, 060	625	149, 062
Norwegian.....	781	230, 679	.....	.....	781	230, 679
Austrian.....	30	17, 109	.....	.....	30	17, 109
Portuguese.....	1	540	.....	.....	1	540
Russian.....	64	22, 777	.....	.....	64	22, 777
Spanish.....	6	1, 892	.....	.....	6	1, 892
Swedish.....	91	31, 582	.....	.....	91	31, 582
Total.....	8, 426	2, 897, 606	336	70, 798	8, 762	2, 968, 404

\* Translated from official returns of the government of the Netherlands.

No. 28.—Statement, by flags, showing the number and tonnage of vessels cleared from the Netherlands during the year 1873.

Flag.	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Dutch .....	1,755	520,628	1,019	245,192	2,774	765,750
Belgian .....	1	348	21	10,923	22	11,251
Danish .....	86	10,478	288	55,784	374	66,262
British .....	2,214	965,656	1,681	697,661	3,895	1,663,317
French .....	26	4,928	24	4,260	50	9,188
Greek .....	1	271	6	1,938	7	2,209
Italian .....	8	3,775	65	36,359	73	40,134
North American .....	4	3,202	15	13,706	19	16,908
North German .....	257	52,556	317	89,382	574	141,938
Norwegian .....	80	20,995	713	221,052	793	242,047
Austrian .....	3	1,660	22	12,541	25	14,201
Portuguese .....	1	306	.....	.....	1	306
Rumanian .....	19	10,376	45	12,332	64	22,708
Spanish .....	1	70	3	1,131	4	1,201
Swedish .....	25	6,643	65	25,583	90	32,226
Total .....	4,481	1,601,872	4,284	1,427,774	8,765	3,029,646

No. 29.—Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels entering the Netherlands during the year 1873, according to the countries from which they arrived.

Whence.	FLAG OF THE NETHERLANDS.				FOREIGN FLAGS.			
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Algeria .....	1	1,381	.....	.....	53	41,191	.....	.....
Belgium .....	1	1,291	.....	.....	1	83	3	1,926
Brazil .....	1	230	.....	.....	8	1,765	.....	.....
Bremen .....	62	5,847	3	192	6	255	.....	.....
Denmark .....	21	7,760	5	179	17	3,764	4	712
Danubian principalities .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4,898	.....	.....
British America .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,033	.....	.....
British East Indies .....	1	1,546	.....	.....	87	57,268	.....	.....
France .....	187	45,293	1	121	60	6,741	.....	.....
Greece .....	7	1,943	.....	.....	18	3,441	.....	.....
Greenland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	420	.....	.....
Great Britain .....	482	135,443	113	12,990	3,376	1,285,727	90	46,681
Hamburg .....	31	3,281	2	127	12	6,461	1	240
Italy .....	17	8,411	.....	.....	27	10,550	.....	.....
Japan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,705	.....	.....
Java .....	141	134,162	.....	.....	85	62,650	.....	.....
Mecklenburg .....	1	67	.....	.....	2	182	.....	.....
Mexico .....	1	192	.....	.....	2	481	.....	.....
Norway .....	379	52,788	.....	.....	306	70,169	.....	.....
Austria .....	3	810	.....	.....	6	1,438	.....	.....
Persa .....	2	1,051	.....	.....	24	15,825	.....	.....
Philippines .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	352	.....	.....
Porto Rico .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,438	.....	.....
Portugal .....	59	15,465	.....	.....	26	7,006	.....	.....
France .....	296	61,043	54	4,502	268	75,997	60	3,128
Rio de la Plata .....	4	826	.....	.....	8	1,948	.....	.....
Russia:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltic and White Seas .....	539	137,313	.....	.....	901	218,320	.....	.....
Black Sea .....	3	2,597	.....	.....	88	57,607	.....	.....
Spain .....	34	12,011	.....	.....	49	24,286	.....	.....
Surinam .....	26	5,905	.....	.....	3	603	.....	.....
Turkey .....	4	1,532	.....	.....	23	9,104	.....	.....
Venezuela .....	1	153	.....	.....	1	415	.....	.....
United States .....	37	30,429	.....	.....	248	144,942	.....	.....
West coast of Africa .....	10	2,660	.....	.....	13	4,618	.....	.....
Sweden .....	148	55,283	.....	.....	176	57,308	.....	.....
All others .....	5	818	.....	.....	3	1,484	.....	.....
Total .....	2,506	727,511	178	18,111	5,920	2,170,095	158	52,687

No. 30.—Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels cleared from the Netherlands during the year 1873, according to the countries whither they were bound.

Whither.	FLAG OF THE NETHERLANDS.				FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Belgium .....	1	87			2	1,167	5	3,471
Bremen .....	16	3,351			5	298		
China .....					1	371		
Curacao .....	11	1,946						
Denmark .....	41	10,099	3	996	29	2,595	32	11,556
British America .....	1	149	3	1,892	5	3,022	5	4,261
British East Indies .....	4	2,668			2	1,043	1	921
France .....	183	43,519	5	748	25	3,827	17	5,299
Gibraltar .....	7	1,141						
Greece .....	5	1,534			1	163		
Great Britain .....	630	168,532	162	42,125	2,193	943,152	2,279	862,719
Hamburg .....	38	2,999	3	195	13	5,079		
Italy .....	27	10,335			7	2,024		
Java .....	106	107,125			12	12,000	1	737
Cape of Good Hope .....	1	340						
Canaries .....	1	230						
Malta .....	5	3,198						
Morocco .....			3	376	1	62	2	211
Mexico .....	2	390	1	339				
Norway .....	54	11,717	335	45,865	55	11,311	433	124,983
Oldenburg .....	1	44						
Austria .....	1	158						
Porto Rico .....	1	195					1	218
Portugal .....	38	11,786	8	1,026	4	1,384	18	5,073
Prussia .....	349	59,313	35	7,531	193	24,624	45	18,917
Rio de la Plata .....	27	7,713			14	4,829		
Russia .....	74	19,534	260	72,901	34	7,792	206	55,863
Spain .....	20	2,759	11	2,725	2	224	14	6,614
Surinam .....	20	4,574			1	111		
Turkey .....	5	4,346			1	966		
Venezuela .....							1	133
United States .....	20	23,811	5	3,654	61	41,288	28	12,584
West coast of Africa .....	10	2,666			11	4,015	2	308
Sweden .....	64	13,867	126	53,922	53	9,260	130	53,515
All others .....	2	403			2	557		
On venture .....			59	10,837			30	3,266
Total .....	1,755	520,628	1,019	245,122	2,726	1,081,244	3,265	1,182,652



## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

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BUENOS AYRES, *November 20, 1874.* (Received Jan. 22, 1875.)

While the friendship and comity which exist between the United States and the Argentine Republic have always been of the most cordial character, it is matter of astonishment that their commercial relations are not more intimate. It may be said that the difference of language is a bar to settlers from the United States or to the investment of the capital of that country here, but this is not a sufficient explanation, since England, Scotland, Ireland, and Germany have large communities, not only in Buenos Ayres, but in many other parts of the Argentine Republic. Nearly all the largest sheep-farmers are natives of Great Britain, while the railways, tramways, and other public works are not only owned but operated by British subjects. It is doubtful, on the other hand, if there are five hundred citizens of the United States in the entire country. The most of these are sojourners, engaged temporarily in commercial pursuits.

The advance which the Argentine Republic has made during the last few years in public improvements and the occupations of peace, is a matter of general remark. The administration of President Sarmiento, which has just closed, has busied itself in developing the resources of the country, building railways, establishing telegraph-lines, establishing and maintaining public schools, fostering immigration, and encouraging the investment of capital, and it leaves behind it a permanent record of enlightened statesmanship.

The Standard newspaper of this city, referring to President Sarmiento's retirement, justly says :

He has done much to perpetuate his administration. He took the first census of the republic, established the first observatory, opened free libraries in all the provinces, doubled the number of schools, created four thousand miles of telegraph, commenced or finished a dozen railways, organized the frontiers better than ever known before, raised the army to a splendid state of efficiency, and carried out or set on foot numerous minor works, such as the Cordoba exposition, department of agriculture, botanical garden, people's park of Buenos Ayres, &c.

Unfortunately for the commercial prosperity of the Argentine Republic, the new consular year begins in the midst of civil commotion and revolution. The accession to the presidency of Dr. Avellaneda, conceded to have been an able and successful minister of education for the last six years, has been made the occasion of political uprising on the part of the defeated party; and now, while I prepare my report, the two factions are arrayed in armed hostility against each other. The effect, whatever its political result, cannot fail to be most depressing upon internal trade and foreign commerce.

### THE NATIONAL REVENUES.

The balance-sheet of this republic during the last year presents an exhibit which Dr. Cortinez, the minister of finance, says is most satisfactory. The national revenue, in 1873, reached \$20,217,231.87, (gold,) being an increase of 11 per cent. over the returns of 1872, and of 9 per cent. over the estimates. And this, notwithstanding a decline of \$454,000 in the revenues from the province of Entre Rios, owing to the rebellion there.

## IMPORTS.

The duties from imports to this republic in 1873 produced \$16,516,706.40, being an increase over the year 1872 of \$2,051,879.24. The total value of imports in 1873 was \$71,065,199, being an increase of \$13,756,712 over the previous year, and of \$24,525,251 over 1870. The following table shows the amount from each nation :

Whence.	Manner of transportation.	Official value.		
		Total.	Subject to duties.	Free of duties.
Germany .....	By water .....	\$3,228,015	\$2,929,810	\$298,205
Antilles .....	do .....	377,397	377,397	.....
Belgium .....	do .....	2,967,586	2,665,858	301,728
Bolivia .....	By land .....	81,194	58,727	22,467
Brazil .....	By water .....	2,968,953	2,865,358	103,595
Chili .....	By both .....	1,444,182	1,417,066	27,116
Spain .....	By water .....	2,952,600	2,943,003	9,597
Uruguay .....	do .....	2,735,290	2,651,996	83,303
United States .....	do .....	5,167,616	4,854,586	313,030
France .....	do .....	18,255,138	18,008,335	246,803
Holland .....	do .....	1,611,616	1,503,519	108,097
India .....	do .....	251,321	251,321	.....
England .....	do .....	19,344,143	16,757,004	2,587,139
Italy .....	do .....	3,784,384	3,739,272	45,112
Paraguay .....	do .....	839,881	839,358	523
Portugal .....	do .....	138,379	110,522	27,857
Peru .....	By land .....	445	.....	.....
Other nations .....	By water .....	310,724	301,724	9,000
Transit .....		66,458,873	62,275,301	4,183,572
		4,606,326	4,471,384	134,942
		71,065,199	66,746,685	4,318,514
Total value of imports by water .....		69,707,518	65,421,709	4,285,809
Total value of imports by land .....		1,357,681	1,324,976	32,705

## IMPORTS BY CUSTOM-HOUSES.

The following table shows the custom-houses through which the imports were entered :

Custom-house.	Kind of custom-house.	Official value.		
		Total.	Subject to duties.	Free of duties.
Buenos Ayres .....	Maritime .....	\$59,434,305	\$56,535,544	\$2,898,761
Bella Vista .....	do .....	56,631	56,631	.....
Concordia .....	do .....	1,319,094	411,769	897,325
Corrientes .....	do .....	325,853	325,853	.....
Goya .....	do .....	193,108	193,108	.....
Guaileguay .....	do .....	105,729	105,729	.....
Guaileguaychú .....	do .....	115,339	115,339	.....
Jujuy .....	Inland .....	79,811	50,344	29,467
La Pas .....	Maritime .....	3,551	3,551	.....
La Victoria .....	do .....	38,456	38,456	.....
Mendoza .....	Inland .....	523,889	522,166	9,723
Paraná .....	Maritime .....	149,102	140,102	.....
Paso de los Libres .....	do .....	163,308	163,308	.....
Patagones .....	do .....	50,135	50,135	.....
Rosario .....	do .....	7,046,393	6,595,881	450,512
Salta .....	Inland .....	298,920	297,870	350
Santa Fé .....	Maritime .....	142,180	142,180	.....
San Juan .....	Inland .....	454,761	454,596	165
San Nicolas .....	Maritime .....	444,919	405,708	39,211
Uruguay .....	do .....	138,415	138,415	.....
Total .....		71,065,199	66,746,685	4,318,514
Total by maritime custom-houses .....		69,707,518	65,421,709	4,285,809
Total by inland custom-houses .....		1,357,681	1,324,976	32,705



## EXPORTS ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY.

The export trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1873 was \$45,869,314 against \$45,743,192 in 1872. The following table shows the amount sent to each nation :

Whither.	Manner of transportation.	Official value.		
		Total.	Subject to duties.	Free of duties.
Germany .....	By water .....	\$449,597	\$449,044	\$553
Antilles .....	do .....	678,602	668,447	10,155
Belgium .....	do .....	13,891,508	13,585,281	11,342
Bolivia .....	By land .....	470,670	5,048	465,622
Chili .....	By both .....	2,370,195	463,433	1,906,762
Brazil .....	By water .....	769,464	670,705	98,759
Spain .....	do .....	1,226,977	1,226,955	22
Uruguay .....	do .....	992,510	904,941	87,569
United States .....	do .....	3,032,945	3,029,925	3,020
France .....	do .....	8,677,819	8,651,231	26,588
Holland .....	do .....	226,204	226,204	.....
England .....	do .....	9,894,007	9,438,319	455,688
Italy .....	do .....	1,487,925	1,484,658	3,267
Paraguay .....	do .....	342,846	342,846	321,473
Portugal .....	do .....	72,884	72,884	.....
Peru .....	By land .....	66,508	.....	66,508
Other nations .....	By water .....	471,444	451,503	19,941
Transit .....	.....	45,122,105	41,671,424	3,450,681
		747,209	747,209	.....
Total .....		45,869,314	42,418,633	3,450,681
Total value of exports by water .....		43,436,917	42,386,997	1,039,920
Total value of exports by land .....		2,442,397	5,048	2,437,349

## EXPORTS BY CUSTOM-HOUSES.

The custom-house, or place from which shipment was made, is shown by the following table :

Custom-house.	Kind of custom-house.	Official value.		
		Total.	Subject to duties.	Free of duties.
Buenos Ayres .....	Maritime .....	\$34,432,533	\$34,340,095	\$110,016
Bella Vista .....	do .....	964	116	848
Concordia .....	do .....	582,966	582,606	360
Cerrientos .....	do .....	365,275	32,035	333,240
Gora .....	do .....	196,870	196,870	.....
Guaileguay .....	do .....	751,722	751,722	.....
Guaileguaychú .....	do .....	598,269	545,619	52,650
Jajuy .....	Inland .....	163,000	4,507	158,493
La Paz .....	Maritime .....	.....	.....	.....
La Victoria .....	do .....	19,198	19,198	.....
Mendoza .....	Inland .....	1,375,039	.....	1,348,451
Paraná .....	Maritime .....	340,474	339,694	650
Puerto de los Libres .....	do .....	147,700	140,424	7,277
Patagones .....	do .....	245,363	245,363	.....
Rosario .....	do .....	2,101,085	1,602,081	499,004
Salta .....	Inland .....	378,898	552	378,357
Santa Fé .....	Maritime .....	17,934	17,934	.....
San Juan .....	Inland .....	525,460	.....	525,460
San Nicolas .....	Maritime .....	2,821,879	2,807,094	14,785
Uruguay .....	do .....	804,685	783,595	21,090
Total .....		45,869,314	42,418,633	3,450,681
Total by maritime custom-houses .....		43,436,917	42,386,997	1,039,920
Total by inland custom-houses .....		2,442,397	5,048	2,437,349

## MOVEMENTS OF COMMERCE ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY.

The value of the commerce between the Argentine Republic and the nations of Europe for 1873 was 79.72 per cent. of the imports and exports combined, while the value of that with America was only 20.06 per cent., the balance, 0.22 per cent., being with Asia. The distribution, in round thousands, was as follows:

With Europe—

Nations.	Importations and exportations together.	Nations.	Importations and exportations together.
Germany .....	\$3, 678, 000	Italy .....	\$5, 272, 000
Belgium .....	16, 859, 000	Portugal .....	211, 000
Spain .....	4, 180, 000	Other nations .....	694, 000
France .....	26, 933, 000	Indirect commerce .....	4, 321, 000
Holland .....	1, 838, 000		
England .....	29, 238, 000	Total .....	93, 224, 000

With America—

Nations.	Importations and exportations together.	Nations.	Importations and exportations together.
The Antilles .....	\$1, 057, 000	Paraguay .....	\$1, 183, 000
Bolivia .....	552, 000	Peru .....	67, 000
Brazil .....	3, 738, 000	Other nations .....	88, 000
Chili .....	3, 814, 000	Indirect commerce .....	1, 032, 000
Uruguay .....	3, 728, 000		
United States .....	8, 201, 000	Total .....	23, 460, 000

With Asia—

Nation.	Importations and exportations together.
India .....	\$251, 000

The nations whose importations into the Argentine Republic show an increase over those of 1872 are the following:

Nations.	Increase, in round thousands.	Nations.	Increase, in round thousands.
Germany .....	\$1, 962, 000	Belgium .....	\$561, 000
Spain .....	77, 000	France .....	5, 151, 000
England .....	3, 028, 000	Paraguay .....	118, 000
Antilles .....	83, 000	Chili .....	187, 000
United States .....	1, 962, 000	Holland .....	159, 000
Italy .....	923, 000	Portugal .....	62, 000

Those whose imports have diminished are—

Nations.	Decrease, in round thousands.	Nations.	Decrease, in round thousands.
Bolivia .....	\$31, 000	India .....	\$45, 000
Brazil .....	301, 000	Indirect commerce .....	358, 000
Uruguay .....	1, 479, 000	Other nations .....	40, 000

The following nations show an increase in the amounts of exports from the Argentine Republic over 1872:

Nations.	Increase, in round thousands.	Nations.	Increase, in round thousands.
Belgium .....	\$1,096,000	Chili .....	\$669,000
Holland .....	161,000	Italy .....	171,000
Portugal .....	18,000	France .....	407,000
Bolivia .....	251,000	Paraguay .....	44,000
England .....	679,000	Other nations .....	157,000
Peru .....	32,000		

Those which show a decrease are—

Nations.	Decrease, in round thousands.	Nations.	Decrease, in round thousands.
Germany .....	\$200,000	Brazil .....	\$216,000
United States .....	1,279,000	Spain .....	514,000
Antilles .....	440,000	Indirect commerce .....	125,000
Uruguay .....	787,000		

# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

A detailed statement of the commerce between the Argentine Republic and other nations for 1873 is contained in the following tables. I have separated the imports free of duty from those subject to duty, and the same with reference to the exports.

## Imports subject to duty.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence.
Starch .....	809,283 kilograms.	\$108,985	From all countries.
Do .....	659,915 do.	82,840	From United States.
Hempen shoes .....		177,758	From all countries.
Oil in tins, olive .....	3,352,911 kilograms	910,859	Do.
Oil in bottles, olive .....	32,628 dozen	89,010	Do.
Kerosene .....	3,370,034 liters	297,423	Do.
Do .....	2,638,153 do.	234,094	From United States.
Arms of all kinds .....		236,812	From all countries.
Do .....		1,599	From United States.
Saddles and harness .....		174,545	From all countries.
Do .....		2,994	From United States.
Rice .....	6,610,488 kilograms	675,131	From all countries.
Brandy .....	4,150,310 liters	667,324	Do.
Do .....	324,559 do.	58,103	From United States.
Sugar, white .....	10,320,219 kilograms	1,463,280	From all countries.
Do .....	5,783,128 do.	836,893	From Brazil.
Do .....	2,323,030 do.	331,674	From Uruguay.
Sugar, crushed .....	2,654,621 do.	314,171	From all countries.
Do .....	1,937,066 do.	227,469	From Brazil.
Sugar, refined .....	11,866,465 do.	2,241,336	From all countries.
Do .....	321,406 do.	59,183	From United States.
Do .....	5,256,193 do.	1,016,238	From France.
Do .....	3,974,059 do.	734,929	From Holland.
Groceries .....		398,975	From all countries.
Do .....		50,848	From United States.
Tiles .....	20,135 thousand	363,634	From all countries.
Wax candles .....	603,505 kilograms	195,993	Do.
Distilled liquors, casks .....	6,861,238 liters	851,020	Do.
Distilled liquors, bottles .....	336,036 dozen	976,631	Do.
Do .....	6 do.	26	From United States.
Fermented liquors, casks .....	74,735,327 liters	5,709,660	From all countries.
Fermented liquors, bottles .....	224,686 dozen	863,710	Do.
Do .....	507 do.	2,323	From United States.
Beer in casks .....	66,801 liters	9,919	From all countries.
Beer in bottles .....	272,470 dozen	541,717	Do.
Do .....	1,440 do.	1,095	From United States.
Liquors in bottles .....	43,681 do.	200,786	From all countries.

*Imports subject to duty—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence.
Liquors, in bottles . . . . .dozen	156	\$874	From United States.
Cocoa . . . . .kilograms	35, 290	8, 681	From all countries.
Ship-chandlery . . . . .		231, 655	Do.
Do . . . . .		19, 620	From United States.
Coffee . . . . .kilograms	1, 017, 996	226, 322	From all countries.
Do . . . . .do.	785, 201	170, 334	From Brazil.
Leather boots, shoes, &c . . . . .		1, 908, 866	From all countries.
Do . . . . .		583	From United States.
Pit coal . . . . .kilograms	60, 701, 330	790, 056	From all countries.
Do . . . . .do	988, 828	13, 793	From United States.
Do . . . . .do	57, 038, 263	741, 103	From England.
Coke . . . . .do	987, 324	14, 232	From all countries.
Do . . . . .do	715, 096	10, 011	From United States.
Do . . . . .do	272, 238	4, 221	From England.
Vehicles . . . . .		168, 141	From all countries.
Do . . . . .		27, 408	From United States.
Wax, raw material . . . . .kilograms	319	260	Total from France.
Wax-work . . . . .		6, 610	From all countries.
Chocolate . . . . .kilograms	122, 229	92, 819	Do.
Cigars . . . . .thousand	99, 443	708, 073	Do.
Do . . . . .do	214		From United States.
Cigarettes, Colorado . . . . .hundred	26, 591	76, 126	From all countries.
Cigarettes, Negros . . . . .thousand	1, 865	3, 729	Total from Brazil.
Copper and brass, plate . . . . .kilograms	8, 297	7, 581	From all countries.
Copper and brass work . . . . .		171, 394	Do.
Do . . . . .		2, 321	From United States.
Cocoa . . . . .kilograms	59, 939	40, 685	From all countries.
Preserves . . . . .		627, 942	Do.
Do . . . . .		36, 181	From United States.
Various provisions . . . . .		341, 815	From all countries.
Do . . . . .		30, 363	From United States.
Drugs . . . . .		214, 300	From all countries.
Do . . . . .		91, 208	From United States.
Spices . . . . .		96, 860	From all countries.
Do . . . . .		11, 989	From United States.
Do . . . . .		35, 775	From Spain.
Do . . . . .		16, 238	From England.
Tin, ingots . . . . .kilograms	10, 793	5, 074	From all countries.
Tin, worked . . . . .		3, 940	Do.
Farina . . . . .kilograms	1, 774, 452	91, 850	Do.
Do . . . . .do	1, 476, 617	75, 780	From Brazil.
Vermicelli . . . . .do	2, 285, 297	433, 553	From all countries.
Do . . . . .do	2, 138, 130	403, 816	From Italy.
Matches, all kinds . . . . .		777, 814	From all countries.
Do . . . . .		554, 647	From France.
Grain . . . . .kilograms		1, 508	From all countries.
Dry fruits . . . . .		445, 444	Do.
Do . . . . .		661	From United States.
Do . . . . .		184, 394	From Spain.
Do . . . . .		163, 325	From Italy.
Sea-biscuit . . . . .kilograms	52, 294	4, 463	From all countries.
Flour . . . . .do	1, 017, 146	100, 494	Do.
Do . . . . .do	13, 386	1, 483	From United States.
Do . . . . .do	523, 469	54, 434	From Chili.
Iron and steel, worked . . . . .		3, 006, 294	From all countries.
Do . . . . .		207, 491	From United States.
Do . . . . .		2, 022, 164	From England.
Iron and steel, unworked . . . . .kilograms	9, 615, 243	763, 393	From all countries.
Do . . . . .do	9, 305, 409	734, 730	From England.
Thread, flax . . . . .		120, 357	From all countries.
Do . . . . .		86, 275	From England.
Thread, hemp . . . . .kilograms	198, 755	80, 531	From all countries.
Do . . . . .do	46	40	From United States.
Do . . . . .do	159, 310	61, 485	From England.
Thread, cotton . . . . .		53, 811	From all countries.
Do . . . . .		220	From United States.
Do . . . . .		11, 434	From England.
Thread, other kinds . . . . .		59, 095	From all countries.
Do . . . . .		98	From United States.
Tin in sheets . . . . .kilograms	258, 333	43, 200	From all countries.
Tin-ware . . . . .		59, 263	Do.
Eggs . . . . .dozen	7, 057	1, 273	Do.
Do . . . . .do	5, 831	1, 095	From Italy.
Agricultural implements . . . . .		94, 610	From all countries.
Do . . . . .		61, 564	From United States.
Musical instruments . . . . .		255, 528	From all countries.
Do . . . . .		2, 740	From United States.
Do . . . . .		141, 102	From France.
Mathematical implements, &c . . . . .		20, 180	From all countries.
Do . . . . .		1, 133	From United States.
Do . . . . .		9, 200	From France.

Imports subject to duty—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence.
Soap, all kinds.....		\$43,011	From all countries.
Do.....		1,201	From United States.
Do.....		21,970	From England.
Gas-fixtures.....		172,610	From all countries.
Do.....		53,141	From United States.
Do.....		76,431	From England.
Books and stationery.....		285,742	From all countries.
Do.....		4,779	From United States.
Do.....		130,201	From France.
Do.....		104,720	From England.
Earthenware and porcelain, fine.....		123,863	From all countries.
Do.....		79,922	From France.
Do.....		264	From United States.
Earthenware and porcelain, ordinary.....		116,856	From all countries.
Do.....		96,178	From England.
Butter..... kilograms.....	11,796	6,042	From all countries.
Do..... do.....	3,969	1,292	From United States.
Lumber..... meters.....	6,763,093	2,941,301	From all countries.
Do..... do.....	6,464,063	2,769,051	From United States.
Cabinet work..... do.....	167,621	137,274	From all countries.
Do..... do.....	111,525	97,311	From United States.
Other kinds of wood.....		230,769	From all countries.
Do.....		43,822	From United States.
Do.....		87,003	From Brazil.
Machinery.....		395,086	From all countries.
Do.....		109,935	From United States.
Do.....		97,699	From England.
Hardware.....		3,157,715	From all countries.
Do.....		11,336	From United States.
Do.....		1,636,386	From France.
Do.....		622,123	From England.
Vegetable soup.....		136,349	From all countries.
Molasses..... liters.....	39,438	4,077	Do.
Do..... do.....	36	5	From United States.
Furniture.....		948,301	From all countries.
Do.....		274,299	From United States.
Spanish playing-cards..... gross.....	8,911	54,953	From all countries.
Hops..... kilograms.....	28,292	15,708	Do.
Do..... do.....	710	391	From United States.
Objects of art.....		121,534	From all countries.
Do.....		22,484	From United States.
Gold and silver, worked.....		863,650	From all countries.
Do.....		15	From United States.
Do.....		520,181	From France.
Paper, white..... reams.....	150,356	229,840	From all countries.
Do..... do.....	50	160	From United States.
Paper, tinted..... do.....	447,361	114,006	From all countries.
Do..... do.....	842	421	From United States.
Paper, other kinds.....		229,391	From all countries.
Do.....		3,180	From United States.
Perfumery.....		456,904	From all countries.
Do.....		68,459	From United States.
Do.....		167,992	From France.
Fish, dry and salt..... kilograms.....	635,535	106,226	From all countries.
Do..... do.....	2,856	1,570	From United States.
Stones, precious.....		238,175	From all countries.
Do.....		170,922	From France.
Stone, slate.....		13,909	From all countries.
Stone, cut.....		148,475	Do.
Do.....		451	From United States.
Marble.....		106,605	From all countries.
Hides, cured.....		294,980	Do.
Do.....		168,640	From Uruguay.
Paintings.....		425,169	From all countries.
Do.....		51,587	From United States.
Lead, ingots..... kilograms.....	113,714	16,959	From all countries.
Lead, worked.....		32,772	Do.
Gunpowder..... kilograms.....	62,841	34,133	Do.
Manufactured articles.....		511,912	Do.
Do.....		4,008	From United States.
Cheese..... kilograms.....	655,072	300,786	From all countries.
Saffron.....		23,672	Do.
Resin and bitumen.....		78,457	Do.
Do.....		56,904	From United States.
Ready-made white clothing.....		1,964,541	From all countries.
Do.....		42	From United States.
Do.....		754,092	From England.
Do.....		740,795	From France.
Salt, coarse..... kilograms.....	42,095,576	418,488	From all countries.
Do..... do.....	31,635,896	308,681	From Spain.
Salt, refined..... do.....	241,738	10,106	From all countries.
Do..... do.....	235,815	9,251	From England.

*Imports, subject to duty—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence.
Sewed silk, embroidery, &c. .... kilograms	7, 985	\$117, 531	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....	72	1, 290	From United States.
Hats and caps ..... do .....		1, 135, 190	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....		72	From United States.
Tobacco, leaf ..... kilograms	838, 009	261, 590	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....	131, 566	48, 842	From United States.
Do ..... do .....	390, 108	94, 420	From Paraguay.
Tobacco, raw ..... do .....	1, 307, 885	481, 545	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....	211, 146	101, 744	From United States.
Do ..... do .....	926, 024	319, 191	From Brazil.
Tobacco, picked ..... do .....	31, 212	19, 267	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....	16, 627	7, 806	From United States.
Tea ..... do .....	299, 102	289, 299	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....	299	260	From United States.
Do ..... do .....	146, 804	141, 182	From India.
Do ..... do .....	134, 139	130, 431	From England.
Tiles ..... thousand	10, 100	453, 779	From all countries.
Woven goods, cotton ..... meters	48, 731, 665	4, 576, 456	Do.
Do ..... do .....	5, 418	1, 101	From United States.
Do ..... do .....	25, 604, 708	2, 359, 216	From England.
Do ..... do .....	5, 069, 564	493, 599	From Chili.
Do ..... do .....	1, 609, 249	156, 739	From Uruguay.
Woven goods, wool ..... do .....	3, 539, 346	2, 805, 774	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....	1, 290, 505	904, 564	From England.
Do ..... do .....	1, 070, 290	835, 348	From France.
Woven goods, silk pieces ..... do .....	1, 170, 225	1, 011, 021	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....	2, 048	6, 037	From United States.
Woven goods, linen and hemp ..... do .....	5, 447, 248	772, 917	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....	251, 833	85, 174	From United States.
Do ..... do .....	4, 233, 360	510, 962	From England.
Woven goods, silk pieces ..... do .....	769, 434	610, 334	From France.
Woven goods in general ..... do .....		648, 139	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....		373, 340	From France.
Woven goods, silk mixed ..... meters	7, 408, 086	1, 853, 340	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....	4, 787, 067	1, 241, 682	From England.
Woven goods, silk, other ..... do .....		2, 493, 030	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....		1, 344, 365	From England.
Wheat ..... kilograms	1, 054, 705	57, 439	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....	869, 636	45, 646	From Chili.
All kinds of fruits and grains not before mentioned ..... do .....		22, 466	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....		105	From United States.
Glass and crystal, plain ..... meters	239, 506	154, 294	From all countries.
Glass and crystal in general ..... do .....		231, 392	Do.
Do ..... do .....		715	From United States.
Vinegar ..... liters	300, 543	21, 012	From all countries.
Paraguayan yerba ..... kilograms	1, 743, 384	663, 473	Do.
Brazilian yerba ..... do .....	8, 621, 440	1, 453, 910	Do.
Zinc, plate ..... do .....	541, 283	76, 402	Do.
Zinc, worked ..... do .....		1, 979	Do.

*Imports free of duty.*

Live stock :			
Sheep .....	196	\$19, 600	From all countries.
Horses .....	7	800	Total from England.
Goats .....	4	64	Total from Italy.
Ewes .....	8	160	From all countries.
Bulls .....	11	4, 400	Total from England.
Fresh fruits .....		8, 025	From all countries.
Corn meal ..... kilograms	115, 549	20, 130	Total from Bolivia.
Timber ..... logs	290, 327	1, 395	From all countries.
Printed books ..... do .....		254, 008	Do.
Do ..... do .....		8, 046	From United States.
Do ..... do .....		120, 346	From France.
Machines, agricultural ..... do .....		3, 758	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....		500	From United States.
Do ..... do .....		3, 258	From England.
Machines, industrial ..... do .....		15, 281	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....		8, 285	From England.
Materials for railroads:			
Pit coal ..... kilograms	18, 742, 188	212, 452	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....	18, 240, 156	205, 853	From England.
Coke ..... do .....	4, 662, 695	50, 534	Total from England.
Other ..... do .....		2, 419, 837	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....		193, 021	From United States.
Do ..... do .....		1, 597, 498	From England.
Materials for telegraph lines ..... do .....		47, 924	From all countries.
Do ..... do .....		38, 009	From England.

# ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

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## Imports free of duty—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence.
Materials for gas-lights.....		\$33,053	From all countries.
Materials for Rosario new custom-house.....		31,042	Do.
Do.....		1,905	From United States.
Materials for tramways:			
Stone.....	1,112,291	54,287	From all countries.
Other.....		184,271	Do.
Do.....		74,715	From United States.
Materials for the water-works:			
Pit-coal.....		1,228,150	Total from England.
Other.....		93,346	From all countries.
Materials for the Provincial Bank.....		195,490	Do.
Corn..... kilograms	1,110	42	Total from Bolivia.
Articles for cultivation.....		21,246	From all countries.
Ingots of silver..... kilograms	461	1,507	Total from Bolivia.
Live plants.....		14,827	From all countries.
Barrels.....		5,784	Do.
Do.....		5,475	From United States.
Seeds..... kilograms	181,740	25,840	From all countries.
Utensils for public offices.....		9,390	Do.
Do.....		1,103	From United States.
Utensils for national colleges.....		12,120	Total from United States.
Paper for printing, lithographing, &c..... reams	30,184	207,661	From all countries.
Other utensils for printing, lithographing, &c.....		126,569	Do.
Do.....		9,139	From United States.
Uniforms and military equipments.....		148,366	From all countries.
Various articles not before mentioned.....		78,815	Do.
Do.....		6,706	From United States.

## EXPORTS IN DETAIL.

The following were the exports from the Argentine Republic during the year 1873:

### Exports subject to duty.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whither.
Animal-oil..... kilograms	247,232	\$26,134	To all countries.
Horns..... thousand	2,715	29,916	Do.
Do..... do.	494	5,471	To United States.
Eases, various kinds..... do.	4,362	30,572	To all countries.
Do..... do.	19	140	To United States.
Do..... do.	3,355	23,425	To England.
Jerked beef..... kilograms	40,812,839	1,383,207	To all countries.
Do..... do.	19,416,327	666,009	To the Antilles.
Do..... do.	19,711,392	661,564	To Brazil.
Hair..... do.	1,691,868	729,164	To all countries.
Do..... do.	403,512	175,487	To United States.
Ashes and bones..... do.	24,088,736	246,987	To all countries.
Do..... do.	291,047	2,910	To United States.
Dry beef..... do.	114,978	4,946	To all countries.
Goat-skins..... do.	284,076	121,269	Do.
Do..... do.	264,535	112,769	To United States.
Goat-skins, light..... do.	34,241	11,009	To all countries.
Do..... do.	3,175	1,032	To United States.
Water-hog skins..... do.	13,146	5,530	To all countries.
Do..... do.	10,946	4,705	To United States.
Kid-skins..... kilograms	157,182	128,295	To all countries.
Deer-skins..... do.	4,904	2,652	Do.
Do..... do.	1,816	922	To United States.
Nutra-skins..... do.	235,640	65,851	To all countries.
Do..... do.	63,610	17,175	To United States.
Stag-skins..... do.	38,987	12,430	To all countries.
Do..... do.	5,579	1,657	To United States.
Dry cattle-hides.....	1,616,840	5,133,742	To all countries.
Do.....	435,856	1,332,653	To United States.
Do.....	341,546	1,080,167	To Spain.
Do.....	226,976	733,950	To Belgium.
Salted cattle-hides.....	922,390	4,353,082	To all countries.
Do.....	2,500	11,875	To United States.
Do.....	500,264	2,375,703	To England.
Salted calf-skins..... kilograms	81,196	20,842	To all countries.
Do..... do.	72	20	To United States.
Do..... do.	81,196	6,464	To Italy.
Dry calf-skins, yearling.....	122,822	184,139	To all countries.
Do.....	65,292	97,945	To United States.
Salted calf-skins, yearling.....	9,262	9,262	To all countries.

*Exports subject to duty—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whither.
Dry mare-skins.....	61,705	\$80,862	To all countries.
Salted mare-skins.....	87,717	198,374	Do.
Unwashed sheep-skins..... kilograms.	25,175,055	4,279,624	Do.
Do.....do.....	769,900	133,125	To United States.
Do.....do.....	10,746,832	1,854,224	To England.
Do.....do.....	8,325,244	1,381,631	To France.
Do.....do.....	3,209,341	557,149	To Belgium.
Various cured hides.....		2,834	To all countries.
Hide-cuttings..... kilograms	1,272,034	70,192	Do.
Do.....do.....	102,929	5,659	To United States.
Wool, unwashed.....do.....	83,713,144	19,509,968	To all countries.
Do.....do.....	4,564,541	1,036,484	To United States.
Do.....do.....	42,754,109	10,083,833	To Belgium.
Do.....do.....	22,298,663	5,183,623	To France.
Do.....do.....	7,684,392	1,798,741	To England.
Wool, washed.....do.....	20,101	4,822	To all countries.
Salted tongues.....do..... dozen	11,263	8,267	Do.
Piths, horn.....thousand.....do.....	964	7,867	Do.
Do.....do..... kilograms	13	104	To United States.
Hoofs.....do..... kilograms	226,358	1,821	To all countries.
Ostrich-feathers.....do.....	69,202	151,188	Do.
Do.....do.....do.....	28,010	60,859	To United States.
Tallow and grease.....do.....	40,226,519	5,486,138	To all countries.
Do.....do.....do.....	206,361	28,891	To United States.
Do.....do.....do.....	19,589,295	2,631,037	To England.
Do.....do.....do.....	7,702,146	1,066,929	To France.
Do.....do.....do.....	6,114,427	845,423	To Belgium.
Do.....do.....do.....	3,149,985	446,356	To Chili.
Packed tallow and grease.....do.....	9,834	1,149	To all countries.

*Exports free of duty.*

Alfalfa.....bales	1,010	4,040	Total to Brazil.
Live animals:			
Asses.....number	14,073	84,578	To all countries.
Horses and mares.....do.....	7,573	63,091	Do.
Do.....do.....	3	30	To United States.
Sheep and ewes.....do.....	17,065	25,266	Total to Bolivia.
Alpacas.....do.....	28	84	Do.
Mules.....do.....	15,398	401,583	To all countries.
Cattle.....do.....	118,796	2,141,223	Do.
Do.....do.....	72,303	1,720,424	To Chili.
Fish-oil.....kilograms	1,777	89	Total to England.
Bran.....do.....	292,323	6,346	To all countries.
Brandy, (25 to 40 grades).....liters	38,436	4,680	Total to Bolivia.
Harness, reins, &c.....		202	Do.
Rice.....kilograms	8,240	746	Do.
Starch.....do.....	79	12	Do.
White sugar.....do.....	22	3	Do.
Barley.....do.....	693,000	20,260	To all countries.
Hide-coverings.....		7,221	Total to Bolivia.
Cigars.....thousand.....	10	25	Do.
Cigaritas.....packages	18,724	565	Do.
Candles.....kilograms	1,842	135	To all countries.
Ship-chandlery.....		7	Total to Bolivia.
Provisions, (not before mentioned).....		49	To all countries.
Extract of beef.....kilograms	6,160	52,360	Total to Uruguay.
Spices.....		7	Total to Bolivia.
Dry fruits.....		420	To all countries.
Fresh fruits.....		915	Do.
Flour.....kilograms	121,900	12,800	Total to Brazil.
Corn-meal.....do.....	16,721	2,926	Total to Bolivia.
Guano.....do.....	653,526	13,570	Total to France.
Eggs.....dozen.....	200	70	Total to Uruguay.
Soap.....kilograms	26,266	3,355	To all countries.
Corn.....do.....	1,653,101	62,471	Do.
Lumber, for building.....meters	14,132	15,729	Do.
White pine.....		299	Do.
Various kinds of wood.....		1,345	Total to Uruguay.
Butter.....kilograms	18	20	Do.
Metals, copper.....do.....	527,928	284,241	Total to England.
Metals, unworked.....do.....	9,373	3,046	To all countries.
Do.....do.....	8,290	2,990	To United States.
Metals, silver.....do.....	211,066	134,055	To all countries.
Metals, iron.....do.....	85,376	2,729	Total to Italy.
Potatoes.....do.....	45,276	2,197	To all countries.
Straw.....mazos	78,856	4,584	Do.
Wooly pasture.....fardos	10,197	42,484	Do.
Cured hides.....		6,337	Do.



Exports free of duty—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whither.
Hair, cows and horses .....	kilograms 670	\$84	Total to Belgium.
Goats' hair .....	do 2,047	142	Total to England.
Cheese .....	do 23,706	5,651	To all countries.
Common salt .....	do 502,941	5,091	Do.
Seeds, alfalfa .....	do 1,550	472	Total to Chili.
Seeds, flax .....	do 14,306	1,287	To all countries.
Tobacco, leaf .....	do 169,128	50,753	Do.
Woven wool .....	do 19,071	2,593	Total to Bolivia.
Old cloth .....	kilograms 5,660	114	Total to Germany.
Wheat .....	do 4,955	235	Total to Belgium.
Wine in casks .....	liters 400	42	Total to Bolivia.
Tea mate .....	kilograms 591	255	Do.
Other articles of small value .....		695	Total to all countries.

The total commerce (imports and exports) between the Argentine Republic and foreign nations for the year 1873 amounted to \$116,934,513, gold, being an increase of \$11,592,178, or 11 per cent. over that of 1872. This increase belongs almost entirely to the amount of imports, the increase in the value of exports being only \$126,122. This small increase in exports, however, is not in the quantities produced, but in the increase of values. The diminution in the quantities exported, of articles subject to tax, together with their values, is shown in the following table :

Articles.	Quantities.		Official values.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Jerked beef .....	kilograms 41,659,192	40,812,841	\$2,110,914	\$1,383,207
Sheepskins .....	do 33,039,270	25,174,065	4,145,307	4,279,624
Cattle-hides .....	number 3,121,758	2,539,227	10,571,710	9,486,824
Mare-hides .....	do 208,509	149,482	336,836	279,302
Wool, washed and unwashed .....	kilograms 92,426,137	72,903,517	16,352,122	17,080,782
Tallow and grease .....	do 53,355,262	40,236,353	7,384,931	5,487,289

It is proper to state, however, in explanation in part of this decline, the exports of 1872 represent the export trade of eighteen months, the yellow fever of 1871 having interrupted business for at least six months. The effect, also, of the Entre-Rios war upon exports, is shown by the returns of exports from that province, which were \$6,502,000, gold, in 1872, and only \$3,090,000 in 1873.

NAVIGATION.

The following table shows the movement of maritime navigation in all the ports of the republic, during the year 1873 as compared with that of 1872 :

Years.	ENTERED.							
	Sailing-vessels.				Steamers.		Total.	
	Laden.		In ballast.					
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1872.....	1,972	545,160	54	13,472	1,117	555,248	3,143	1,113,880
1873.....	1,419	478,486	25	6,647	746	465,592	2,190	950,726
Increase.....								
Decrease.....	553	66,674	29	6,825	371	89,656	953	163,154

Years.	CLEARED.							
	Sailing-vessels.				Steamers.		Total.	
	Laden.		In ballast.					
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1872.....	1,452	413,199	210	69,367	1,117	555,248	2,789	1,037,754
1873.....	845	275,366	469	197,535	746	465,593	2,060	932,514
Increase .....			259	128,248				
Decrease .....	517	137,833			371	89,655	729	92,240

These returns show a reduction in the gross tonnage of about 12 per cent., while the number of vessels is 1,682 less than in 1872. It will also be observed that the number of sailing-vessels clearing in ballast was 469 against 210 during the previous year. This decline of shipping may in part be explained by the reduction in the tons of exports during the year. It will further be seen that about one-half of the foreign tonnage of the Argentine Republic (Buenos Ayres) is in the steamships, being 931,186 out of a total of 1,689,242 tons.

#### LINE OF STEAMERS.

There are now nine lines of steamers plying between European ports and the river Plate, as follows :

1. The Royal Mail Line from Southampton, England, via Rio de Janeiro to Buenos Ayres, twice a month.
2. The Lamport and Holt Line from Liverpool via Rio to Buenos Ayres, twice a month.
3. The Pacific Steam Navigation Line from Liverpool to Valparaiso, touching at Montevideo, whence freight and passengers to Buenos Ayres are transferred, twice a month.
4. The Belgian Royal Mail Line (Ryde & Co.'s) from Antwerp via Southampton to Buenos Ayres via Rio, twice a month.
5. The Messageries Imperiales, or French Mail Line, from Bordeaux to Buenos Ayres via Rio, twice a month.
6. The French Steam Navigation Line from Marseilles and Naples via Rio, once a month.
7. The Italio-Platense Line from Genoa to Buenos Ayres, twice a month.
8. The Italian Steamship Line from Naples to Buenos Ayres, once a month.
9. The Hamburg and South American Line from Hamburg to Buenos Ayres, twice a month.

#### COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

It is a mortifying fact that while all the leading countries of Europe are thus competing for the trade of the river Plate, the United States, whose maritime commerce is next to that of Great Britain, does not support a single line, or steamer. There is no doubt that the trade of this country with the United States could be very greatly extended and made profitable, had we proper facilities in the way of steamship navi-

gation. The increasing amounts of imports from the United States, already showing a large balance of trade in our favor, is a sufficient proof of a demand for American manufactures by the people of the river Plate, while the disposition of the Argentine Republic to assist in the establishment of steam communication between Buenos Ayres and New York is sufficiently evident from the fact that the Argentine Congress as early as 1865 voted a subsidy of \$20,000 gold for eight years—which, I am assured, it is willing to increase to \$50,000—a thing which it has never done for any other nation. Besides the increase of our commerce the passenger traffic would be large. Not only would the Argentines prefer to travel and put their children to school in the United States, but a very large proportion of European tourists and traders, returning to their native country, would, by way of a change, take the route via the United States. They do not do so now on account of the delays, expense, and difficulties of the transhipment at Rio de Janeiro.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVIGATION.

The following table gives a complete *résumé* of the arrivals from each nation of vessels of all kinds, (steam and sailing,) with their tonnage, in the Argentine Republic, during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, together with a comparison of the years 1872 and 1873:

*Arrivals from each nation.*

[Those marked \* show the increase, and those marked † the decrease.]

Whence.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		Comparison.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Germany .....	71	14,947	54	15,898	81	28,889	92	40,025	*11	*11,136
Antilles .....	29	10,087	31	9,827	31	5,856	21	5,618	†10	†238
Belgium .....	20	5,745	33	9,353	47	30,510	31	15,393	†16	†15,117
Brazil .....	152	31,096	166	36,626	234	52,186	139	28,486	†95	†23,700
Chili .....	12	3,332	16	5,184	5	1,311	6	1,372	*1	*61
Spain .....	190	52,966	119	33,394	257	80,866	165	54,816	†92	†26,050
Fragnav .....	528	221,328	761	229,137	903	236,500	442	110,828	†461	†125,672
United States .....	169	73,680	109	48,886	198	90,640	253	119,649	*55	*29,009
France .....	234	114,642	184	100,268	337	160,474	272	157,152	†65	†3,322
Holland .....	51	11,199	41	9,985	47	10,996	32	9,492	†15	†1,504
India .....	4	1,850	3	1,819	2	1,055	3	1,341	*1	*286
England .....	356	174,934	347	196,920	434	229,596	384	265,232	†50	*35,636
Italy .....	76	36,684	76	39,979	87	49,785	81	57,106	†6	*7,321
Paraguay .....	153	37,830	162	32,304	368	98,113	234	74,297	†134	†23,816
Portugal .....	3	507	.....	.....	2	494	.....	.....	†2	†494
Other nations .....	9	3,484	10	3,172	110	36,615	35	9,937	†75	†26,678
Total .....	2,057	794,311	2,112	773,552	3,143	1,113,886	2,190	950,744	†953	†163,142

The following table shows the departures to each nation of vessels of all kinds, with their tonnage, from the Argentine Republic, during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, together with a comparison of the years 1872 and 1873:

*Departures for each nation.*

[Those marked \* show the increase, and those marked § the decrease.]

Whither.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		Comparison.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Germany .....	8	1,895	8	1,784	28	15,509	23	22,932	§5	*7,420
Antilles .....	111	27,427	67	20,367	85	19,630	106	32,696	*31	*13,066
Belgium .....	159	53,013	147	55,622	198	69,195	94	43,792	§34	§25,403
Brazil .....	13	28,095	119	26,491	210	50,517	173	39,725	§37	§10,792
Chili .....	30	14,137	37	17,859	24	11,159	55	28,692	*31	*17,533
Spain .....	32	9,770	28	6,617	72	22,335	31	11,104	§41	§11,231
Uruguay .....	587	241,663	684	234,075	846	241,205	413	125,163	§433	§117,042
United States .....	72	30,842	89	34,811	77	31,220	128	60,933	*51	*29,113
France .....	139	69,165	98	64,151	142	102,059	111	89,849	§31	§12,240
Holland .....	5	900	2	351	6	841	5	1,115	§1	*234
India .....	11	5,131	13	6,475	18	7,834	54	26,448	*36	*18,614
England .....	262	123,326	298	156,829	384	200,058	341	234,827	§43	*28,829
Italy .....	41	19,713	63	32,076	54	31,331	62	47,391	*8	*14,060
Paraguay .....	158	39,788	131	29,394	372	98,007	217	76,004	§125	§22,003
Pern .....							25	13,920	*25	*13,920
Portugal .....					1	293			§1	§293
Other nations .....	132	61,030	142	65,868	342	126,898	192	83,865	§150	§43,033
Total .....	1,760	725,895	1,926	752,768	2,789	1,036,754	2,060	938,516	§729	§98,238

The following table shows the arrivals of vessels of all kinds according to their nationality for the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, together with a comparison of the years 1872 and 1873:

*Arrivals according to nationality.*

[Those marked \* show the increase, and those marked § the decrease.]

Flag.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		Comparison.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
German .....	154	33,148	99	22,591	202	57,108	180	64,173	§22	*7,065
United States .....	88	43,543	87	40,910	122	52,462	111	55,168	§11	*2,706
Austrian .....	6	1,949	6	1,778	22	6,528	28	10,097	*6	*3,569
Belgian .....	7	2,084	9	2,428	5	2,340	4	1,395	§1	§945
Brazilian .....	37	9,863	67	18,577	99	26,862	46	14,431	§53	§12,431
Danish .....	18	3,023	15	2,424	8	2,845	10	2,195	*2	*650
Spanish .....	142	30,801	130	28,651	228	45,137	140	31,287	§88	§13,850
French .....	207	100,361	170	90,581	346	146,474	215	145,062	§131	§1,412
Grecian .....	1	339			7	1,841	5	1,369	§2	§472
Dutch .....	91	16,773	57	12,278	80	16,496	73	16,878	§7	*382
British .....	544	249,366	528	265,810	741	361,879	553	327,125	§188	§34,754
Italian .....	186	82,719	273	125,247	328	130,759	249	110,936	§79	§19,823
Argentine .....	231	77,301	310	70,854	516	130,898	344	110,110	§172	§46,788
Norwegian .....	55	15,849	43	15,964	62	19,687	47	15,373	§15	§4,314
Uruguayan .....	249	117,127	264	59,277	276	69,903	139	31,165	§137	§32,738
Paraguayan .....			4	756	36	7,822	2	151	§34	§7,671
Portuguese .....	12	2,560	22	4,603	27	5,096	10	2,341	§17	§2,755
Russian .....		2,098	4	2,212	5	1,163	5	1,387		*224
Swedish .....	22	7,107	24	8,751	33	8,586	29	10,083	§4	*1,497
Total .....	2,057	795,011	2,112	773,732	3,143	1,113,886	2,190	950,726	§953	§163,160

The following table shows the departures of vessels of all kinds, according to nationality, for the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, together with a comparison of the years 1872 and 1873 :

*Departures according to nationality.*

[Those marked \* show the increase, and those marked ‡ the decrease.]

Flag.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.		Comparison.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
German.....	137	28,021	108	23,455	171	50,734	162	61,295	‡9	*10,561
United States.....	90	43,481	88	40,137	101	41,892	111	55,148	*10	*13,256
Austrian.....	10	5,454	2	569	17	4,804	21	7,147	*4	*2,343
Belgian.....	6	2,158	8	2,279	5	2,114	4	1,438	‡1	‡676
Brazilian.....	26	7,287	63	17,084	94	27,960	42	12,905	‡52	‡15,055
Danish.....	19	3,344	10	1,733	6	2,741	7	1,513	*1	*1,228
Spanish.....	136	29,111	122	27,679	205	40,318	124	26,847	‡81	‡13,471
French.....	183	22,505	159	85,758	256	132,766	195	139,829	‡61	*7,063
Grecian.....	1	339	.....	.....	4	837	6	1,506	*2	*669
Dutch.....	94	16,491	59	10,847	69	13,555	82	20,859	*13	*7,304
British.....	458	216,015	501	257,053	712	357,362	545	327,406	‡167	‡29,956
Italian.....	163	75,185	276	134,524	267	108,305	250	116,354	‡17	*8,049
Argentine.....	225	76,384	245	68,832	421	145,933	313	109,603	‡108	‡36,329
Norwegian.....	.....	15,538	39	13,222	55	17,905	42	14,562	‡13	‡3,343
Uruguayan.....	242	114,584	201	57,009	256	68,367	118	30,333	‡138	‡38,034
Paraguayan.....	.....	.....	4	756	34	7,684	1	150	‡33	‡7,534
Portuguese.....	6	1,224	16	3,084	30	6,214	5	1,084	‡25	‡5,130
Russian.....	7	2,035	3	1,428	6	1,881	5	1,130	‡1	‡751
Swedish.....	22	6,739	22	7,283	20	6,382	27	9,407	*7	*3,025
Total.....	1,879	725,895	1,926	752,732	2,789	1,037,754	2,060	938,516	‡729	‡99,238

Note.—The footings in the above table and those in the second table on page 72 should agree with the footings of the table on page 71 and those in the first table on page 72 respectively, but fail to do so apparently in consequence of some clerical errors committed in stating the figures.—ED.

ARGENTINE TARIFF 1874.

On the 1st of January of the present year, (1874,) the Argentine government established a new tariff, which makes some modification in the duties on American imports and exports. The following comparative table will show the changes :

*Duties on exports.*

Articles.	1873.		1874.	
	Official value.	Duty.	Official value.	Duty.
Horn-hair.....	43½ cents per kilogram...	8 per cent.	43½ cents per kilogram...	6 per cent.
Outrich-skins.....	81½ cents per kilogram...	8 per cent.	81½ cents per kilogram...	6 per cent.
Salted kips.....	\$1 each.....	8 per cent.	\$1 each.....	6 per cent.
Goat-skins.....	43½ cents per kilogram...	8 per cent.	43½ cents per kilogram...	6 per cent.
Sheep-skins.....	17½ cents per kilogram...	4 per cent.	17½ cents per kilogram...	6 per cent.
Water-bag skins.....	37½ cents each.....	8 per cent.	37½ cents each.....	6 per cent.
Stag-skins.....	54 cents per kilogram...	8 per cent.	54 cents per kilogram...	6 per cent.
Yurra-skins.....	37 cents per kilogram...	8 per cent.	37 cents per kilogram...	6 per cent.
Outrich feathers.....	\$2.20 per kilogram.....	8 per cent.	\$2.20 per kilogram.....	6 per cent.
Dry hides.....	\$3.35 each.....	8 per cent.	\$3.80 each.....	6 per cent.
Dry kips.....	\$1.50 each.....	8 per cent.	\$1.50 each.....	6 per cent.
Hide cuttings.....	5½ cents per kilogram...	8 per cent.	5 cents per kilogram...	6 per cent.
Wool.....	24 cents per kilogram...	4 per cent.	22 cents per kilogram...	6 per cent.
Salted hides.....	\$4.75 each.....	8 per cent.	\$5.40 each.....	6 per cent.

The above table shows a reduction of 2 per cent. on export duties, excepting on wools and sheep-skins, on which the duty has been raised 2 per cent. There is but little change in the duties on such goods as are

imported from the United States. Under the new tariff, American chewing-tobacco now pays a duty of 30 per cent. on a valuation of 43½ cents per kilogram, instead of 52½ cents per kilogram as last year—a reduction of almost 1 cent per pound in the duty. Plows, new, pay a duty of 15 per cent. on a valuation of \$2.50 each. Other slight changes it is not necessary to note.

#### DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

I would, however, call attention to a remarkable discrimination, which for several years the Argentine tariff has made against American products and in favor of those of other countries. The following table of articles—with the valuations thereon—is extracted from the official edition of the tariff:

*Extract from Argentine customs-tariff, showing the comparative valuations for American and other manufactures. Duty 25 per cent. on the valuation.*

Articles.	American.	Other manufactures.
Rice.....per kilogram.	\$0 12½	Piedmontese and Valencian, 11 cents; all other kinds, 8 cents. \$1 50
Garden-hoes, with handles.....per dozen.	4 00	
Adzes, good to superior.....do.	16 00	
Adzes, superior.....do.		10 00
Adzes, good.....do.		6 00
Adzes, common.....do.		1 90
Handles for axes, picks, adzes, or hoes.....do.	2 20	1 20
Handles for scythes, French or Italian.....do.		2 50
Handles for scythes, English.....do.		4 00
Handles for scythes, American.....do.	6 00	
Planes, French or American.....do.	\$8 00 to 18 00	\$6 00 to 12 00
Chisels, without handles.....do.	3 75	1 50
Chisels, with handles.....do.	6 00	2 20
Hatchets, Nos. 1 to 3.....do.	6 00	1 50 to 5 00
Axes.....do.	10 00 to 18 00	2 50 to 10 00
Picks, for masons, with handles.....do.	10 00	6 50
Picks, for masons, without handles.....do.	7 50	5 00
Washing-machines, with wringer.....per piece.	16 00	12 00
Shovels.....per dozen.	9 00 to 13 00	6 00 to 10 00
Sand-paper.....per ream.	3 20	2 00
Shoe-lacks.....per quintal.	17 00	14 00
Ticking.....per meter.	13½ to 16	7 to 12½
Drills.....do.	13½	11
Cotton duck, No. 1-6.....do.	37½	34
Cotton duck, No. 7-10.....do.	33	34
Ravens duck.....do.	25	90
Sheetings and shirtings, 60 to 91 centimeters.....do.	5½ to 12	5 to 11
Cotton twills, 65 to 70 centimeters.....do.	12 to 13	8 1-5 to 12
Cotton blue drills, 65 to 70 centimeters.....do.	11 to 12	9 to 11
Gray drills.....do.	10 to 12	8 to 11
Wicking.....per kilogram.	7 00	4 35

The effect of this discrimination has been almost fatal to the shipment of such American manufactures as are named in the above list—especially our cotton fabrics, which, owing to their superior qualities, would otherwise have the run of this market. As it is, I am informed by American merchants that large quantities of duck, shirtings, and drills with United States trade-marks are imported from England and entered at the custom-house at the lower rates of valuation. I am unable to explain the reason of this discrimination, but it seems that in the revision of the Argentine tariff laws the Congress has been in the habit of referring the matter to a commission of importers, on which, by courtesy, an English merchant is always placed.

#### SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

The enterprise of laying a submarine cable between Europe and South America has during the last year been successfully accomplished; and now

by means of a shore line between Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres is at last in telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. The completion of the work was celebrated here on the 12th day of August. The present tariff of charges when the names and addresses of the parties are registered with the proper agencies, is stated to be as follows:

To—	First word.	Each word extra.
England or Portugal .....	\$9 50	\$2 20
France, Belgium, and Holland .....	10 00	2 30
Spain, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and Austria .....	10 30	2 40
Denmark and Sweden .....	10 50	2 80
Greece .....	10 50	2 70
Russia and Turkey .....	10 00	3 00
East United States .....	11 50	3 20
India .....	11 00	3 50
West United States .....	12 50	3 50
San Francisco .....	13 00	4 00
China .....	13 50	4 00
Japan .....	16 00	4 50
Australia .....	18 00	5 00

These prices will probably be reduced when the line gets into better working order.

#### THE NAVIGATION OF THE RIO BERMEJO.

During the last year the opening of the Rio Bermejo, so long kept closed by Paraguay, has been successfully prosecuted by an Argentine company, whose steamers have already made four round trips to Esquina Grande and Oran, the headwaters. The problem of the practicability of its navigation having been thus solved, two light-draught steamers made in the United States, and especially intended for that service, are now being put together in this city. The concession held by the company requires eight round trips yearly, which will do much toward opening up the trade and products of the remote provinces of Salta and Santiago to external commerce.

#### PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

The pampas of the Argentine Republic possess all the general features of the western plains of the United States, and generally have a soil which is unsurpassed for purposes of agriculture. As yet, however, but little attention is paid to terra-culture. The people of the camps devote themselves almost exclusively to the raising of horses, cattle, and sheep, the coarse, rich grasses of the country furnishing unlimited pasturage during the entire year for the herds and flocks of the *estancieros* without any expense for growing food for them. The attention of the government, however, has been diverted to the development of the agricultural resources of the country, and a department of agriculture has been recently established under the supervision of Dr. Ernesto Oldendorff, a native of Germany, and a practical as well as scientific cultivator of the soil. He is now directing an experimental or botanical garden, with reference to the varieties of trees, shrubs, grains, and vegetables best adapted to the soil and climate. The results produced are already most encouraging.

#### GROWING TIMBER.

As a stimulus to the growing of timber on the pampas, the provincial legislature has recently passed a law offering liberal premiums for the

planting of forests, special inducements being offered for the cultivation of pines, the "*bucalyptus*, *globulus*," acacias, trees of paradise, and various kinds of cedars and poplars.

#### FARM PRODUCTS.

A few years ago the people depended almost entirely upon other countries for their breadstuffs, Chili and the United States furnishing a large share, but the home product is gradually becoming large, and the amount imported is correspondingly reduced. The following figures will show the extent of reduction during the last four years :

Articles.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Wheat.....kilograms	3, 903, 441	1, 524, 169	1, 424, 972	1, 044, 929
Farina.....do.....	5, 726, 447	5, 681, 057	2, 140, 602	1, 013, 822
Potatoes.....	358, 336	527, 122	107, 096	*45, 276

\* Exported.

There were also exported during the year 1873, 40,351 kilograms of barley, 1,646,260 kilograms of corn, 16,721 kilograms of corn-meal, and 4,955 kilograms of wheat.

#### SILK CULTURE.

Dr. Oldendorff has recently addressed a circular letter to the principal agriculturists and officers of the provinces, calling their attention to the subject of growing silk. The climate is found by experience to be most favorable for this industry ; and as but little care is required in the feeding of the worms, it could no doubt be made a very profitable branch of industry. We have already heard of very good returns of silk made by those who have gone into its production.

#### WINE-MAKING.

The climate is also peculiarly adapted to grape culture, the very finest varieties, which elsewhere have to be grown under glass, coming to a perfection and lusciousness which cannot be surpassed by the vineyards of France, Spain, or Madeira. Dr. Oldendorff shows that the manufacture of wine could be made a very important interest if there were present the necessary enterprise and capital, the value of imported wines during the last four years amounting to \$26,055,229, gold.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

One most encouraging sign in reference to the progress of farming is the appearance here of agricultural implements and machines of the most approved kinds. The level surface of the country is peculiarly adapted to their use, and all the varieties of reapers, mowers, harvesters, grain-separators, horse-rakes, plows, cultivators, planters, &c., so common in the United States, are beginning to have a ready sale here. This branch of trade could be entirely monopolized by the United States.

#### IMMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants from Europe arriving in this country during the year 1872 was 40,002. During the year 1873, the number



reached 70,332 persons. It was expected that the year 1874 would bring the number up to 100,000, but the civil commotion now existing in the republic must have a depressing effect upon immigration, and the number will probably not exceed that of 1873. These emigrants are mostly from Italy, France, and Spain, though several very flourishing colonies have come out from Germany, which are devoting themselves to agriculture, in the upper provinces.

#### COLONIZATION OF THE GRAN CHACO.

The colonization of what is known as the Gran Chaco has for the last year or two been attracting attention. This comprises the immense territory, for the most part unexplored, between Paraguay and Bolivia, about the boundaries and ownership of which there has lately been so much diplomacy between Brazil, Paraguay, and the Argentine Republic. The Argentine government claims all bounded on the north by the Rio Vermejo, about 250,000 square miles, and has been making most liberal concessions to those who will settle in the territory. There is now a French colony at the Pajaro Blanco; a Basque colony at San Antonio on the Salado, and another on the San Javier; a German colony (Wilkin's grant) 35 leagues north of Santa Fé, opposite La Paz in Entre Rios; a German colony near by; and a California (United States) colony on the San Javier. This California colony was organized in 1866 by a number of California farmers with their wives and children. During the last year quite a number of additional emigrants from California and Pennsylvania, all wealthy, have reported themselves at this consulate, on their way to join this colony. I am informed that the colony is doing well. They report that the country has a magnificent climate, and is unsurpassed for cattle and grain.

#### A HIGHWAY ACROSS THE GRAN CHACO.

The Argentine Congress at its recent session voted a law for the construction of a national highway across the Gran Chaco. The contract is made with a Mr. Hudson, who, I believe, is from the United States, and provides that the proposed road shall cross the Chaco abreast of Goya or Bella Vista. When completed, it will open communication with the upper provinces. The need of such a road has long been felt.

#### RAILROADS.

But during the last few years the Argentine Republic has been devoting itself to the construction of railroads; the government in some concessions guaranteeing seven per cent. on the investment, and in other cases owning the roads. The lines as yet in active operation are the following:

1. The Central Argentine Railroad, from Rosario to Cordoba, two hundred and forty-seven miles, now open about one hundred and twenty miles farther north, and in course of construction to Tucuman, and ultimately to be extended through Catamarca across the Andes to Copiapo and the Pacific.
2. The Trans-Andine, prospected from Rosario through Rio Cuarto, Mercedes, Mendoza, and across the Andes to the Pacific at Santiago. It is now in operation to Rio Cuarto, and will soon be open to Mercedes. The Pacific portion from Valparaiso is already completed. It will probably be several years, however, before the entire line is finished.

3. The Southern Railroad, from Buenos Ayres to Chascamos, seventy-two miles; opened during the last year to Dolores, eighty miles farther, with a branch to Las Flores from Chascamos, about sixty miles.

4. The Northern Railroad, from Buenos Ayres to the Tigre, twenty miles, where there is a port for the steamship traffic of the upper rivers.

5. The Boca and Ensevada Railroad, from Buenos Ayres to Ensevada, about twenty-five miles down the river, where there is a mole and deep water for the convenience of the largest vessels.

6. The Western Railroad, from Buenos Ayres to Chivilcoy, one hundred miles, the great agricultural district of the province. It is projected farther west; it has a branch from Merlo to Lobos, about forty miles.

There are many other projects for railroads, some of which have already been launched in England, but their construction is at present doubtful.

E. L. BAKER.

#### ARGENTINE TARIFF FOR 1875.

##### DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

ARTICLE 1. All foreign merchandise imported for consumption shall pay a duty of 20 per cent. on the valuation, with the following exceptions:

1. Brandy, beer, liquors, tobacco, vinegar, and wine, which shall pay a duty of 25 per cent.

2. Plows, stove-coal, iron in plates, iron in bars, iron in pigs; wires for fencing, including Morton's patent posts; binding-stones and materials for tramways; rough lumber, boards, heavy lumber; jewelry of gold and silver; common salt; silk for embroidery, for sewing, and woven; all articles with gold or silver handles or adornments when these increase their value one-third; harvesters and thrashing-machines with their powers, which shall pay a duty of 10 per cent.

3. Precious stones unset, which shall pay a duty of 3 per cent.

ART. 2. The following articles shall be admitted free of duty, viz: staves; casks with wooden or iron hoops, for liquors; articles intended, in the opinion of the executive, for the purpose of Divine worship, on the petition of the archbishop and priests; specifics for the cure of cattle-disease; fresh fruits, fresh meats, cattle on the hoof, printing-presses and their necessities, wood and coke, printed books in covers which do not constitute their principal value, corn and corn-meal brought into the country by land, engines complete for steamboats, and machinery which in the opinion of the executive serves for the introduction of new industries or relates to agriculture or mining or the arts and sciences; furniture and tools belonging to immigrants and of small value; gold or silver, stamped or in bullion; plants of all kinds, paper unsized or especially intended for printing periodicals, pamphlets, or books, lithographic presses, seeds which in the opinion of the executive are intended for agricultural purposes.

ART. 3. All previous laws relieving imports from duties, except in the above cases, are hereby repealed.

##### DUTIES ON EXPORTS.

ART. 4. All products and manufactures exported shall be free of duty *except the following*, viz: animal oils, horns and horn piths, jerked and

salted beef, hair, bones and bone-ashes, wool washed and unwashed, all kinds of hides, hide-cuttings, ostrich-feathers, tallow and grease, which shall pay 4 per cent. on their value.

#### MANNER OF CALCULATING DUTIES.

ART. 5. Duties on imports shall be paid in accordance with a tariff of values based on their prices *en deposito*; and on exports according to the market price at the time of shipment. Duties on imported merchandise, not included in the tariff, shall be paid in accordance with the values which they represent *en deposito*, as declared by those who introduce them.

ART. 6. Custom houses can retain all merchandise whose declared value may be considered low, paying immediately in treasury-notes, to those interested, the amount of the declared value with an increase of 10 per cent.

ART. 7. The executive shall designate and establish the values of all merchandise and other articles that are included in the tariff referred to in article 5, allowing the appraisement of washed wool to be equal to that which is placed upon that which is unwashed.

ART. 8. A leakage of 10 per cent. is allowed on wines, oils, brandies, and other liquors, if they are imported from ports on the other side of the equator; of 6 per cent. if imported from ports on this side, and of 3 per cent. if imported from "within the capes," (mouth of the river Plate.) There will also be allowed a waste of 5 per cent. for breakage to the above articles when imported in bottles. The tare, waste, and breakage of other articles will be fixed according to the tariff of their values.

ART. 9. Export duties shall be paid at the first point of shipment, being articles cleared direct for foreign ports, and cannot be transported by water from one port to another of the republic without having first paid the duties or given security for the same. For import duties, bills satisfactory to the customs authorities shall be given on stamped paper at four months' credit. Duties on exports must be cash before the departure of the vessel exporting them.

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

ART. 10. The payment of all duties must be made in gold, checks on the national bank if convertible at sight, in paper money of Buenos Ayres, or Bolivian silver money, according to its value in the market.

ART. 11. All custom-house manifests must be made according to the metrical system of weights and measures.

ART. 12. The inland transit of merchandise which has not paid import duties in some custom-house is hereby prohibited, except such as passes in transit through the ports of Concordia, Federacion, and Paso de los Libres for those of Brazil or the Uruguay River; such as comes from Chili through the province of Salta to the custom-house at Jujuy, and such as passes in transit from the custom-houses of Buenos Ayres and Rosario for those of Cordoba, Salta, and Jujuy, and from those of Bolivia, the executive having power to regulate this transit upon receiving security for the fiscal duties.

ART. 13. Let it be communicated to the executive.

## PATAGONIA.

Patagonia, while there is a controversy with Chili in reference to its exact boundaries and the islands of the Straits of Magellan, belongs to the Argentine Republic, and being a component part of the province of Buenos Ayres, it comes within the limits of this consular district.

It has, until late years, been almost a *terra incognita*, nothing having been accomplished toward its development; and its commerce was little more than the traffic of *voyageurs* with the Indian tribes in skins and ostrich-feathers. The Argentine government has, however, established a port and custom-house at Patagones, near the mouth of the Rio Negro, and a promise of a better future for that immense country with its rich mines, fine pasturage, and unemployed agricultural capabilities, is shown in its trade returns.

## THE TRADE OF PATAGONES.

The following is a comparative table of the values of the imports and exports of Patagones (Carmen) on which duties were paid for the years 1872 and 1873:

	1872.	1873.	Increase.
Imports .....	\$5,461	\$50,135	\$44,674
Exports .....	91,596	245,363	153,767
Total.....	97,057	295,498	198,441

Besides this, in 1873 the dutiable shipments from Patagones to Buenos Ayres by coasting vessels, amounted to \$60,197 and \$73,656, which were free, making a grand total of the commerce of that port for the year of \$429,351.

## DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The foreign trade of Patagones was distributed as follows:

Imports.		Exports.	
From Germany.....	\$17,042	To Germany .....	\$14,669
From Uruguay.....	287	To Brazil .....	9,079
From other nations.....	31,423	To England.....	218,837
In transitu.....	1,363	In transitu.....	2,796

The above imports of course do not include what has reached Patagones by way of Buenos Ayres. The exports consisted of the following items:

Articles.	Number.	Kilo-grams.	Export value.
Tallow .....		165,887	\$29,284
Hides, salted .....	28,411		155,602
Hides, dry .....	928		3,225
Ox-horns .....	24,773		244
Cow-horns .....	51,563		662
Wool .....		48,455	17,518
Sheep-skins .....		12,337	2,210
Hair .....		4,474	2,007
Hide-cuttings .....		10,266	565
Bone-shales .....		532,739	7,191
Bones .....	102,000		1,118
Jerked beef .....		712,608	23,516
Calf-skins .....		324	91
Ostrich-feathers .....		472	1,236
Salt .....	7,897*		
Wheat.....		1,425,995	

\* Hectoliters.

## NAVIGATION.

The navigation of the port of Patagones during 1873 is shown by the following table :

	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
To and from Buenos Ayres :				
Steamships .....	8	3,028	8	3,028
Sailing-vessels .....	26	4,369	4	728
To and from foreign ports .....	2	309	23	3,810
Total .....	36	7,706	35	7,566

Of the clearances, 5 were for the Antilles, 2 for Belgium, 4 for Brazil, and 12 for England. The nationalities of the vessels were as follows: Spanish 9, French 1, Dutch 1, English 4, Italian 6, Norwegian 1, Swedish 1; total, 23. The United States do not appear to have been represented at all.

## PATAGONIAN SETTLEMENTS.

Of all the settlements attempted by the old Spaniards on the shores of Patagonia, El Carmen de Patagones is the only one remaining. During the last ten years, however, the Argentine government has made various efforts to induce immigration there; but thus far, not with much success. It has offered concessions of public land, farming utensils, seeds, cattle and sheep, as well as support for six months; but even with these inducements, the great bulk of foreign immigration has preferred to make colonies and settlements in the upper provinces. The most important colonies on the east coast of Patagonia are the following:

## PATAGONES.

The foregoing statistics of Carmen de Patagones show that this port has already considerable foreign and coastwise trade, which, during the last year, has exhibited a most promising increase. The town is situated on the Rio Negro, seven leagues above its mouth. The river here is a very fine one, one hundred and fifty yards wide, and has a good depth of water for the largest vessels. The banks on both sides from the mouth are well settled with thrifty English and Scotch farmers, and present handsome *chacras*, *quintas*, &c., back to the range of hills. There is sufficient water for vessels, except in very low water, to land against the shore. A steamer now makes regular monthly trips between Patagones and Buenos Ayres.

## CHUPAT.

Another settlement of some promise is Chupat, at the mouth of Chupat River, (Engano Bay.) It is a Welsh colony, three or four years old, and has, during the last few months, received several accessions of wealthy families from Wales, and one ship-load of immigrants from the United States. They all seem to be very well satisfied. Though but small opportunities have yet been offered for farming, yet the products of the soil—wheat, oats, maize, and potatoes—have more than sustained the colony, while a beginning has been made in the raising of cattle and

sheep for which the country is well adapted. During the last year a sailing-vessel has made voyages, every two months, between Buenos Ayres and Chupat.

#### PUNTA ARENA.

Punta Arena, or Sandy Point, is a Chilian settlement and penal colony, on the coast, in the Straits of Magellan. At this place the Liverpool and Pacific steamers touch. Coal has lately been discovered here, and a company has been organized in Buenos Ayres to open a shaft with a view to making the place a coaling-station for ocean-steamers.

#### BAHIA BLANCA.

But perhaps the most promising settlement in Patagonia is Bahia Blanca, situated at the head of the bay of that name. It now contains a population of about 3,000 souls. The Argentine government has made concessions by which land can be appropriated or acquired to the extent of one *suerte* (6,700 acres) for each person, on condition that a house or ranch is built upon the land and a flock of sheep (1,000 head) placed upon it within one year, for the faithful fulfillment of which agreement £80 must be deposited with the Provincial Bank of this city. On these conditions good pasture lands can still be obtained within a few leagues of the town. The bay needs to be deepened over the bars before vessels of very great draught can reach the roads with safety. The settlement is composed, in great part, of English and Scotch sheep-farmers. For leagues up the river Neposta, which runs through the town, are well-cultivated farms and *estancias*, and a most excellent article of wheat is produced. Indeed, the climate being that of our Northern States, all kinds of cereals are capable of being cultivated in abundance. At the recent session of the Argentine Congress, an act was passed making concessions for a railway from the salines of the interior to the coast at Bahia Blanca. The act grants eighteen leagues to Messrs. Aguerre and Murga, besides other subsidy on the construction of the road. It is known that the salt-marshes of Patagones are very rich and yield a most excellent article of commerce. The custom-house return from Patagones show that 7,897 hectoliters were shipped last year from that port. But the importance of utilizing the immense salines of this country will be understood from a glance at the amount of salt which is imported from Spain. At the port of Buenos Ayres it was 374,437 fanagas in 1872; 241,773 fanagas in 1873, and 126,738 thus far for 1874, the price varying from 9 to 13 cents. There is a number of settlers in Bahia Blanca from the United States, and they are doing well.

#### EXPLORATIONS.

The Argentine government, during the last year or two, has taken much interest in exploring the interior of Patagonia, with a view to a better knowledge of its resources and their ultimate development.

#### EXPEDITION UP THE RIO NEGRO.

Early in 1873 an expedition under Colonel Guerico, with a young officer named Rodriguez and two engineers, ascended the Rio Negro in a steamer as far as the island Choelachoel, which, after encountering numerous difficulties and following the river through dense forests on both banks, they reached in August. They took soundings and made

plans of the river, but the raft on which they were operating was cap-sized and all supplies were lost. But in spite of this they pushed farther up the river, when Rodriguez was captured by the Indians and put to death. The pilot of the boat was then accidentally drowned, and Guericco was forced to retrace his steps down the river without completing fully the object of his expedition. In his report, however, he describes the face of the country as very interesting, and much of it well adapted to grazing and farming. The Rio Negro and its tributaries are lined with *avancarias*, apple-trees, and valuable woods for building. With the removal of a few obstructions, the Rio Negro is navigable all the year for light-draught steamers, but owing to the fact that there is less evaporation on the higher levels, the depth of the water increases as you ascend, as far up as the island of Coelaqual. This island is twenty-seven miles long by three in width. The Indians reported that at one time—not forty years ago—it was a mere swamp, but a change has gradually taken place, and the upper part is now covered with meadows of natural trefoil and thickets of red willow, the finest in the republic. Other islands lower down also abound in natural pasturage and willow forests. The banks of the river are, however, shifting, like those of the Paraná, and the stream has its flood seasons with the melting of the snows of the Cordilleras and during the rains of June, July, and August.

#### EXPEDITION UP THE RIO SANTA CRUZ.

Another expedition, under the control of two Argentine savans, Messrs. Moreno and Berg, with a full complement of men, left Buenos Ayres last July, and is now ascending the Santa Cruz River, with the intention of reaching its source in the Andes. Their proposed line of exploration thence will be northward across the wilds of Patagonia to the Tronador volcano, whence a pass through the Cordilleras will enable them to reach Voldavia on the Pacific coast. Dr. Moreno will take notes of the languages of the Indian tribes, topography, meteorology, fossils, antiquities, &c., while Dr. Berg, who is inspector of the Buenos Ayres museum, will devote himself to the zoology and botany of the country. The expedition promises to be valuable as well as interesting in its scientific results.

#### THE FUTURE OF PATAGONIA.

The old story that the interior of Patagonia is a barren desert, whose inhospitable climate would forever render the country uninhabitable, is already sufficiently exploded. But now we have the opinion of Captain Smyly, a British tourist, who has traveled over a great portion of the interior, that it has all the elements of a great agricultural and grazing country. He enthusiastically remarks, "I do not think the day is far distant when this territory will prove the richest part of South America, both in mineral products and for agricultural purposes." There is no doubt that Patagonia has vast capabilities, but its development must depend upon foreign enterprise and capital.

E. L. BAKER.

#### BUENOS AYRES.

NOVEMBER 22, 1874. (Received January 22, 1875.)

The consular year, which has just closed at this port, exhibits in most items a considerable increase over the amounts of the year 1872-'73, but the foreign commerce of Buenos Ayres has not been prosperous or

profitable during the last two years, the result of overtrading by importers and of too much competition among shippers to control the export trade. During the months of December and January, the prevalence of cholera, which it was at one time feared would be epidemic, drove many thousands of people from the city, and for a time interfered considerably with the interests of commerce. This was succeeded during the winter months (June, July, and August) by a very severe drought, which destroyed the pasturage of the camps and caused a general failure of the wells and water-courses in the interior of the country. In consequence, there was a remarkable mortality among the cattle and sheep. It is impossible to know the numbers which perished, since the government collects no such statistics; but all published accounts estimate them by millions. The total number of horned cattle in the province of Buenos Ayres was, at the close of the last year, estimated at 8,000,000, and it is thought that nearly a third of that number perished. Some *estancieros* lost over 15,000 head. The losses in sheep were also severe, but only in certain districts. These losses, besides being disastrous financially to the cattle farmers, will produce a deficit in the coming year's business.

To cap the business disasters of this port, I would add that the year closed in the midst of a civil revolution and leaves the city of Buenos Ayres in a state of siege, all kinds of commerce, except the mere local trade, being utterly prostrated.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

From the official statistics, which have been published, the total commerce of Buenos Ayres for the years 1872 and 1873 was as follows:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1872 .....	\$48,038,654	\$32,491,248	\$80,529,902
1873 .....	59,434,305	34,432,532	93,866,837

The figures show an increase in the value of imports of \$11,395,051, and in the value of exports of \$1,941,284, or a total increase of \$13,336,335, hard dollars. As the imports into the custom-house of Buenos Ayres comprehend within about \$10,000,000 the entire imports of the Argentine Republic, a detailed list of the same would be, in great part, a repetition of the table of imports which I have already given in my report on the total commerce of the country. And the same is equally true in regard to the exports of Buenos Ayres.

From statistics which have been kept by the exporting house of A. C. Bean & Co., I have compiled the following table of total exports of the articles named, during the last three years, from Buenos Ayres to all countries:

Articles.	Year ending October 31, 1872.	Year ending October 31, 1873.	Year ending September 30, 1874.
Salted ox and cow hides.....	\$388,085	\$678,141	\$354,000
Salted horse-hides.....	43,537	93,549	92,305
Dry ox and cow-hides.....	1,480,510	1,362,378	1,835,356
Dry horse-hides.....	80,989	68,865	36,179
Pipes of tallow.....	72,160	96,869	61,208
Bales of wool.....	183,710	196,151	192,478
Bales of hair.....	3,403	3,193	5,251
Bales of sheep-skins.....	50,157	52,931	57,325
Loose sheep-skins.....	38,577	27,300	15,000



The following is a statement of exports of all kinds to the United States during the last three years, made up from the books of this consulate.

*Statement showing the declared value of exports from Buenos Ayres to the United States for the years ending September 30, 1872, 1873, 1874.*

Articles.	1872.		1873.		1874.	
	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Dry ox and cow hides.....	737,963	\$3,718,000 00	338,177	\$1,969,454 00	781,781	\$3,718,526 92
Salted ox and cow hides.....	7,059		1,000	7,241 00		
Bales of wool.....	11,900	1,712,000 00	8,237	1,089,406 00	1,680	259,891 88
sheep-skins.....	4,418	636,000 00	2,975	409,515 00	226	15,210 05
horse-hair.....	1,600	403,000 00	660	204,324 00	847	217,948 13
nutria-skins.....	402	125,000 00	170	37,203 00	188	54,992 39
hide cuttings.....	754	37,700 00	320	16,917 00	249	10,815 63
feathers.....	117	84,000 00	203	133,187 00	323	159,793 74
goat-skins.....	647	174,300 00	581	202,532 00	251	76,596 85
Water-hog skins.....	13,550	8,000 00	15,376	3,480 00	6,885	7 260 32
Lining-hides.....					100	829 30
Bone-ash, (tons).....			636			
Shin-bones.....			94,665	15,491 00	20,000	203 10
Tallow, (pipes).....			12	516 00		
Horse-hides, loose.....			100	257 00		
Sheep-skins, loose.....			74,719	89,992 00	15,000	36,714 05
Deer-skins, loose.....			18,600	7,237 00	2 bales	384 92
Ox and cow horns.....			381,076	33,293 00	188,952	29,053 87
Junk, (tons).....			1,137	26,747 00		
Bales of rags.....			74			
Sandira.....		59,767 98		125,662 32		10,932 67
Total.....		6,957,767 98		4,392,454 32		4,599,093 82

The following table shows the values of declared exports from Buenos Ayres to the United States for the years 1870-'71, 1871-'72, 1872-'73, and 1873-'74, by quarters:

Quarter ending—	1870-'71.	1871-'72.	1872-'73.	1873-'74.
December 31.....	\$2,580,572 91	\$1,740,489 58	\$1,593,532 78	\$1,501,903 90
March 31.....	1,691,728 15	2,228,623 18	1,568,525 06	770,301 03
June 30.....	552,799 33	1,487,852 13	762,297 39	992,466 77
September 30.....	2,399,165 49	1,500,803 09	448,109 09	1,334,022 12
Total.....	7,234,265 88	6,957,767 98	4,392,454 32	4,599,093 82

These figures show a falling off in the declared value of exports from Buenos Ayres since 1870-'71 of \$2,635,172.06, gold, but an increase over that of 1872-'73 of \$206,639.50, gold.

The range of prices, during the last year, of the leading articles of produce shipped from this market to the United States will be seen from the following table:

Article.	October 13, 1874.	January 12, 1874.	April 1, 1874.	July 14, 1874.
Dry ox-hides..... per 35 pounds.....	56½ reales*.	56½ reales.....	59½ reales.....	56½ reales.
Wool, fine, (unwashed)..... per arroba†.	\$85 to \$95.	\$85 to \$97.....	\$87 to \$98.....	\$92 to \$105.
Wool carpet, (washed)..... do.....	43 reales.....	39 to 41 reales.....	43 to 44 reales.....	40 to 42 reales.
Outrich-feathers..... per pound.....	\$50 to \$58.....	\$52 to \$56.....	\$50 to \$55.....	\$45 to \$50.
Nutria-skins..... do.....	\$4½ to \$5.....	\$4½ to \$5.....	\$4½ to \$4½.....	\$5.
Sheep-skins..... per dozen.....	28 to 30 reales.....	25 to 26 reales.....	26 reales.....	24 to 25 reales.
Water-hog skins..... per piece.....	6 reales.....	5 to 6 reales.....	5 to 7 reales.....	5 to 7 reales.
Goat-skins..... per 18 pounds.....	48 reales.....	45½ reales.....	46 to 47 reales.....	48 reales.
Horse-hair..... per arroba.....	\$160 to \$180.....	\$150 to \$175.....	\$150 to \$170.....	\$150 to \$165.
Hide cuttings..... per quintal‡.	\$145.....	\$120.....	\$125.....	\$120 to \$125.

\* A real=12½ cents.  
‡ A peso or dollar=4 cents.

† An arroba=25 Spanish pounds.  
‡ A quintal=100 pounds.

## HIDES.

It will be seen that dry hides are the largest and most important article of export to the United States. Out of a total export of 1,835,356 for the year ending September 30, 1874, there were shipped to the United States 781,781, leaving 1,053,575 for England, France, and Germany. There were, however, 356,080 salted hides shipped from Buenos Ayres, not one of which went to the United States. The total number of ox and cow hides (dry and wet) exported for the last year was 2,191,436, against 2,040,519 in 1873—an increase of 150,917. The number sent to the United States shows an increase of 443,604 in number, and of \$1,729,072.92 in value, over the previous year.

## WOOL.

This has heretofore been a very important item of the exports from Buenos Ayres to the United States, but the duties now placed upon foreign wools by our country have reduced the shipments to very meager proportions. Out of a total of 192,478 bales shipped from Buenos Ayres during the year ending September 30, 1874, only 1,680 bales went to the United States—a falling off of 6,557 bales since the previous year. The declared value of the shipment of wool to the United States was, in 1872, \$1,712,000; and in 1873, \$1,089,406. For 1874 it is only \$259,831.88.

## SHEEP-SKINS.

The shipment of baled sheep-skins to the United States last year also shows a very remarkable diminution. The number of bales was but 226, against 2,975 in 1873, and 4,418 in 1872. The declared value of this export, which in 1872 was \$636,000, and \$409,515 in 1873, was only \$15,210 during the year just closed. The balance of the 57,325 bales exported went to Europe. Of loose sheep-skins there were exported 15,000—all to the United States.

## VARIOUS ARTICLES.

The total shipments of hair for the year just closed were 5,251 bales—of which 847, with a declared value of \$217,948, went to the United States—an increase over the previous year of 187 bales, and \$13,614 value.

The export of ostrich feathers to the United States has nearly doubled in value since 1872. Then there were 117 bales shipped, at a declared value of \$84,000; during the year just closed there were 323 shipped, at a declared value of \$159,793.74.

The shipments of nutria-skins to the United States are less than one-half what they were in 1872, but show an increase in value of \$16,789 over 1873.

There were only 251 bales of goat-skins shipped to the United States during the last year, at a declared value of \$76,596, against 581 bales, valued at \$202,532, in 1873, and 647 bales, valued at \$174,300, in 1872.

There is also a reduction in the amount of the export of hide-cuttings. They were valued in 1872 at \$37,700, in 1873 at \$16,917, and for the last year at \$10,815.

During the last two years there has been a considerable export of bones and horns to the United States, though the values are inconsiderable. Under the head of sundries, are included old iron, old brass, old copper, &c., which vessels have shipped as ballast.

FREIGHT.

There has been no change in freight to the United States during the year. The rates have been \$5, and 5½ per cent. (gold) per ton of 40 cubic feet for bales and cases, and ½ cents and 5 per cent. for dry hides.

EXCHANGE.

The range of exchange during the year has been as follows: Bills on Europe being drawn at 90 days' and on the United States at 60 days' sight:

On—	October 29, 1873.	January 29, 1874.	April 29, 1874.	July 29, 1874.
London .....	49½d .....	49d .....	49d .....	48½ to 48½d.
Paris .....	5. 26 francs..	5. 25 francs..	5. 21 francs..	5. 15 francs.
Amsterp .....	5. 28 francs..	5. 26 francs..	5. 21 francs..	5. 16 francs.
New York .....	Par .....	Par .....	Par .....	Par.

Table showing the total navigation of the port of Buenos Ayres during the year 1873.

	With cargo.		In ballast.		Steamers.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered .....	1,207	431,815	9	2,742	520	368,411	1,736	802,968
Cleared .....	672	235,645	422	186,604	520	368,411	1,614	793,660

The sailing-vessels were distributed among the different nations as follows:

Flag.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
German .....	129	34,436	1	312	71	17,425	53	17,400
United States .....	93	47,720	.....	.....	41	19,606	51	27,459
Austrian .....	21	8,812	.....	.....	17	5,852	1	433
Belgian .....	4	1,395	.....	.....	4	1,438	.....	.....
Brazilian .....	24	6,733	1	220	12	3,030	6	1,473
Danish .....	6	1,524	.....	.....	3	400	1	632
Spanish .....	127	29,130	3	489	91	19,778	11	2,559
French .....	135	60,724	.....	.....	74	33,737	48	23,466
Dutch .....	67	15,440	.....	.....	48	11,443	23	7,529
British .....	255	114,537	.....	.....	103	40,190	165	79,459
Italian .....	186	77,543	4	1,721	141	61,486	44	20,289
Argentine .....	61	5,068	.....	.....	11	2,649	1	78
Norwegian .....	42	14,049	.....	.....	29	10,430	4	1,528
Uruguayan .....	14	1,269	.....	.....	1	130	2	376
Portuguese .....	8	1,901	.....	.....	5	1,084	.....	.....
Russian .....	3	1,026	.....	.....	1	276	2	494
Swedish .....	25	9,139	.....	.....	17	5,899	8	2,955
Greek .....	5	1,369	.....	.....	3	801	2	464
Total .....	1,207	431,815	9	2,742	672	235,645	422	186,604

The countries from which they entered or for which they cleared are shown by the following table :

From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Germany .....	45	11,794			6	1,709	2	629
The Antilles .....	21	5,618			60	15,193	30	13,219
Belgium .....	11	2,913			69	29,066		
Brazil .....	122	24,408			105	23,909	34	8,672
Chili .....	6	1,372			25	12,482	27	15,328
Spain .....	154	50,221			20	6,352	5	1,642
Uruguay .....	112	16,645	8	2,430	49	13,210	74	25,703
United States .....	223	109,420			48	22,012	68	33,815
France .....	198	86,520			53	22,468	1	468
Holland .....	31	9,332			3	593		
India .....	3	1,341			6	2,306	48	24,142
England .....	210	88,052			127	43,467	16	7,303
Italy .....	34	14,660			16	5,200	2	918
Paraguay .....	6	369						
Peru .....					9	5,348	16	8,572
Other nations .....	31	9,220	1	312	76	32,330	99	46,193
Total .....	1,207	431,815	9	2,742	672	235,645	422	186,604

Comparing these tables of navigation with those for the entire Argentine Republic, it will be seen that out of the total number of sailing-vessels entered with cargo, only 212, with a tonnage of 46,671 tons, entered at other ports; that of the clearances with cargo there were only 173, with a tonnage of 39,721 tons, which cleared at other ports; and that all the arrivals and departures of steamships were for Buenos Ayres, except 226, with a tonnage of 97,582 tons.

It will be observed, however, that there were 422 sailing-vessels, with a tonnage of 186,604 tons, which cleared from Buenos Ayres in ballast for foreign ports.

The following table, taken from the books of the consulate, will show the movements of vessels of the United States at this port during the consular year ending September 30, 1874 :

Port.	From.	To.	Port.	From.	To.
Boston .....	8	13	Colonia .....		1
New York .....	17	18	Barbadoes .....		10
Portland .....	30		London .....	1	1
San Nicolas .....	4		Satilla .....	1	
Rosario .....	1	4	Rangoon .....		1
New South Wales .....		1	Quebec .....	1	
Rio de Janeiro .....		1	Leith .....	1	
New Orleans .....		1	Liverpool .....		5
Mercedes .....		1	Cardiff .....		1
Singapore .....		1	Shieldsborough .....		1
St. Thomas .....		8	Savannah .....	1	
Montevideo .....	2	2	Pernambuco .....		1
Valparaiso .....		5	Bahia .....		1
Turk's Island .....	1	1	Fullerstown .....		1
Jon Air .....		1	Newcastle .....	1	3
Pascagoula .....	1		Java .....		1
Fernandina .....	2		Barcelona .....	2	
West Indies .....		1	Marseilles .....	1	
Cuba .....		5			
Narcisse .....		1			
Aryot .....		1			
			Total .....	82	85

There are now on the waters of the Plate but two American steamers, engaged in the river or coasting traffic, viz, the Edward Everett, of 805

tons burden, owned by E. H. Folmar & Co., and the Henry J. Davidson, of 218 tons burden, owned by Gibbons & Co. The former makes regular trips (weekly) between this city and Rosario; the other is for charter.

#### INTERNAL TRANSIT.

The internal transit by means of the river Plate and its great tributaries, the Paraná, Paraguay, and Uruguay, embracing altogether five or six thousand miles of navigation, is every year growing in its proportions. But I have no data upon which to base even a rough estimate of the quantity of merchandise which passes from this port inward, nor of the return freights which are brought down to Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres, however, is the great entrepot of all foreign goods, and their distribution from here through the interior makes a lively internal commerce. Some idea of the activity of this trade with the interior may be obtained from the statement that there were cleared from Buenos Ayres for the upper ports of the republic, and with Paraguay and with Uruguay, during the last year, 628 steamers with cargo, and 209 in ballast; and that during the same time there were dispatched 1,845 sailing-vessels engaged in the coasting trade with cargo, and 5,011 in ballast for return cargoes, an increase of 527 sailing-vessels over the previous year, although a portion of the year the ports of Entre Rios, owing to the war in that province, were closed to commerce.

The pampa or "camp" country receives its supplies by the Western and Southern Railways, and by the return trains of ox-wagons which are sent to Buenos Ayres loaded with hides and wool.

#### AMERICAN LUMBER.

The great article of import from the United States into this country is lumber, but the business during the last few years has been overdone. The total receipts for the last three years have been as follows:

	Feet.
From November 1, 1871, to October 31, 1872.....	30,654,959
From November 1, 1872, to October 31, 1873.....	66,952,071
From October 1, 1873, to September 30, 1874.....	47,209,991

The market is now greatly overstocked, every vacant lot and *corralon* in this city being filled to their utmost capacity. The average prices for the years above mentioned have been as follows:

Year.	Pitch-pine.	Montreal lumber.	Portland lumber.
1871-72.....	\$35 per thousand	\$45 per thousand	\$44 per thousand.
1872-73.....	\$34 per thousand	\$53 per thousand	\$49 per thousand.
1873-74.....	\$44½ per thousand	\$45½ per thousand	\$40 per thousand.

Notwithstanding the depression of prices and the stock on hand, merchant-vessels continue to arrive from Portland with lumber-cargoes, for which they can find no sale.

#### MANUFACTURES.

A serious impediment to the successful establishment of manufactures in Buenos Ayres is the want of fuel. The country furnishes fire-wood in the most limited quantities; and thus far no coal has been discovered, though the government offers a large bonus or bounty for its discovery. I have heard, during the last month or two, of several

good samples of native coal having been exhibited on the Bolsa, said to have been brought in from the interior; but some doubt is expressed as to their genuineness. Coal certainly has not yet been found in this vicinity in paying quantities. The coal used here comes almost exclusively from England. For the last three years the receipts of coal at the port of Buenos Ayres were as follows:

	Tons.
From November 1, 1871, to October 31, 1872 .....	73,368
From November 1, 1872, to October 31, 1873 .....	100,360
From October 1, 1873, to September 30, 1874 .....	92,896

The average price of coal in 1871 was \$13.50, in 1872, \$16 and in 1873, \$17 per ton on board.

Still, Buenos Ayres, during the last few years, has greatly increased in its manufactories. I have no means of knowing the amount of capital invested, but the following imperfect list of factories now in operation in this city has been handed to me by M. S. Bagley, esq., an American who has an immense establishment for the manufacture of "hesperidina," a drink made from the bitter orange:

#### FACTORIES IN BUENOS AYRES.

Billiard-tables .....	5	Drugs .....	2
Boots and shoes .....	12	Gas .....	3
Carriages .....	5	Hesperidina .....	1
Corsets .....	4	Sirups .....	20
Biscuits .....	3	Dry measures .....	2
Beds .....	10	Vermicelli .....	20
Glassware .....	1	Iron founderies .....	6
Chocolate .....	6	Type founderies .....	4
Gloves .....	1	Saw-mills .....	10
Tobacco .....	5	Soap .....	10
Liquors .....	20	Cages .....	3
Furniture .....	7	Jewelry .....	10
Machines .....	4	Lithograph .....	15
Flowers .....	1	Marble .....	13
Wax .....	1	Flour-mills .....	12
Coffee .....	3	Cloth .....	1
Animal charcoal .....	1	Silver .....	17
Stills .....	4	Lead .....	6
Leather .....	11	Lamps .....	5
Canvas shoes .....	8	Saddles .....	5
Gunsmiths .....	12	Jerked beef .....	20
Trunks .....	4	Hats .....	3
Brass .....	6	Boilers .....	3
Baskets .....	5	Fans .....	5
Beer .....	8	Zinc ornaments .....	1
Cordage .....	1	Mineral waters .....	5
Knives .....	2		
Lime .....	2		
Sculpture .....	4		
		Total .....	358

#### BUENOS AYRES ROADSTEADS.

The great drawback to the foreign trade of Buenos Ayres is the want of a harbor. President Sarmiento, on a recent public occasion, facetiously remarked that the natives of Buenos Ayres were doubtless called "*porteños*," because they have no port; and added that "one-half of the

wealth of the country is now lost in the roadstead, in the extraordinary costs of landing, lighterage, breakage, robbery, and delays in rough or rainy weather." Vessels of from 15 to 20 feet draught are compelled to anchor at least twelve miles out, and but few of even the smaller merchant-vessels can come nearer to shore than five or six miles. Their cargoes are transferred by means of small lighters, which are unloaded upon high two-wheeled carts, drawn out into the river. The subject of improving the port of this city has been under consideration for many years, and various official surveys of the river have been made and different experiments tried, but thus far nothing has been decided upon. Several projects have been proposed for building sea-walls, dredging a channel outside, and making a system of docks, alongside of which vessels can lie and discharge or receive cargo. It is probable that some such scheme as this will be inaugurated during the coming year. The city has now three moles, extending about a mile into the river—one of them, the Catalina, with its adjacent warehouses, having been inaugurated a couple of months ago; but there is not a sufficient depth of water at the end of any of them for vessels drawing more than 6 or 7 feet at tide time.

#### THE BOCA.

There is also a project for improving the Rio Chuelo, a small river entering the Plate just below the city limits. It resembles in its general appearance the Chicago River, and could readily be utilized in the same way. It has sufficient water for the largest lighters, nearly all exports being loaded on lighters from that point, but there is a bar just outside the "boca" or mouth, which at low water is difficult to cross. A comparatively small expense for dredging the channel and keeping it open with a light at the entrance would make the Rio Chuelo a good and safe harbor for the largest steamships.

#### ENSENADA.

Another project is for a port at Ensenada, with the "punta lara" pier, which the government is proposing to buy. This point is about twenty miles below the city, with which it is connected by the Ensenada railway. The depth of water three miles from the shore, according to a recent survey, is 24 feet, while the bar near the pier shows 15 feet, and at the pier 17 feet.

#### SAN FERNANDO WHARF.

For the upper river, or coastwise traffic of the Plate, a company, at the head of which is a well-known American, has been chartered by the government for canalizing the Abra Vieja and Rio Capitan at San Fernando, fifteen miles above the city, with which it is connected by the Northern railway. Being land-locked by a system of small islands, it also offers a safe refuge for lighters and coasters when bad weather prevails, as many as three hundred sometimes finding shelter there from the roads of Buenos Ayres. By dredging a canal across an island a mile and a half, a distance of nearly twenty miles is saved in the water-passage to the Paraná.

#### HEALTH OF BUENOS AYRES—PUBLIC WORKS.

In closing this report, I would refer to the sanitary condition of Buenos Ayres. In December and January last there was some alarm on account of the appearance of cholera, but the mortality from that disease was small, and in February it had entirely disappeared. With this exception the health of the city during the last consular year has been un-

usually good. In order, however, to guard against the fatal epidemics, which have at intervals during the last five years visited Buenos Ayres, the municipal authorities have commenced an extensive system of drainage and sewerage, including more extensive water-works. These improvements were inaugurated on the 29th of May last, with great ceremony, and are to be completed in three years. When these public works are finished it is to be hoped that Buenos Ayres will once more deserve the name given it by the Spanish navigators three hundred years ago.

E. L. BAKER.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Buenos Ayres to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Dry ox and cow hides .....	\$1,202,564 84	\$576,775 22	\$737,317 48	\$1,201,869 38	\$3,718,526 92
Wool .....	75,159 80	93,709 36	84,404 30	6,558 42	259,811 88
Hair .....	60,329 96	43,395 69	73,823 35	40,399 13	217,948 13
Ostrich-feathers .....	99,594 93	7,537 33	31,152 44	21,509 04	159,793 74
Goat-skins .....	1,774 01	17,332 23	23,780 78	33,809 83	76,596 85
Nutria-skins .....	4,819 70	10,188 70	26,046 20	13,937 79	54,992 39
Sheep-skins .....	36,714 05	15,210 05			51,924 10
Water-hog skins .....			2,826 28	4,434 04	7,260 32
Deer-skins .....				384 92	384 92
Hide-cuttings .....	6,160 71	2,037 04		2,617 88	10,815 63
Horns .....	11,936 47		10,200 00	6,917 40	29,053 87
Bones .....		203 10			203 10
Lining-hides .....			829 30		829 30
Sundries .....	2,649 43	4,012 31	2,466 64	1,584 29	10,932 67
Total .....	1,501,903 90	770,301 03	992,866 77	1,334,022 12	4,599,093 82
Total for preceding year .....	1,593,522 78	1,568,525 06	782,297 39	446,109 09	4,392,454 32
Increase .....			210,569 38	888,913 03	206,639 50
Decrease .....	91,618 88	798,224 03			

### ROSARIO.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Rosario to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Bones and bone-ash .....			\$50 35		\$50 35
Goat-skins .....	\$1,215 00	\$23,006 75	36,346 38	\$16,654 13	77,222 26
Hair .....	23,575 75	16,388 00	43,126 25	13,088 63	96,188 63
Hides .....	42,488 88		31,668 12	64,830 50	138,987 50
Hide-cuttings .....	504 00		675 25		1,179 25
Horns .....			141 28		141 28
Wool .....	70,914 62	151,833 75	297,919 37	259,803 87	759,770 61
Total value, United States gold .....	138,698 25	191,228 50	409,227 00	334,366 13	1,073,539 88
Total for preceding year .....	22,761 70	438,928 23	250,005 79	225,815 00	927,510 72
Increase .....	115,936 55		159,221 21	108,551 13	136,029 16
Decrease .....		247,699 73			

THOS. B. WOOD.



## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

## PRAGUE, BOHEMIA.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Prague to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
	<i>Florins. Kr.</i>	<i>Florins. Kr.</i>	<i>Florins. Kr.</i>	<i>Florins. Kr.</i>	<i>Florins. Kr.</i>
Bed-feathers .....	976 72	1,647 35	509 05	1,032 50	4,165 65
Drugs .....	4,603 70	1,401 59	11,773 54	13,061 34	31,440 21
Glasswares .....	70,629 98	118,731 24	195,566 42	378,709 41	763,637 11
Gold and garnet jewelry .....	246 90	1,811 04	2,181 15	4,139 30	8,377 69
Hops .....	106,824 98	1,129 60	.....	412 98	108,467 54
Human hair .....	.....	3,376 80	.....	300 00	3,676 80
Kid gloves .....	12,791 06	11,807 01	24,068 83	13,560 78	62,227 70
Musical instruments .....	1,824 28	.....	7,484 89	3,226 51	12,536 28
Porcelain .....	1,917 64	181 10	44 68	1,071 06	2,214 48
Woolen cloths .....	191,827 78	200,280 73	164,403 73	268,381 48	824,933 72
Miscellaneous .....	3,829 01	29,017 35	4,155 35	19,084 19	56,146 10
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>394,591 97</b>	<b>369,463 84</b>	<b>410,187 94</b>	<b>703,579 53</b>	<b>1,877,823 28</b>
<b>Total for preceding year</b> .....	<b>771,654 03</b>	<b>605,154 48</b>	<b>440,627 31</b>	<b>562,369 28</b>	<b>2,379,605 10</b>
<b>Increase</b> .....	<b>377,062 06</b>	<b>235,690 64</b>	<b>30,439 37</b>	<b>141,210 25</b>	<b>501,981 82</b>
<b>Decrease</b> .....	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>

Total valuation of exports to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1874, \$249,715.03. Decrease in exports during the year ending September 30, 1874, \$27,146.77.

NOTE.—The average value of the fluctuating Austrian paper florin was 45.25 cents in gold. The average value of the paper florin compared to silver being 105.20 paper florins, making 100 silver florins, and the silver florin being 47.60 cents in gold.

N. BENEDIKT.

## TRIESTE.

*Statement showing the commerce at Trieste for the year ending December 31, 1873.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence.
<b>I.</b>		
<b>Iron:</b>		
Pig .....	890,227	Great Britain, 818,571; Italy, 1,543; Austrian ports, 113.
Cast .....	28,090	Great Britain, 27,875; Greece, 115; Austrian ports, 12; Egypt, 11; France, 7.
In bars, &c .....	87,393	Great Britain, 70,603; Belgium, 15,471; France, 485; Italy, 287; Austrian ports, 276; Turkey, 230; Greece, 41.
Scrap .....	100,991	Egypt, 86,155; Austrian ports, 5,685; Turkey, 2,938; Malta, 2,122; Russia, 1,662; Greece, 1,372; Italy, 866; Great Britain, 91.
Sheet .....	37,509	Great Britain, 34,461; Belgium, 2,647; Austrian ports, 325; Italy, 16.
Rails (railroad) .....	43,206	Belgium, 41,750; Great Britain, 1,456.
Chains .....	9,552	Great Britain, 8,877; Italy, 483; Austrian ports, 112; France, 80.
Nails .....	9,516	France, 6,263; Belgium, 2,028; Great Britain, 989; Italy, 105; Austrian ports, 65; Holland, 53; Turkey, 11; Greece, 2.
Wire .....	464	Great Britain, 296; France, 133; Italy, 34; Austrian ports, 1.

*Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, &c.—Continued.*

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence.
Iron, Fabrics of .....cwt...	22, 398	Great Britain, 16,287; Italy, 3,450; Austrian ports, 1,378; France, 1,139; Turkey, 64; Greece, 32; Holland, 23; Egypt, 15.
Steel .....do..	2, 499	France, 1,430; Great Britain, 934; Italy, 86; Egypt, 42; Austrian ports, 6.
Steel-files .....do..	87	Holland, 51; Italy, 23; Great Britain, 13.
Steel-needles .....do..	4	Italy, 4.
Copper:		
Crude and pig .....do..	5, 711	Great Britain, 3,480; Egypt, 763; Austrian ports, 713; Turkey, 440; Italy, 178; Greece, 137.
Fabrics of .....do..	329	Italy, 253; Austrian ports, 38; Greece, 4; Great Britain, 2; Turkey, 2.
Brass .....do..	828	Great Britain, 807; Austrian ports, 13; Italy, 4; Egypt, 4.
Brass, Fabrics of .....do..	1, 467	Great Britain, 1,411; Italy, 28; France, 20; Austrian ports, 7; Turkey, 1.
Bronze .....do..	988	Great Britain, 775; France, 120; Italy, 73; Austrian ports, 6; Malta, 6; Egypt, 5; Turkey, 3.
Lead:		
Pig, &c .....do..	12, 138	France, 11,955; Great Britain, 85; Austrian ports, 79; Italy, 19.
Sheet, &c .....do..	1, 284	France, 827; Italy, 335; Austrian ports, 120; Turkey, 2.
Tin .....do..	1, 450	Great Britain, 834; Egypt, 453; Italy, 120; Greece, 37; Austrian ports, 6.
Tin-plates .....do..	7, 526	Great Britain, 7,525; Austrian ports, 1.
Zinc .....do..	1, 708	France, 828; Great Britain, 412; Italy, 267; Belgium, 164; Austrian ports, 36; Egypt, 1.
Zinc, Fabrics of .....do..	385	Belgium, 379; France, 6.
Silver .....do..	9	Italy, 8; Austrian ports, 1.
German silver .....do..	7	Turkey, 6; Italy, 1.
Arms .....do..	64	Italy, 29; Austrian ports, 22; Egypt, 8; Great Britain, 2; France, 1; Turkey, 1; United States, 1.
Bells .....do..	242	Italy, 201; Austrian ports, 38; Greece, 3.
Percussion caps .....do..	27	Italy, 27.
Metals, Fabrics of .....do..	3, 601	Great Britain, 3,279; Austrian ports, 192; Italy, 117; France, 8; Greece, 3; Egypt, 2.
Machinery .....value in florins..	567, 379	Great Britain, 525,505; Greece, 27,975; Austrian ports, 8,640; Italy, 8,434; France, 2,905; Turkey, 2,610; Egypt, 1,180; Russia, 130.
II.		
Alabaster .....cwt...	22	Italy, 12; Austrian ports, 10.
Asphaltum .....do..	93	Austrian ports, 83; Italy, 10.
Cement, Hydraulic .....do..	82, 250	France, 50,933; Austrian ports, 23,908; Great Britain, 7,409.
Clays, Cement and porcelain .....do..	39, 027	Greece, 32,358; Italy, 5,267; Belgium, 1,192; Austrian ports, 210.
Clays, Polishing .....do..	7, 926	Italy, 7,512; France, 403; Austrian ports, 11.
Coal, Fossil .....do..	1, 230, 316	Great Britain, 1,183,328; Austrian ports, 44,153; France, 2,172; Turkey, 543; Italy, 120.
Coral .....do..	31	Austrian ports, 22; Italy, 8; Great Britain, 1.
Emery .....do..	2, 183	Greece, 2,172; Turkey, 7; Italy, 4.
Flint .....do..	192	France, 192.
Graphite .....do..	128	Great Britain, 128.
Gypsum .....do..	7, 644	Italy, 6,790; Hamburg, 365; Great Britain, 231; Greece, 224; Egypt, 126; Turkey, 8.
Lime .....do..	16, 175	Austrian ports, 16,124; Italy, 51.
Marble .....do..	458	Greece, 188; Austrian ports, 151; Italy, 87; Russia, 21; Egypt, 8.
Meerschaum .....do..	5, 665	Turkey, 5,600; Italy, 60; Greece, 5.
Minerals, shells, &c. ....do..	6, 201	Italy, 3,659; Austrian ports, 1,468; Great Britain, 868; Egypt, 166; Turkey, 36; India, 4.
Sand .....do..	6, 412	Austrian ports, 4,825; Italy, 1,587.
Slates .....do..	4, 478	Great Britain, 4,361; Italy, 117.
Stones:		
Building .....do..	96, 502	Austrian ports, 96,288; Italy, 214.
Grind .....number..	44	France, 20; Great Britain, 14; Italy, 10.
Mill .....do..	407	Italy, 280; Great Britain, 123; France, 4.
Pumice .....cwt...	7, 731	Italy, 7,731.
Wrought .....do..	5, 571	Austrian ports, 5,510; Italy, 50; Malta, 11.
Whet .....do..	107	Italy, 99; Austrian ports, 8.
Tripoli .....do..	34	Austrian ports, 34.
Tiles and bricks .....number	12, 760, 430	Italy, 12,320,630; Great Britain, 427,290; Belgium, 7,500; France, 3,000; Austrian ports, 2,000.
Crucible .....cwt...	23	Great Britain, 19; Italy, 4.
Earthenware .....do..	6, 023	Italy, 3,570; Great Britain, 1,879; Austrian ports, 343; Turkey, 139; France, 73; Egypt, 16; Greece, 12; India, 1.
Glassware .....do..	16, 775	Belgium, 14,477; Italy, 915; France, 602; Great Britain, 481; Austrian ports, 110; Egypt, 73; Greece, 72; Turkey, 32; India, 13.
Glass mirrors .....do..	31	Italy, 28; France, 2; Turkey, 1.

## Statement showing commerce at Trieste, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence.
Glass, Beads, &c. ....cwt...	10,624	Italy, 10,579; Egypt, 36; Moldavia, 6; Austrian ports, 3.
Glass, Broken .....do...	382	Austrian ports, 352; Italy, 21; Greece 9.
III.		
Acid, Mariatic and nitric ....cwt...	310	Greece, 172; Austrian ports, 124; Italy, 14.
Acid, Sulphuric .....do...	2,019	Austrian ports, 2,008; Italy, 11.
Alum .....do...	5,113	Great Britain, 4,675; Austrian ports, 256; Turkey, 137; Italy, 23; Belgium, 22.
Antimony .....do...	446	Great Britain, 396; Egypt, 47; Greece, 3.
Argols .....do...	3,838	Austrian ports, 1,819; Italy, 1,244; Greece, 764; Turkey, 11.
Arsenic .....do...	342	Great Britain, 250; Hamburg, 92.
Borax .....do...	110	Great Britain, 110.
Chloride of lime .....do...	1,599	Great Britain, 1,329; France, 210; Belgium, 60.
Magnesia .....do...	39	Great Britain, 39.
Mineral waters .....do...	289	Italy, 208; France, 51; Austrian ports, 32; Turkey, 8.
Satrou .....do...	18,019	Peru, 12,776; Egypt, 3,522; Great Britain, 1,121; Italy, 500.
Phosphorus .....do...	27	Great Britain, 24; France, 3.
Potash .....do...	747	Great Britain, 479; Austrian ports, 250; Italy, 14; Greece, 4.
Salt ammoniac .....do...	404	Great Britain, 404.
Salt, marine .....do...	294,478	Austrian ports, 294,478.
Salt-peter .....do...	13,247	Peru, 12,777; Great Britain, 272; India, 188.
Salt, Glauber .....do...	512	Austrian ports, 383; France, 63; Great Britain, 57; Italy, 9.
Salt and acids, Miscellaneous do...	9,400	Great Britain, 8,943; Belgium, 205; France, 170; Italy, 67; Austrian ports, 10; Turkey, 3; Egypt, 2.
Soda .....do...	36,242	Great Britain, 34,233; Italy, 1,911; France, 73; Austrian ports, 24; Turkey, 1.
Sulphur .....do...	113,171	Italy, 110,693; Austrian ports, 1,511; France, 958.
Tartar .....do...	1,763	Italy, 1,667; France, 83; Greece, 13.
Vitriol .....do...	372	Great Britain, 372.
IV.		
Rum .....cwt...	1,428	Great Britain, 809; Jamaica, 500; France, 17; Austrian ports, 5; Italy, 5; Egypt, 2.
Spirits of all kinds .....do...	5,312	Great Britain, 2,405; France, 2,268; Italy, 379; Austrian ports, 148; Greece, 60; Turkey, 44; Belgium, 8.
Cordials and rosolios .....do...	2,362	Austrian ports, 1,875; Italy, 283; Turkey, 134; France, 29; Greece, 21; Holland, 12; Great Britain, 5; Russia, 2; Egypt, 1.
Wines .....do...	212,336	Italy, 85,377; Austrian ports, 77,810; Greece, 31,513; Turkey, 11,051; France, 5,727; Gibraltar, 517; Egypt, 189; Great Britain, 105; Russia, 30; Malta, 10; Portugal, 4; India, 3.
Vinegar .....do...	352	Italy, 210; Turkey, 80; Austrian ports, 59; Greece, 3.
Beer .....do...	492	Greece, 205; Italy, 183; Austrian ports, 72; Great Britain, 30; Turkey, 2.
V.		
Barley .....stals...	14,354	Turkey, 13,700; Austrian ports, 304; Greece, 288; Italy, 62.
Maize .....do...	501,640	Turkey, 422,640; Russia, 66,541; Greece, 4,510; France, 4,127; Austrian ports, 2,368; Italy, 1,419; Egypt, 35.
Millet .....do...	36,846	Turkey, 36,832; Austrian ports, 14.
Oats .....do...	47,513	Turkey, 35,790; Italy, 8,488; Austrian ports, 3,335.
Rice .....cwt...	183,964	Great Britain, 97,825; Italy, 84,052; Austrian ports, 1,434; Egypt, 522; India, 93; Greece, 21; Turkey, 17.
Rye .....stals...	237,800	Russia, 117,097; Turkey, 115,364; Austrian ports, 4,799; Greece, 640.
Sesame .....do...	1,828	India, 1,500; Greece, 238; Turkey, 90.
Spelt .....do...	96	Austrian ports, 96.
Wheat .....do...	1,701,538	Russia, 1,031,549; Turkey, 581,428; Italy, 45,416; France, 17,825; India, 10,690; Greece, 8,323; Spain, 3,946; Austrian ports, 1,581; Egypt, 780.
Flour .....cwt...	246,635	Austrian ports, 223,512; Italy, 12,930; France, 6,599; Egypt, 1,503; Russia, 1,374; Great Britain, 566; Turkey, 57; Belgium, 54; Greece, 40.
Grits .....do...	33,430	Austrian ports, 29,417; Italy, 2,804; France, 929; Egypt, 190.
Macaroni, &c .....do...	7,153	Italy, 5,764; Austrian ports, 1,379; Russia, 9; Turkey, 1.
Search .....do...	4,004	Great Britain, 2,242; Italy, 660; Austrian ports, 603; Belgium, 429; Turkey, 70.
Macuit, &c .....do...	994	Austrian ports, 810; Italy, 82; Turkey, 66; Great Britain, 36.

*Statement showing commerce at Trieste, &c.—Continued.*

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence.
Beans.....staia..	4,642	Turkey, 1,940; Russia, 1,328; Italy, 1,097; France, 156; Austrian ports, 121.
Garlic and onions.....cwt..	4,163	Italy, 3,254; Austrian ports, 459; Greece, 450.
Hay and straw.....do...	1,053	Italy, 647; Great Britain, 211; Austrian ports, 195.
Hops.....do.....	21	Italy, 21.
Pease, lentils, &c.....staia..	9,063	Russia, 8,305; Turkey, 503; Italy, 141; Austrian ports, 80; Greece, 34.
Potatoes.....cwt.....	8,408	Greece, 7,404; Italy, 945; Austrian ports, 59.
Teasels.....do.....	40	France, 40.
VI.		
Butter and lard.....cwt.....	85,830	Great Britain, 80,864; Italy, 4,091; Egypt, 479; United States, 312; Austrian ports, 81; Turkey, 3.
Cheese.....do.....	7,155	Italy, 5,034; Turkey, 1,040; Austrian ports, 502; Greece, 417; Great Britain, 101; Holland, 40; Egypt, 1.
Fish:		
Not specified.....cwt.....	778	Austrian ports, 523; Italy, 225; Turkey, 17; Tunis, 12; Greece, 1.
Anchovies.....do.....	4,699	Italy, 4,696; Turkey, 2; France, 1.
Cod, dried, &c.....do.....	11,174	Sweden and Norway, 7,978; Italy, 3,180; Austrian ports, 13; Turkey, 2; France, 1.
Eels, pickled.....do.....	3,172	Italy, 3,129; Turkey, 43.
Herrings.....do.....	2,818	Great Britain, 1,934; Italy, 833; Greece, 2.
Sardels and sardines.....do...	8,297	Austrian ports, 2,804; Italy, 2,695; Tunis, 2,632; France, 156; Egypt, 6; Greece, 4.
Caviar.....do.....	133	Turkey, 93; Greece, 31; Italy, 4; Russia, 4; Egypt, 1.
Isinglass.....do.....	1	Austrian ports, 1.
Honey.....do.....	2,247	Austrian ports, 1,228; Italy, 1,006; Greece, 12; Turkey, 1.
Meats, dried.....do.....		
Salted and smoked.....do...	7,333	Italy, 546; Austrian ports, 12; Turkey, 3; Egypt, 3.
Sausage skins, &c.....do.....		
Turtles, Land.....do.....	1,555	Austrian ports, 5,138; Great Britain, 764; Belgium, 691; Italy, 672; Egypt, 27; Turkey, 21; India, 18; Russia, 2.
Comestibles, not specified.....do...	833	Turkey, 2,120; Egypt, 320; Austrian ports, 237; Greece, 99; India, 25; Italy, 12.
VII.		
Cacao.....cwt.....	756	Turkey, 1,300; Italy, 254; Austrian ports, 1.
Chocolate.....do.....	32	Italy, 267; Great Britain, 217; Austrian ports, 115; Turkey, 84; Greece, 66; France, 24; Egypt, 22; India, 9; Portugal, 3; Russia, 2.
Coffee.....do.....	188,807	Great Britain, 479; Portugal, 156; Italy, 79; Austrian ports, 23; France, 12; India, 7.
Substitutes for.....do.....	12	Italy, 29; Austrian ports, 3.
Tea.....do.....	373	Brazil, 88,926; India, 60,872; Italy, 25,353; Great Britain, 8,136; Egypt, 2,938; France, 1,447; Greece, 862; Belgium, 229; Austrian ports, 27; Turkey, 17.
Sugar, Refined.....do.....		
Raw, and molasses.....do...	5,712	Italy, 12.
Cassia.....do.....	6,710	Italy, 171; Egypt, 153; India, 45; Great Britain, 3; Greece, 1.
Cinnamon.....do.....	140	Great Britain, 6,714; France, 2,822; Belgium, 2,519; Holland, 943; Austrian ports, 357; Italy, 100.
Cloves.....do.....	451	Egypt, 4,759; France, 945; Austrian ports, 8.
Ginger.....do.....	247	India, 6,625; France, 43; Italy, 38; Hamburg, 4.
Nutmegs.....do.....	29	India, 61; France, 29; Italy, 28; Great Britain, 16; Austrian ports, 5; Greece, 1.
Pepper.....do.....	14,667	Italy, 310; Great Britain, 95; France, 46.
Pimento.....do.....	152	Great Britain, 193; India, 54.
Sago.....do.....	196	Italy, 24; Egypt, 5.
Vaulla.....do.....	1	Italy, 9,233; Great Britain, 2,081; France, 1,803; India, 1,010; Turkey, 383; Greece, 147; Austrian ports, 10.
VIII.		
Almonds.....cwt.....	41,611	Great Britain, 149; Italy, 3.
Capers.....do.....	710	Egypt, 141; Italy, 55.
Currants.....do.....	88,238	France, 1.
Carobs.....do.....	44,637	Italy, 39,043; Austrian ports, 1,081; France, 787; Turkey, 467; Greece, 231; Egypt, 2.
Citron, Candied.....do.....	1,645	Italy, 628; France, 82.
Dates.....do.....	7,339	Greece, 79,488; Italy, 4,994; Turkey, 3,756.
Figs.....do.....	139,444	Italy, 37,504; Turkey, 4,872; Austrian ports, 2,201; Egypt, 60.
Fruits, Dried, not specified.....do...	24,085	Greece, 1,534; Turkey, 97; Italy, 14.
		Egypt, 7,007; Italy, 174; Russia, 98; Turkey, 60.
		Greece, 29,599; Turkey, 24,745; Italy, 22,951; Austrian ports, 1,938; Great Britain, 119; Egypt, 92.
		Turkey, 15,252; Italy, 4,779; Austrian ports, 1,783; Greece, 1,056; India, 1,032; France, 83; Egypt, 80.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

*Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence.
Lemons and citrons . . . . .cwt.	163, 880	Italy, 156,793; Turkey, 2,916; Austrian ports, 2,746; Greece, 1,423; Egypt, 2.
Nuts of all kinds . . . . .do.	17, 355	Italy, 15,305; Turkey, 1,148; Greece, 344; Austrian ports, 313; France, 242; India, 21; Egypt, 2.
Olives . . . . .do.	954	Turkey, 782; Italy, 127; Greece, 38; Austrian ports, 7.
Oranges . . . . .do.	117, 805	Italy, 114,983; Austrian ports, 2,037; Turkey, 449; Greece, 320; Egypt, 24.
Oranges, Dried . . . . .do.	21	Italy, 21.
Pignoli . . . . .do.	1, 447	Italy, 1,447.
Pistachio . . . . .do.	63	Italy, 25; Egypt, 25; Turkey, 13.
Raisins . . . . .do.	213, 226	Turkey, 193,210; Greece, 17,102; Italy, 2,872; France, 30; Great Britain, 12.
Tamarinds . . . . .do.	726	Egypt, 360; India, 331; Italy, 35.
IX.		
Eseueca, Aromatic . . . . .cwt.	1, 527	Italy, 1,237; Austrian ports, 250; France, 23; Turkey, 23; India, 2; Egypt, 1; Russia, 1.
Oil:		
Almond . . . . .do.	84	Austrian ports, 71; France, 13.
Anise . . . . .do.	97	Great Britain, 64; Egypt, 32; Austrian ports, 1.
Aromatic, not specified . . .do.	13	Egypt, 6; India, 4; France, 2; Greece, 1.
Castor . . . . .do.	1, 492	Italy, 1,491; Austrian ports, 1.
Cotton . . . . .do.	86, 241	Great Britain, 83,839; France, 1,906; India, 468; Austrian ports, 25; Italy, 7.
Fish . . . . .do.	1, 600	Hamburg, 1,068; Great Britain, 193; Turkey, 171; Austrian ports, 145; Italy, 23.
Laurel . . . . .do.	31	Austrian ports, 31.
Linsced . . . . .do.	9, 935	Great Britain, 9,321; Italy, 634.
Lubricating . . . . .do.	1	Austrian ports, 1.
Olive . . . . .do.	269, 289	Italy, 91,135; Austrian ports, 63,418; Greece, 65,353; Turkey, 43,647; France, 675; Egypt, 40; Great Britain, 21.
Palm and cocoa . . . . .do.	6, 961	Great Britain, 3,870; India, 2,630; Portugal, 392; France, 69.
Rapeseed . . . . .do.	54	France, 54.
Rosemary . . . . .do.	70	Turkey, 49; Austrian ports, 21.
Sesame . . . . .do.	1, 471	France, 1,455; Turkey, 16.
Turpentine, &c. . . . .do.	14, 735	Italy, 13,949; Greece, 675; Great Britain, 111.
Oil-cake . . . . .do.	2, 288	Austrian ports, 2,215; Italy, 39; Turkey, 34.
Olefin . . . . .do.	746	France, 726; Austrian ports, 20.
Petroleum . . . . .do.	227, 697	United States, 227,697.
Sap . . . . .do.	12, 028	Turkey, 6,250; Greece, 4,688; Italy, 733; Austrian ports, 157; Egypt, 93; France, 61; Great Britain, 38; Holland, 10; Russia, 2.
Spermaceti, and candles of . .do.	56	Great Britain, 31; France, 25.
Stearine . . . . .do.	551	Great Britain, 307; Italy, 202; France, 42.
Stearine-candles . . . . .do.	1, 906	Great Britain, 1,515; Italy, 210; Holland, 111; Austrian ports, 47; Egypt, 15; Turkey, 8.
Tallow . . . . .do.	11, 374	Austrian ports, 8,933; United States, 1,014; France, 678; Italy, 508; Turkey, 171; Greece, 74.
Wax . . . . .do.	2, 488	Turkey, 793; Austrian ports, 532; Egypt, 454; Portugal, 365; Italy, 199; Great Britain, 81; Gibraltar, 18; India, 18; France, 15; Greece, 13.
Wax-candles . . . . .do.	1, 102	Italy, 991; Holland, 99; Austrian ports, 12.
X.		
Balsam . . . . .cwt.	1	Turkey, 1.
Catechu . . . . .do.	43	Great Britain, 43.
Casutibouc, and fabrics of . .do.	60	Italy, 21; Great Britain, 22; Austrian ports, 12.
Gum:		
Aloe . . . . .do.	15	Egypt, 15.
Arabic . . . . .do.	12, 292	Egypt, 9,961; Italy, 1,981; Turkey, 300; Portugal, 22; India, 18; Great Britain, 6; France, 4.
Mastic . . . . .do.	1	Turkey, 1.
Tracanth . . . . .do.	205	Egypt, 180; Italy, 25.
Shellac . . . . .do.	771	Egypt, 380; India, 347; Italy, 44.
Incense and myrrh . . .do.	1, 730	Great Britain, 901; Egypt, 804; Italy, 15.
Musk . . . . .do.	891	Italy, 850; Austrian ports, 40; Turkey, 1.
Opium . . . . .do.	216	Turkey, 208; Italy, 7; Egypt, 1.
Pitch . . . . .do.	9, 115	Turkey, 5,352; Italy, 1,934; Greece, 1,372; Great Britain, 455; Austrian ports, 2.
Resin . . . . .do.	93, 294	United States, 80,864; Italy, 7,968; Belgium, 1,746; France, 1,363; Greece, 1,305; Great Britain, 48.
Sassafras . . . . .do.	17	Turkey, 17.
Ser . . . . .do.	5, 931	Sweden and Norway, 2,823; Italy, 1,578; Austrian ports, 1,084; Great Britain, 272; Turkey, 234.
Gums and resins not specified .do.	27, 093	Egypt, 21,600; Italy, 3,323; Turkey, 1,563; India, 493; France, 58; Great Britain, 51.
Vanillas . . . . .do.	41	Great Britain, 21; France, 17; Italy, 6.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

*Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence.
<b>XI.</b>		
Cassaia, Purging.....cwt..	96	France, 56; Italy, 20; Egypt, 20.
Cinchona.....do..	13	Italy, 13.
Coculus indicus.....do..	113	Great Britain, 109; Turkey, 4.
Colocynth.....do..	83	Turkey, 83.
Drugs not specified.....do..	2,070	Great Britain, 1,727; United States, 150; India, 54; Turkey, 46; Holland, 39; Italy, 23; France, 14; Egypt, 12; Austrian ports, 3; Greece, 2.
Herbs, mosses, &c., not spec'd.....do..	6,868	Austrian ports, 4,225; Turkey, 1,281; Italy, 1,052; India, 111; France, 79; Greece, 55; Malta, 59; Egypt, 13.
Jalap.....do..	129	Turkey, 129.
Juniper-berries.....do..	1,912	Austrian ports, 1,912.
Laurel-berries.....do..	1,128	Austrian ports, 1,128.
Laurel-leaves.....do..	4,269	Austrian ports, 4,096; Italy, 173.
Lemon, &c., peels.....do..	1,897	Italy, 1,729; Turkey, 75; Austrian ports, 69; Malta, 10; France, 10; Greece, 4.
Lime and lemon juice.....do..	62	Italy, 58; Gibraltar, 4.
Liquorice-paste.....do..	3,141	Italy, 1,425; Turkey, 639; France, 80.
Medicines, prepared.....do..	552	Italy, 338; Great Britain, 182; Austrian ports, 27; Greece, 2; Turkey, 2; France, 1.
Orris-root.....do..	349	Italy, 349.
Roots Medicinal, not spec'd.....do..	2,234	Turkey, 1,342; Egypt, 451; Italy, 352; Hamburg, 56; France, 14; Austrian ports, 11; Greece, 6.
Seeds:		
Aromatic.....do..	9,791	Turkey, 4,655; Italy, 3,364; Greece, 1,409; France, 347; Austrian ports, 14; Egypt, 2.
Flax and hemp.....stals..	7,122	Russia, 5,915; Turkey, 444; Greece, 393; Peru 900; Italy, 122; Austrian ports, 48.
Mustard.....cwt..	6,846	Italy, 6,429; Turkey, 264; Greece, 150; Austrian ports, 3.
Rape.....stals..	6	Turkey, 6.
Not specified.....cwt..	2,055	Italy, 1,053; Turkey, 710; France, 213; Austrian ports, 46; Greece, 14; Great Britain, 7; Egypt, 7; India, 5.
Senna.....do..	1,947	Egypt, 1,812; Italy, 91; Greece, 44.
Spunk.....do..	32	Italy, 32.
Tobacco:		
Leaf.....do..	139,436	Turkey, 71,211; United States, 45,770; India, 8,915; Egypt, 6,474; Greece, 2,784; Austrian ports, 2,388; Italy, 1,268; Russia, 626.
Manufactured.....do..	1,093	Austrian ports, 886; Turkey, 64; Greece, 63; Great Britain, 41; Egypt, 22; Russia, 7; Italy, 4; India, 4; Gibraltar, 2.
Valonia.....do..	180,627	Turkey, 127,813; Greece, 52,259; Italy, 555.
<b>XII.</b>		
Annotto.....do..	70	France, 60; Italy, 10.
Asforan.....do..	591	Egypt, 516; Turkey, 75.
Cinnabar.....do..	8	Italy, 8.
Cochineal.....do..	49	Italy, 49.
Earths, Coloring.....do..	2,491	Italy, 1,858; Turkey, 379; France, 237; Austrian ports, 17.
Indigo.....do..	7,634	Italy, 6,255; Egypt, 878; India, 378; Great Britain, 123.
Inks, lampblack, &c.....do..	507	France, 347; Italy, 66; Greece, 27; Egypt, 26; Great Britain, 18; Austrian ports, 11; Turkey, 10; India, 2.
Lead:		
White.....do..	179	Belgium, 136; France, 36; Austrian ports, 7.
Red.....do..	857	Great Britain, 602; France, 235; Italy, 16; Greece, 4.
Litharge.....do..	379	Italy, 261; Great Britain, 118.
Madder.....do..	570	Italy, 471; Turkey, 99.
Mountain-green.....do..	12	France, 10; Great Britain, 2.
Nutgalls.....do..	3,071	Egypt, 1,414; Turkey, 1,174; Greece, 303; Italy, 105; Austrian ports, 75.
Orpiment.....do..	150	Turkey, 150.
Quercitron, &c.....do..	5,575	Austrian ports, 5,558; Turkey, 11; France, 6.
Roots, Dyeing.....do..	2,186	Egypt, 566; India, 561; Turkey, 440; Great Britain, 390; Italy, 234; Greece, 3; France, 2.
Saffron.....do..	71	Egypt, 68; Italy, 2; Turkey, 1.
Sumac.....do..	41,454	Austrian ports, 22,542; Turkey, 11,591; Italy, 7,321.
Verdigris.....do..	67	France, 67.
Woods:		
Bimas.....do..	1,428	Great Britain, 1,304; Hamburg, 124.
Logwood.....do..	21,170	France, 7,282; Central America, 6,359; Saint Domingo, 4,700; Italy, 2,455; Great Britain, 219; Malta, 125.
Sandal.....do..	2	Turkey, 2.
Yellow.....do..	2,622	Central America, 1,340; France, 1,282.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

*Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence.
<b>Woods—Continued.</b>		
Greek, Yellow.....cwt..	4,245	Turkey, 4,208; Austrian ports, 19; Italy, 18.
Not specified.....do..	1,819	France, 1,081; Great Britain, 540; Holland, 160; Hamburg, 26; Italy, 12.
Yellow-berries.....do..	2,343	Turkey, 2,316; Greece, 22; France, 5.
Colors, not specified.....do..	2,563	Great Britain, 1,833; United States, 300; Italy, 203; France, 196; Greece, 26; Austrian ports, 3; Turkey, 2.
<b>XIII.</b>		
Cotton.....do..	545,256	India, 249,172; Egypt, 118,726; Italy, 86,837; Turkey, 74,759; United States, 11,788; Greece, 3,241; Great Britain, 686; Austrian ports, 26; France, 21.
Cotton fabrics.....do..	67,139	Great Britain, 55,295; Italy, 10,501; Austrian ports, 566; Turkey, 429; Egypt, 127; Malta, 95; Greece, 54; France, 41; India, 25; Russia, 6.
Cotton thread and yarns.....do..	26,123	Great Britain, 25,787; Italy, 209; Austrian ports, 90; Turkey, 24; Malta, 13.
Flax.....do..	881	Egypt, 700; Italy, 113; Turkey, 39; Greece, 25; Austrian ports, 4.
Flax, Fabrics of.....do..	2,788	Great Britain, 1,362; Italy, 954; Austrian ports, 275; Malta, 63; Greece, 54; France, 50; Egypt, 27; Turkey, 3.
Flax thread and yarns.....do..	418	Italy, 410; Malta, 6; Austrian ports, 1; Turkey, 1.
Hemp.....do..	50,203	Italy, 36,769; India, 11,600; Great Britain, 939; Turkey, 724; Egypt, 151; Austrian ports, 18; Gibraltar, 2.
Silk.....do..	171	Italy, 74; Turkey, 36; Austrian ports, 31; Egypt, 30.
Silk fabrics.....do..	144	Turkey, 116; Italy, 23; Austrian ports, 2; Great Britain, 2; Egypt, 1.
Silk-cocoons.....do..	299	Turkey, 169; Austrian ports, 127; Greece, 3.
Silk, Refuse.....do..	13	Austrian ports, 9; Italy, 4.
Silk-worm's eggs.....do..	7	India, 3; Austrian ports, 2; Italy, 2.
Wool.....do..	44,402	Turkey, 19,385; Russia, 10,470; Austrian ports, 8,526; Greece, 4,288; Egypt, 765; Italy, 456; France, 326; Brazil, 96; India, 30.
Wool, Fabrics of.....do..	1,371	Turkey, 1,088; Great Britain, 87; Egypt, 60; Austrian ports, 58; Italy, 48; France, 18; India, 7; Greece, 5.
Clothing.....do..	99	Italy, 67; Turkey, 18; Austrian ports, 9; Egypt 4; Greece, 1.
Cordage.....do..	12,092	Italy, 11,534; India, 362; Austrian ports, 83; Turkey, 45; Great Britain, 44; Egypt, 19; France, 3; Malta, 2.
Hats, Fur, felt, &c.....number..	200	Italy, 160; Austrian ports, 40.
Hats, Straw and palm-leaf, &c.....cwt..	126	Italy, 116; Austrian ports, 9; Turkey, 1.
Osakum, tow, &c.....do..	5,566	Italy, 4,084; Austrian ports, 1,154; Malta, 280; Turkey, 46; Egypt, 2.
Rags.....do..	5,844	Austrian ports, 5,301; Egypt, 348; Greece, 193; Turkey, 74; Italy, 28.
Sacks, new.....do..	155	Great Britain, 150; Italy, 5.
Textile fabrics, Various.....do..	3,708	Great Britain, 1,540; France, 1,163; Austrian ports, 684; Italy, 189; Turkey, 102; Egypt, 28; Greece, 2.
Waxed cloth.....do..	3	Turkey, 3.
Paper.....do..	37,905	Austrian ports, 19,780; Italy, 16,833; Belgium, 365; Turkey, 331; Great Britain, 265; Holland, 140; France, 78; Greece, 59; Egypt, 4.
Paper hangings.....do..	699	Italy, 649; Austrian ports, 37; France, 11; Turkey, 2.
<b>XIV.</b>		
Ship-timber.....cubic feet..	65,995	India, 50,000; Great Britain, 7,575; Italy, 6,400; Austrian ports, 2,020.
Masts and yards, &c.....number..	11	Italy, 9; Austrian ports, 2.
Oars.....do..	14,360	Austrian ports, 14,360.
Beams and rafters.....do..	936	Austrian ports, 886; Italy, 50.
Car and truck lumber.....do..	191,551	Austrian ports, 191,551.
Plank.....do..	170	Austrian ports, 170.
Boards, Various.....do..	36,845	Italy, 22,030; Austrian ports, 14,815.
Boards.....do..	101,132	Austrian ports, 100,832; Italy, 280.
Staves:		
Beech.....number..	6,743,188	Austrian ports, 6,743,188.
Oak.....do..	47,200	Austrian ports, 47,200.
Bamboos and canes.....cwt..	469	Italy, 258; Great Britain, 198; Holland, 13.
Cork.....do..	619	Italy, 522; France, 97.
Palm, Olive, and branches of.....do..	206	France, 75; Greece, 52; Italy, 43; Egypt, 27; Turkey, 7; Austrian ports, 2.
Plants, Living.....do..	1,008	Italy, 761; Greece, 105; Austrian ports, 89; Egypt, 33; Turkey, 20.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence.
Wood:		
For fuel.....cubic feet..	538,606	Austrian ports, 531,816; Italy, 4,980; Greece, 1,080; Turkey, 730.
Box.....cwt..	6,771	Turkey, 6,771.
Elbony.....do..	255	India, 255.
Lignum-vitæ.....do..	129	Great Britain, 106; Austrian ports, 23.
Mahogany.....do..	18	Great Britain, 10; Greece, 8.
Quassia.....do..	468	Great Britain, 468.
Walnut.....do..	210	Turkey, 210.
Ornamental, (not spec'd).....do..	501	Italy, 499; France, 2.
Basket-works.....do..	169	Austrian ports, 127; Italy, 31; France, 11.
Brooms, &c.....number..	259,400	Italy, 259,400.
Cabinet-works.....cwt..	509	Italy, 3-0; Turkey, 107; Austrian ports, 33; Egypt, 48; Greece 1.
Charcoal.....do..	630	Austrian ports, 616; Italy, 12; Turkey, 2.
Turners' works.....do..	396	Turkey, 267; Italy, 120; France, 7; Egypt, 2.
Wooden ware.....do..	778	Austrian ports, 256; Italy, 250; Turkey, 104; Belgium, 76; Great Britain, 63; Holland, 25; Egypt, 2; Greece, 1; France, 1.
Wood ashes.....do..	171	Austrian ports, 143; Italy, 28.
Matting.....number..	47,840	Italy, 46,300; Egypt, 1,000; Great Britain, 340; Turkey, 200.
XV.		
Cattle, calves.....number..	413	Italy, 203; Austrian ports, 210.
Horses.....do..	1	Egypt, 1.
Bones and hoofs.....cwt..	12,944	Austrian ports, 11,238; Italy, 1,502; Greece, 192; Turkey, 12.
Bristles and fabrics of.....do..	117	Italy, 71; Turkey, 37; Greece, 9.
Feathers:		
Bed.....do..	38	Italy, 26; Turkey, 12.
Ornamental.....do..	24	Egypt, 20; Turkey, 4.
Furs.....do..	314	Turkey, 269; Italy, 22; Greece, 16; Austrian ports, 7; Egypt, 1; Gibraltar, 1.
Glue.....do..	183	Italy, 150; Egypt, 17; Turkey, 10; Greece, 4; France, 2.
Hair:		
Horse.....do..	4,472	Algeria, 2,721; Austrian ports, 683; France, 651; Italy, 369; Turkey, 45; Great Britain, 3.
Various.....do..	347	Italy, 180; Turkey, 137; Austrian ports, 15; Malta, 11; Greece, 2; Egypt, 2.
Hide-scrapes.....do..	391	Egypt, 162; Austrian ports, 101; Turkey, 93; Greece, 35.
Horns.....do..	516	Egypt, 213; Brazil, 150; Turkey, 88; Austrian ports, 65.
Ivory.....do..	9	India, 9.
Mother-of-pearl.....do..	11,447	Egypt, 10,959; India, 336; Italy, 89; Turkey, 69; Greece, 4.
Sepia-bones.....do..	1,297	Italy, 1,297.
Skins:		
Calf.....do..	59	Brazil, 50; Austrian ports, 9.
Neat-cattle.....do..	44,853	India, 26,587; Great Britain, 5,615; Egypt, 4,035; Austrian ports, 3,104; Brazil, 2,774; Italy, 1,376; Turkey, 828; Greece, 226; France, 163; Russia, 88; Portugal, 57.
Hare.....do..	400	Turkey, 284; Austrian ports, 65; Greece, 43; Italy, 8.
Sheep, goat, &c.....do..	38,604	Turkey, 18,573; Greece, 7,976; Austrian ports, 7,534; Egypt, 2,626; Italy, 1,853; India, 42.
Not specified.....do..	32,395	Italy, 14,056; Egypt, 7,344; India, 3,088; Austrian ports, 2,550; Great Britain, 2,027; Turkey, 1,833; Greece, 1,453; Russia, 31; France, 14.
Leather:		
Calf.....do..	14	Italy, 13; Austrian ports, 1.
Sheep, &c.....do..	709	Turkey, 629; Greece, 42; Austrian ports, 29; Malta, 9.
Sole.....do..	5,432	Great Britain, 2,418; Italy, 1,694; Greece, 489; Portugal, 236; Austrian ports, 230; France, 83; Turkey, 77; Egypt, 5.
Not specified.....do..	2,954	Italy, 1,368; Turkey, 257; Great Britain, 191; Austrian ports, 135; Greece, 3.
Fabrics of.....do..	133	Italy, 67; Austrian ports, 41; Turkey, 12; Greece, 5; France, 3; Great Britain, 3; Turkey, 2.
Tortoise-shell.....do..	106	Egypt, 98; Turkey 6; Greece, 2.
Leeches.....do..	70	Turkey, 33; Austrian ports, 26; Greece, 10; Italy, 1.
Sponges.....do..	4,694	Turkey, 2,265; Greece, 1,901; Egypt, 345; Austrian ports, 67; France, 48; Great Britain, 38; Italy, 30.
XVI.		
Books and paints.....cwt..	1,197	Italy, 852; Turkey, 141; Austrian ports, 88; Greece, 46; Russia, 26; Egypt, 19; Great Britain, 17; France, 5; India, 2; Portugal, 1.
Cards, playing.....dozen..	110	Austrian ports, 100; Greece, 10.



Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence.
Carriages ..... number	9	Italy, 6; Russia, 2; Austrian ports, 1.
Instruments ..... value in florins.	43,974	Turkey, 19,630; Italy, 12,860; Austrian ports, 10,044; Great Britain, 590; United States, 500; Greece, 300.
Jewelry ..... do	600	Greece, 600.
Lithographs, charts, &c ..... cwt.	22	Italy, 20; Austrian ports, 2.
Matches ..... do	23	Italy, 16; Austrian ports, 3; Great Britain, 3; France, 1.
Torches ..... do	12	Italy, 12.
Tora, trinkets, &c ..... do	2,288	Italy, 1,469; Great Britain, 351; Turkey, 271; Austrian ports, 106; France, 47; Egypt, 24; Greece, 17; Gibraltar, 3.
Works of art ..... value in florins	118,461	Italy, 46,737; Egypt, 40,600; Turkey, 11,120; Greece, 8,990; Austrian ports, 7,775; France, 2,410; India, 869.
Miscellaneous ..... do	93,405	Great Britain, 23,265; Italy, 23,204; Turkey, 18,798; Austrian ports, 9,325; Egypt, 7,261; France, 4,647; India, 3,800; Greece, 1,222; Russia, 718; Holland, 515; United States, 450.

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither.
<b>Iron:</b>		
Pig ..... cwt.	4,310	Italy, 2,840; Austrian ports, 1,328; Greece, 137; Turkey, 13; Russia, 2.
Cast ..... do	5,790	Turkey, 4,203; Austrian ports, 1,278; Greece, 147; Italy, 85; Russia, 77.
Wrought ..... do	43,824	Austrian ports, 24,527; Italy, 10,561; Turkey, 4,954; Great Britain, 1,951; Greece, 1,217; Egypt, 356; Russia, 129; India, 107; United States, 13.
Scrap ..... do	25,362	Great Britain, 14,144; Italy, 6,915; Turkey, 155.
Sheet ..... do	8,831	Austrian ports, 6,858; Italy, 1,075; Greece, 452; Turkey, 441; Great Britain, 4; Malta, 1.
Anchora ..... do	1,387	Austrian ports, 1,107; Italy, 243; Turkey, 33; Greece, 5.
Chains ..... do	4,740	Austrian ports, 4,207; Italy, 267; Greece, 110; Turkey, 97; Egypt, 59.
Nails ..... do	14,277	Austrian ports, 4,773; Greece, 4,771; Turkey, 3,033; Italy, 1,368; Egypt, 174; Malta, 158.
Rail ..... do	5,916	Turkey, 5,678; Austrian ports, 238.
Wire ..... do	4,025	Italy, 2,239; Austrian ports, 1,342; Turkey, 409; India, 27; Greece, 8.
Fabrics ..... do	29,467	Turkey, 8,783; Austrian ports, 8,715; Italy, 6,420; Greece, 3,036; Egypt, 1,737; Russia, 615; United States, 112; France, 13; Tripoli, 11; Gibraltar, 11; Great Britain, 2; Malta, 1; Tunisia, 1.
Steel ..... do	29,245	Turkey, 13,359; France, 3,133; Greece, 2,966; Italy, 2,927; Austrian ports, 2,203; Gibraltar, 1,563; Brazil, 1,418; Great Britain, 713; Egypt, 375; Malta, 25; Russia, 12; India, 9; other countries, 542.
Steel files ..... do	265	Austrian ports, 143; Greece, 43; Italy, 35; Turkey, 32; Russia, 12.
Steel needles ..... do	77	Turkey, 59; Italy, 10; Egypt, 5; Austrian ports, 2; India, 1.
Steel razors ..... do	6	Malta, 3; Turkey, 2; Great Britain, 1.
Steel scythes, sickles, &c ..... do	1,064	Russia, 483; Turkey, 239; Italy, 206; Egypt, 73; Austrian ports, 53; Greece, 10.
Brass ..... do	1,680	Austrian ports, 1,046; Turkey, 277; Great Britain, 163; Egypt, 73; Italy, 54; Greece, 37; India, 21; Russia, 18.
Brass, Fabrics of ..... do	618	Turkey, 199; India, 107; Russia, 103; Austrian ports, 89; Egypt, 45; Greece, 42; Italy, 20; France, 4.
Brass ..... do	41	Turkey, 33; Italy, 4; Greece, 3; Austrian ports, 1.
Copper ..... do	2,237	Austrian ports, 1,505; Turkey, 506; Italy, 222; Great Britain, 66; Greece, 33.
Copper, Fabrics of ..... do	1,497	Austrian ports, 817; Italy, 350; Turkey, 290; Greece, 34; Egypt, 3; France, 2; Malta, 1.
<b>Lead:</b>		
Pig ..... do	5,154	Italy, 2,697; Turkey, 1,406; Austrian ports, 917; Greece, 134.
Pipe, &c ..... do	1,912	Austrian ports, 677; Greece, 606; Turkey, 496; Russia, 16; Egypt, 5.
Quicksilver ..... do	1,146	Great Britain, 755; France, 368; Turkey, 11; Italy, 4; Egypt, 4; Austrian ports, 2; Greece, 2.
Silver wares ..... do	3	Austrian ports, 2; Greece, 1.
Silver, German ..... do	213	Italy, 109; Austrian ports, 87; Turkey, 16; Greece, 1.
Tin ..... do	644	Austrian ports, 272; Italy, 178; Turkey, 156; Great Britain, 21; Greece, 15; Russia, 2.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, &amp;c.—Continued.

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither.
Tin plates .....cwt..	1,805	Austrian ports, 1,180; Turkey, 330; Italy, 291; Greece, 82; Russia, 2.
Tin wares .....do..	29	Austrian ports, 21; Italy, 6; Turkey, 2.
Zinc.....do.....	2,885	Italy, 1,194; Austrian ports, 975; Turkey, 493; Greece, 251; India, 2.
Zinc, Fabrics of.....do..	17	Austrian ports, 17.
Arms.....do.....	492	Turkey, 349; Austrian ports, 84; Greece, 45; Egypt, 7; Great Britain, 4; Italy, 1; Russia, 1; India, 1.
Bells.....do.....	199	Turkey, 75; Austrian ports, 68; India, 21; Greece, 18; Italy, 17.
Metallic fabrics, Various.....do..	4,509	Austrian ports, 1,690; Italy, 1,070; Turkey, 949; Greece, 249; India, 222; Russia, 180; Egypt, 102; Great Britain, 45; Malta, 6.
Machinery.....value in florins..	766,334	Austrian ports, 284,338; Turkey, 218,588; Italy, 95,177; Russia, 73,195; Greece, 69,088; Egypt, 16,007; India, 4,926; France, 3,375; Tripoli, 500; Great Britain, 140.
II.		
Amber.....cwt..	32	India, 18; Egypt, 11; Turkey, 3.
Alabaster.....do..	71	Austrian ports, 66; Turkey, 5.
Asphaltum.....do..	5	Great Britain, 3; Italy, 2.
Cement, Hydraulic.....do..	8,050	Turkey, 3,638; Austrian ports, 3,032; Italy, 1,089; Egypt, 261; Greece, 15; Malta, 15.
Clays:		
Porcelain and cement.....do..	4,549	Austrian ports, 2,878; Italy, 1,134; Greece, 358; Holland, 179.
Polishing.....do..	4,347	Turkey, 2,201; Austrian ports, 1,261; Italy, 702; Greece, 183.
Coal.....do.....	315,222	Italy, 191,643; Austrian ports, 74,475; Egypt, 31,911; Turkey, 14,966; Malta, 1,448; Greece, 750; Russia, 29.
Coral.....do..	2	Austrian ports, 2.
Emery.....do..	23	Great Britain, 9; Italy, 8; Austrian ports, 6.
Flints.....do..	13	Austrian ports, 13.
Graphite.....do..	1,436	Great Britain, 1,294; Russia, 99; Austrian ports, 24; India, 13; Greece, 3; Turkey, 3.
Gypsum.....do..	2,139	Austrian ports, 1,858; Greece, 174; Turkey, 59; Egypt, 26; Italy, 18; Russia, 4.
Marble.....do..	676	Austrian ports, 410; Russia, 193; Turkey, 42; Italy, 26; India, 6.
Meerschaum.....do..	6	Belgium, 23,751; Great Britain, 14,817; France, 4,286; Austrian ports, 1,027; Italy, 37; Turkey, 19; Greece, 13; Russia, 12.
Minerals, ores, &c.....do..	43,962	Turkey, 546; Greece, 368; Austrian ports, 113; Italy, 38; Russia, 37; India, 7; Egypt, 6.
Slates.....do..	1,115	Egypt, 237,637; Austrian ports, 32,514; Italy, 10,702; Turkey, 5,695; Greece, 174; Russia, 163.
Stones:		
Building.....do..	286,883	Egypt, 20,638; Greece, 2,196; Austrian ports, 1,692; Turkey, 1,257; Russia, 854; India, 255; Italy, 141.
Wrought.....do..	27,233	Austrian ports, 217.
Grinding.....number.	217	Austrian ports, 15; Turkey, 6; Greece, 3; Russia, 2; Italy, 1.
Mill.....do..	27	Italy, 101; Austrian ports, 42; Greece, 15; Egypt, 13; Great Britain, 13; Russia, 12; Turkey, 3; Belgium, 2.
Pumice.....cwt..	201	Austrian ports, 133; Italy, 14.
Whet.....do..	147	Great Britain, 125; Austrian ports, 74; Belgium, 36; Italy, 1; Greece, 1.
Tripoli.....do..	237	Austrian ports, 409,624; Greece, 67,000; Turkey, 25,000; Italy, 15,700.
Bricks and tiles.....number.	517,324	Italy, 365; Egypt, 318; Turkey, 218; Austrian ports, 92; Russia, 24; Greece, 39; Malta, 15.
Crucibles.....cwt..	1,071	Turkey, 4,799; Austrian ports, 2,915; Egypt, 1,245; Greece, 752; Italy, 560; Russia, 77; India, 39.
Earthenwares.....do..	10,387	Turkey, 23,244; Italy, 12,641; Austrian ports, 8,429; Greece, 6,214; Egypt, 3,412; Russia, 203; India, 240; Malta, 138; Great Britain, 12; United States, 3; Tunis, 2; France, 1.
Glasswares.....do..	60,139	India, 3,621; Turkey, 2,879; Russia, 1,040; Egypt, 855; Malta, 72; Tripoli, 65; Great Britain, 53; Italy, 35; Austrian ports, 15; Greece, 14.
Glass beads.....do..	8,649	Turkey, 374; Greece, 183; Italy, 107; Austrian ports, 103; Egypt, 39; Russia, 31; India, 13; Tripoli, 2; Portugal, 3.
Glass mirrors.....do..	861	Italy, 2,447; Austrian ports, 823; Greece, 118.
Glass, Broken.....do..	3,388	
III.		
Acid:		
Muriatic.....do..	83	Austrian ports, 37; Greece, 29; Italy, 10; Turkey, 8; Russia, 1.

## Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, &amp;c.—Continued.

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither.
<b>Acid—Continued.</b>		
Nitric ..... cwt.	122	Austrian ports, 55; Turkey, 41; Italy, 12; Greece, 12; Egypt, 1.
Sulphuric ..... do.	676	Turkey, 340; Austrian ports, 173; Greece, 150; Italy, 13.
Alum ..... do.	1,930	Austrian ports, 878; Turkey, 588; Italy, 406; Greece, 50; Great Britain, 6; Egypt, 2.
Antimony ..... do.	126	Italy, 76; France, 42; Greece, 7; Austrian ports, 1.
Argols ..... do.	261	Italy, 172; Turkey, 57; Austrian ports, 32.
Arsenic ..... do.	202	Turkey, 125; Italy, 24; Russia, 20; Egypt, 14; Austrian ports, 12; Greece, 7.
Borax ..... do.	25	Austrian ports, 18; Italy, 6; Turkey, 1.
Chloride of lime ..... do.	737	Italy, 459; Austrian ports, 268.
Magnesia ..... do.	15	Austrian ports, 9; Great Britain, 5; Greece, 1.
Mineral waters ..... do.	1,355	Egypt, 718; Austrian ports, 365; Turkey, 150; Greece, 46; Italy, 44; India, 24; Great Britain, 4; Malta, 2; Russia, 2.
Stron ..... do.	4,238	Italy, 3,105; Austrian ports, 748; Great Britain, 268; Hamburg, 115; Egypt, 2.
Phosphorus ..... do.	2	Italy, 2.
Potash ..... do.	340	Italy, 194; Austrian ports, 101; Greece, 12; Russia, 12; Egypt, 11; Turkey, 10.
Sulphuric ..... do.	226	Austrian ports, 149; Turkey, 73; Italy, 4.
Saltpeter ..... do.	671	Austrian ports, 316; Italy, 273; Turkey, 40; Greece, 34.
Salt, Marine ..... do.	1,287	Austrian ports, 1,287.
Salts, Glauber ..... do.	282	Italy, 179; Greece, 47; Austrian ports, 35; Turkey, 17; Egypt, 4.
Salts or acids, Various ..... do.	757	Turkey, 185; Austrian ports, 176; Italy, 164; Greece, 121; Egypt, 51; Russia, 50; India, 19.
Soda ..... do.	11,987	Italy, 7,928; Holland, 2,115; Austrian ports, 1,652; Turkey, 235; Greece, 37; Egypt, 20.
Sulphur ..... do.	18,262	Austrian ports, 12,439; United States, 3,382; Greece, 609; Hamburg, 563; Belgium, 498; Turkey, 491; Italy, 280.
Tartr ..... do.	1,502	Great Britain, 1,278; United States, 117; Belgium, 81; Turkey, 9; Austrian ports, 7; Hamburg, 6; Greece, 3; Italy, 1.
Vitriol ..... do.	2,314	Austrian ports, 1,634; Turkey, 739; Greece, 284; Italy, 199.
IV.		
Alcohol and spirits, Divers ..... cwt.	103,738	Turkey, 35,998; Italy, 32,986; Austrian ports, 32,393; Greece, 1,442; Egypt, 154; Malta, 135; Great Britain, 21; India, 4; Brazil, 3; Russia, 2.
Cordials or rosolios ..... do.	1,694	Austrian ports, 520; Turkey, 421; Great Britain, 416; Italy, 96; Egypt, 77; Greece, 52; France, 49; Brazil, 31; United States, 10; Russia, 8; India, 7; Sweden and Norway, 6; Gibraltar, 1.
Ham ..... do.	44,597	Turkey, 30,916; Austrian ports, 6,709; Greece, 3,534; Italy, 3,249; Egypt, 84; Malta, 58; Great Britain, 47.
Vinegar ..... do.	8,793	Austrian ports, 7,343; Turkey, 1,434; Italy, 13; Egypt, 3.
Wines ..... do.	46,432	Austrian ports, 23,892; Italy, 16,940; Turkey, 2,156; Egypt, 1,838; Great Britain, 677; India, 393; Russia, 183; France, 171; Greece, 117; United States, 53; Brazil, 8; Malta, 4.
Beer ..... do.	118,726	Austrian ports, 48,586; Egypt, 30,220; Turkey, 28,333; Italy, 7,531; Greece, 2,645; India, 1,358; France, 26; Russia, 16; Malta, 5; Great Britain, 4; Brazil, 2.
Beer yeast ..... do.	19	Turkey, 8; Italy, 6; Austrian ports, 3; Greece, 2.
V.		
Barley ..... staia.	29,891	Italy, 15,267; Great Britain, 10,883; Austrian ports, 2,071; Egypt, 1,360; Greece, 281; Turkey, 29.
Barley-malt ..... do.	115	Egypt, 71; Austrian ports, 44.
Maize ..... do.	190,304	Austrian ports, 142,745; Great Britain, 44,523; Italy, 3,011; Greece, 25.
Millet ..... do.	262	Austrian ports, 360; Italy, 2.
Oats ..... do.	6,462	Austrian ports, 5,863; Italy, 300; Turkey, 297.
Rice ..... cwt.	98,855	Austrian ports, 69,866; Turkey, 12,324; Italy, 8,771; Greece, 7,442; Tripoli, 400; Malta, 22; Egypt, 17; Great Britain, 12; France, 1.
Rye ..... staia.	18,686	Austrian ports, 11,473; Italy, 7,313.
Sorghum ..... do.	111	Austrian ports, 102; Italy, 9.
Wheat ..... cwt.	1,896	Egypt, 1,429; France, 439; Italy, 28.
Wheat ..... staia.	183,577	Austrian ports, 150,409; Italy, 22,958; France, 4,061; Malta, 3,000; Great Britain, 2,777; Greece, 360; Egypt, 12.

*Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, &c.—Continued.*

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither.
Wheat-flour.....cwt..	807, 172	Great Britain, 270,167; Austrian ports, 254,959; Brazil, 242,493; Egypt, 17,348; Italy, 8,234; Turkey, 5,211; Greece, 4,930; India, 3,755; Russia, 73; France, 2.
Wheat-grits.....do...	70, 078	Austrian ports, 29,233; Great Britain, 25,511; Italy, 15,320; Turkey, 11; Malta, 3.
Macaroni, &c.....do...	15, 978	Austrian ports, 13,434; Great Britain, 1,532; Turkey, 970; India, 30; Egypt, 12.
Starch.....do...	829	Austrian ports, 713; Italy, 60; Turkey, 27; Greece, 16; Egypt, 7; India, 4; Malta, 1; Great Britain, 1.
Biscuit, &c.....do...	11, 894	Great Britain, 5,242; Austrian ports, 5,168; Italy, 691; Turkey, 341; Egypt, 341; Greece, 108; Russia, 3.
Beans.....stain..	34, 685	Holland, 10,282; Austrian ports, 1,940; Italy, 8,070; France, 4,062; Great Britain, 1,062; Sweden and Norway, 700; Russia, 606; Greece, 467; Egypt, 268; Turkey, 178; Tripoli, 20; Malta, 2.
Hay and straw.....cwt..	7, 646	Egypt, 6,229; Austrian ports, 1,070; Greece, 96; Great Britain, 94; Italy, 85; Turkey, 55; Russia, 10; France, 7.
Hops.....do...	432	Russia, 223; Turkey, 105; Greece, 58; Egypt, 31; Austrian ports, 15.
Onions and garlic.....do...	41	Austrian ports, 36; Greece, 5.
Pease, lentils, &c.....stain..	8, 270	Italy, 6,947; Austrian ports, 1,026; Greece, 197; Egypt, 60; Russia, 36; Turkey, 4.
Potatoes.....cwt..	18, 035	Greece, 12,464; Malta, 2,057; Austrian ports, 1,787; Italy, 821; Turkey, 632; Egypt, 255; India, 19.
Sauerkraut, &c.....do...	3, 900	Austrian ports, 3,415; Egypt, 219; Italy, 131; Turkey, 113; Greece, 18; India, 4.
Teasels.....do...	15	Greece, 15.
VI.		
Butter.....cwt..	8, 359	Egypt, 3,894; Turkey, 2,831; Austrian ports, 1,112; Greece, 483; Russia, 21; Italy, 7; Great Britain, 6; France, 3.
Cheese.....do...	3, 781	Austrian ports, 2,005; Turkey, 651; Russia, 606; Italy, 242; Egypt, 157; Greece, 116; India, 3; France, 1.
Fish:		
Not specified.....do...	1, 128	Italy, 721; Greece, 311; Austrian ports, 66; Turkey, 17; Egypt, 13.
Anchovies.....do...	243	Italy, 155; Austrian ports, 52; Egypt, 20; Greece, 16.
Cod, dried.....do...	5, 750	Austrian ports, 4, 679; Italy, 707; Greece, 309; Turkey, 55.
Eels, pickled.....do...	70	Austrian ports, 37; Greece, 14; Egypt, 14; Russia, 5.
Herring.....do...	1, 284	Austrian ports, 645; Italy, 566; Greece, 53; Turkey, 16; Egypt, 4.
Sardels and sardines.....do...	6, 068	Italy, 4,015; Austrian ports, 1,806; Greece, 152; Turkey, 57; Egypt, 37; Great Britain, 1.
Caviar.....do...	45	Greece, 22; Italy, 18; Great Britain, 5.
Isinglass.....do...	2	Austrian ports, 2.
Honey.....do...	467	Italy, 259; Great Britain, 190; Austrian ports, 18.
Lard.....do...	4, 934	Austrian ports, 3,357; Italy, 669; Egypt, 495; Greece, 320; Turkey, 88; India, 4; Great Britain, 1.
Meats:		
Salted and smoked.....do...	4, 015	Austrian ports, 2,035; Italy, 1,375; Egypt, 335; Turkey, 196; Greece, 76; Russia, 22; Great Britain, 15; India, 1.
Dried.....do...	529	Turkey, 281; Egypt, 95; Austrian ports, 85; Russia, 48; Greece, 12; Italy, 3; Great Britain, 2; India, 2; France, 1.
Pork, pickled.....do...	7, 248	Austrian ports, 3,820; Italy, 3,366; Egypt, 34; Turkey, 23; Greece, 3; Russia, 2.
Sausage-skins.....do...	180	Italy, 132; Austrian ports, 31; Great Britain, 8; Greece, 7; Turkey, 2.
Comestibles, various.....do...	4, 242	Austrian ports, 2,377; Italy, 717; Egypt, 463; Turkey, 414; Greece, 153; Russia, 85; India, 12; Great Britain, 11; United States, 7; France, 3.
VII.		
Cacao.....cwt..	148	Austrian ports, 134; Italy, 8; Turkey, 6.
Chocolate.....do...	186	Austrian ports, 165; Italy, 11; Turkey, 8; Egypt, 2.
Coffee.....do...	60, 399	Austrian ports, 33,242; Italy, 12,675; Turkey, 10,573; Greece, 3,376; Egypt, 290; Russia, 179; Great Britain, 48; Tripoli, 15; Malta, 1.
Coffee, substitutes for.....do...	576	Austrian ports, 325; Italy, 128; Greece, 77; Turkey, 46.
Tea.....do...	32	Austrian ports, 15; Turkey, 13; Italy, 3; Greece, 1.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, &amp;c.—Continued.

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither.
<b>Sugar :</b>		
Refined ..... cwt..	170, 130	Italy, 85,557; Austrian ports, 55,045; Turkey, 17,211; Greece, 12,140; Tripoli, 135; Russia, 18; Egypt, 11; Malta, 7; Tunisia, 5.
Raw, and molasses. .... do ..	2, 316	Italy, 1,191; Austrian ports, 1,100; Greece, 23; Malta, 2.
Cassia ..... do ..	260	Turkey, 103; Greece, 55; Italy, 47; Austrian ports 32; Egypt, 23.
Cinnamon ..... do ..	325	Italy, 240; Greece, 52; Turkey, 25; Austrian ports, 8.
Cloves ..... do ..	111	Turkey, 60; Italy, 21; Greece, 20; Austrian ports, 10.
Ginger ..... do ..	47	Italy, 41; Austrian ports, 4; Turkey, 2.
Nutmegs ..... do ..	11	Great Britain, 4; Turkey, 3; Greece, 2; Austrian ports, 1; Italy, 1.
Pepper ..... do ..	1, 984	Austrian ports, 684; Italy, 623; Turkey, 435; Greece, 226; Russia, 10; Egypt, 4.
Pimento ..... do ..	333	Greece, 122; Italy, 116; Turkey, 58; Austrian ports, 37.
Sago ..... do ..	5	Turkey, 5.
<b>VIII.</b>		
Almonds ..... cwt..	748	Russia, 242; Great Britain, 181; Austrian ports, 142; France, 49; Belgium, 42; Turkey, 33; Holland, 34; Hamburg, 22; Greece, 11; Italy, 1; Egypt, 1.
Capers ..... do ..	7	Austrian ports, 5; Great Britain, 2.
Carobs ..... do ..	9, 701	Italy, 8,071; Russia, 696; Austrian ports, 467; United States, 202; Hamburg, 147; Great Britain, 92; Belgium, 26.
Currants ..... do ..	19, 264	France, 4,292; Great Britain, 3,961; Russia, 3,678; Hamburg, 3,157; United States, 1,761; Italy, 1,154; Belgium, 1,003; Austrian ports, 192; Holland, 188.
Citrus, candied ..... do ..	564	Italy, 384; Great Britain, 189; Austrian ports, 11.
Dates ..... do ..	66	Austrian ports, 37; Great Britain 20; Italy, 9.
Figs ..... do ..	7, 933	Italy, 4,457; Austrian ports, 2,119; Russia, 528; Great Britain, 486; Turkey, 200; Hamburg, 140; Greece, 3.
Fruits, dried ..... do ..	151, 123	Great Britain, 55,188; Italy, 49,637; United States, 40,038; France, 3,682; Holland, 895; Austrian ports, 886; Russia, 348; Turkey, 220; Greece, 153; Egypt, 55; India, 21.
Lemons and citrons ..... do ..	19, 706	Italy, 17,973; Austrian ports, 1,521; Turkey, 146; Greece, 62; Russia, 2.
Nuts of all kinds ..... do ..	225	Russia, 158; Great Britain, 50; Austrian ports, 14; Italy, 3.
Olive ..... do ..	733	Italy, 698; Austrian ports, 35.
Oranges ..... do ..	14, 242	Italy, 12,682; Austrian ports, 1,510; Greece, 50.
Oranges dried ..... do ..	19	United States, 16; Russia, 2; Austrian ports, 1.
Pignoli ..... do ..	638	Turkey, 604; Austrian ports, 23; Greece, 11.
Raisins ..... do ..	28, 393	Italy, 9,077; Great Britain, 8,702; United States, 6,276; Austrian ports, 2,113; Russia, 1,171; Hamburg, 664; Turkey, 224; Holland, 105; Greece, 49.
Tamarinds ..... do ..	117	Italy, 46; Turkey, 46; Austrian ports, 17; Greece, 4; Russia, 3; Great Britain, 1.
<b>IX.</b>		
Essences, aromatic ..... cwt..	113	Italy, 41; Great Britain, 24; United States, 19; Austrian ports, 12; Turkey, 9; Greece, 6; France, 1; India, 1.
<b>Oil:</b>		
Almond ..... do ..	50	Austrian ports, 42; Turkey, 5; Greece, 2; Russia, 1.
Anise ..... do ..	31	Egypt, 13; Turkey, 7; Austrian ports, 5; Greece, 4; Italy, 1; France, 1.
Aromatic, diverse ..... do ..	20	Greece, 6; Turkey, 5; India, 4; Austrian ports, 3; Egypt, 2.
Caster ..... do ..	321	Austrian ports, 119; Turkey, 79; Greece, 77; Great Britain, 40; India, 4; Italy, 2.
Cotton ..... do ..	2, 478	Austrian ports, 1,916; Italy, 562.
Fish ..... do ..	210	Italy, 82; Turkey, 68; Austrian ports, 43; Greece, 17.
Juniper ..... do ..	72	Greece, 70; Great Britain, 2.
Laurel ..... do ..	32	Great Britain, 21; Turkey, 7; Russia, 3; Austrian ports, 1.
Linseed ..... do ..	2, 243	Austrian ports, 1,819; Greece, 185; Italy, 175; Turkey, 61; Egypt, 3.
Lubricating ..... do ..	7, 721	Italy, 7,131; Egypt, 314; Austrian ports, 267; Turkey, 9.
Nut ..... do ..	2	Greece, 2.
Olive ..... do ..	30, 705	Italy, 14,893; Turkey, 7,496; Austrian ports, 7,213; Great Britain, 499; Russia, 160; Greece, 165; Sweden and Norway, 82; Holland, 73; Egypt, 63; United States, 17; Hamburg, 14; India, 13; France, 11; Malta, 2.

*Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, &c.—Continued.*

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither.
<b>Oil—Continued.</b>		
Palm and cocoa .....cwt..	105	Italy, 79; Austrian ports, 26.
Rape-seed .....do...	839	Great Britain, 609; Italy, 128; Austrian ports, 102.
Rosemary .....do...	17	India, 13; Great Britain, 4.
Sesame .....do...	130	Austrian ports, 63; Turkey, 60; Italy, 7.
Oil-cake .....do...	22	Austrian ports, 22.
Oleine .....do...	951	Italy, 895; Austrian ports, 56.
Petroleum .....do...	36,400	Austrian ports, 23,966; Greece, 6,286; Turkey, 5,622; Italy, 518; Tunis, 7; Malta, 1.
Soap .....do...	13,243	Austrian ports, 5,992; Italy, 3,642; Turkey, 2,597; Tunisia, 500; Egypt, 372; Greece, 94; Great Britain, 21; Russia, 17; India, 8.
Spermaceti chandlery .....do...	14	Greece, 11; Egypt, 2; Turkey, 1.
Stearine .....do...	1,398	Greece, 852; Turkey, 170; Austrian ports, 147; Italy, 144; Egypt, 53; Russia, 30.
Stearine candles .....do...	7,691	Italy, 3,482; Turkey, 1,670; Austrian ports, 1,284; Greece, 585; Russia, 316; India, 157; Egypt, 139; Brazil, 49; Great Britain, 9.
Tallow .....do...	9,054	Italy, 9,008; Austrian ports, 37; Greece, 5; Egypt, 4.
Tallow candles .....do...	41	Austrian ports, 25; Italy, 13; Greece, 3.
Wax .....do...	1,041	Italy, 575; Austrian ports, 239; Turkey, 177; Egypt, 35; Greece, 34; Russia, 1.
Wax candles .....do...	100	Austrian ports, 44; Egypt, 24; Italy, 23; Turkey, 9.
<b>X.</b>		
Balaam .....cwt..	1	Italy, 1.
Bird-lime .....do...	2	Austrian ports, 2.
Catechu .....do...	11	Austrian ports, 6; Egypt, 5.
<b>Gum:</b>		
Aloe .....do...	3	Italy, 2; Turkey, 1.
Arabic gedda .....do...	416	Great Britain, 255; Italy, 71; Holland, 42; Austrian ports, 7; Hamburg, 7; Greece, 2; Egypt, 2.
Benzoin .....do...	1	Greece, 1.
Asafetida .....do...	15	Great Britain, 15.
Camphor .....do...	4	Greece, 2; Turkey, 2.
Caoutchouc, and fabricsof. do...	92	Austrian ports, 29; Egypt, 20; Italy, 15; Turkey, 15; Russia, 11; India, 2.
Copal .....do...	3	Austrian ports, 3.
Mastic .....do...	48	Turkey, 27; Austrian ports, 16; Great Britain, 5.
Incense .....do...	458	Greece, 177; Turkey, 166; Austrian ports, 91; Italy, 20; Great Britain, 4.
Manna .....do...	118	Great Britain, 43; Turkey, 25; Greece, 22; Italy, 16; Austrian ports, 8; Belgium, 4.
Opium .....do...	29	Turkey, 25; Austrian ports, 2; Venice, 2.
Pitch .....do...	5,688	Austrian ports, 3,591; Italy, 1,185; Greece, 353; Turkey, 262; Russia, 245; Egypt, 52.
Shellac .....do...	16	Italy, 8; Austrian ports, 3; Great Britain, 3; Turkey, 2.
Turpentine .....do...	545	United States, 283; Italy, 61; France, 55; Turkey, 35; Great Britain, 27; Austrian ports, 21; Holland, 19; Russia, 18; Hamburg, 18; Egypt, 8.
Tar .....do...	1,814	Austrian ports, 892; Italy, 739; Greece, 174; Turkey, 9.
Gums and resins not specified. do...	2,984	Great Britain, 7,912; United States, 3,912; Italy, 655; Holland, 465; Belgium, 400; Hamburg, 165; Russia, 148; Greece, 73; Turkey, 65; France, 32; Austrian ports, 38; Egypt, 13; Sweden and Norway, 6.
Resin .....do...	11,406	Austrian ports, 6,425; Italy, 4,933; Greece, 48.
Varnishes .....do...	59	Austrian ports, 44; Turkey, 10; Greece, 2; Russia, 1.
<b>XI.</b>		
Cassia .....cwt..	53	Italy, 43; Austrian ports, 7; Turkey, 3.
Cinchona .....do...	29	Greece, 23; Italy, 6.
Cocculus indicus .....do...	14	Greece, 6; Italy, 5; Austrian ports, 2; Turkey, 1.
Colocynth .....do...	103	Great Britain, 74; United States, 28.
Drugs not specified. ....do...	27,687	Italy, 20,800; Turkey, 3,178; Greece, 1,844; Austrian ports, 702; Russia, 702; Egypt, 701; India, 86; Great Britain, 20; Holland, 31.
Herbs, mosses, &c., not spec'd. do...	1,298	India, 475; Great Britain, 321; Egypt, 133; Italy, 79; Austrian ports, 56; France, 49; Greece, 45; Turkey, 44; Holland, 35; Russia, 28; Belgium, 18; Hamburg, 15.
Jalap. ....do...	8	Great Britain, 5; France, 3.
Juniper-berries .....do...	934	Great Britain, 844; Hamburg, 90.
Laurel-berries .....do...	862	Great Britain, 629; United States, 89; Holland, 57; Hamburg, 34; Austrian ports, 29; Russia, 24.
Laurel-leaves .....do...	1,103	Belgium, 320; Russia, 229; United States, 221; Great Britain, 213; Italy, 53; Hamburg, 39; Holland, 18; France, 10.

## Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, &amp;c.—Continued.

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither.
Lemon peels .....cwt..	176	Austrian ports, 66; Holland, 39; Russia, 28; Belgium, 25; Hamburg, 3; Great Britain, 3; United States, 3.
Liquorice-paste.....do...	915	Great Britain, 150; Italy, 24; Austrian ports, 15; Egypt, 14; Belgium, 8; Russia, 2; United States, 2.
Medicines, Divers.....do...	4,285	Turkey, 1,525; Italy, 884; Austrian ports, 770; Greece, 590; Russia, 298; Egypt, 199; Holland, 10; France, 4; India, 4; Great Britain, 1.
Orris-root .....do...	73	United States, 42; Russia, 19; Great Britain, 11; Turkey, 1.
Roots, medicinal, Divers.....do...	246	Greece, 79; Egypt, 56; Turkey, 40; Italy, 19; Austrian ports, 18; Holland, 15; Hamburg, 12; Great Britain, 6; Russia, 3.
Sarsaparilla .....do...	3	Italy, 2; Turkey, 1.
Seeds:		
Aromatic, (anise, &c.) ....do...	1,303	Great Britain, 446; Greece, 230; United States, 189; Austrian ports, 151; Russia, 88; Sweden and Norway, 81; Italy, 80; Belgium, 42; Turkey, 16; Egypt, 35; Holland, 2.
Flax and hemp.....staia..	876	Italy, 835; Austrian ports, 37; Egypt, 4.
Mustard .....cwt..	3,693	United States, 2,306; Great Britain, 1,284; Hamburg, 63; Austrian ports, 23; Greece, 12; Egypt, 4; Italy, 1.
Rape.....staia..	70,773	France, 38,714; Belgium, 32,055; Italy, 4.
Not specified .....cwt..	582	Great Britain, 401; Turkey, 109; Austrian ports, 28; Holland, 14; Greece, 13; India, 8; Egypt, 7; United States, 2.
Senna .....do...	600	United States, 513; Great Britain, 46; Greece, 11; Turkey, 11; Austrian ports, 10; Holland, 9.
Spunk.....do...	1,829	Turkey, 1,357; Italy, 316; Russia, 62; Austrian ports, 61; Greece, 33.
Tobacco:		
Leaf.....do...	13,642	Austrian ports, 9,635; Italy, 2,596; Gibraltar, 710; France, 293; Turkey, 196; Great Britain, 181; Greece, 31.
Manufactured .....do...	10,129	Austrian ports, 9,343; Turkey, 332; Egypt, 214; Greece, 136; Italy, 75; Russia, 14; India, 9; Great Britain, 6.
Valonia.....do...	60,658	Italy, 38,475; Great Britain, 20,245; Austrian ports, 1,492; United States, 263; Holland, 151; Egypt, 7; Turkey, 5.
XII.		
Anatto .....cwt..	467	Italy, 465; Austrian ports, 2.
Archil .....do...	14	Italy, 14.
Asafra .....do...	63	Great Britain, 37; Italy, 26.
Cassia .....do...	131	Great Britain, 45; United States, 35; France, 25; Italy, 24; Austrian ports, 1; Holland, 1.
Cochineal .....do...	11	Austrian ports, 7; Turkey, 3; Greece, 1.
Martha, Coloring.....do...	2,277	Austrian ports, 1,057; Turkey, 595; Greece, 424; Italy, 163; Egypt, 18; Holland, 14; Great Britain, 6.
Gamboge.....do...	139	Greece, 103; Austrian ports, 17; Turkey, 15; Italy, 4.
Indigo.....do...	564	Great Britain, 259; Austrian ports, 109; Turkey, 86; Greece, 55; Holland, 54; Italy, 1.
Ind, lampblack, &c .....do...	1,287	Austrian ports, 533; Turkey, 350; Greece, 248; Italy, 127; Russia, 28; Egypt, 1.
Lead:		
White.....do...	2,234	Austrian ports, 703; Turkey, 355; Great Britain, 344; Egypt, 258; Italy, 206; France, 152; Greece, 139; United States, 77.
Red .....do...	392	Austrian ports, 187; Italy, 94; Turkey, 42; Greece, 36; Russia, 13.
Litharge.....do...	485	Turkey, 315; Greece, 124; Italy, 32; Austrian ports, 10; Russia, 4.
Madder .....do...	124	Austrian ports, 120; Italy, 2; Greece, 2.
Mineral-blue.....do...	2	Austrian ports, 1; Greece, 1.
Mountain-green.....do...	33	Austrian ports, 20; Turkey, 12.
Nigella.....do...	1,349	Great Britain, 698; Italy, 531; Holland, 55; Sweden and Norway, 28; Turkey, 14; Hamburg, 9; Austrian ports, 8; Russia, 6.
Quercitron and other barks...do...	5,531	Austrian ports, 3,845; Italy, 1,655; Egypt, 16; Russia, 12; Great Britain, 3.
Roots for dyeing, Divers.....do...	86	Greece, 20; Great Britain, 20; Turkey, 18; Egypt, 10; Italy, 8; Austrian ports, 7; Russia, 3.
Saffron .....do...	2	Russia, 2.
Sassa .....do...	37,257	Great Britain, 20,881; Holland, 11,074; Belgium, 3,796; Hamburg, 740; Italy, 676; Russia, 60; Austrian ports, 30.
Smalt .....do...	4	Italy, 4.
Verdigris.....do...	10	Austrian ports, 6; Italy, 4.

Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, &amp;c.—Continued.

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Whither.
<b>Woods:</b>		
Bimaa .....cwt..	1	Austrian ports, 1.
Logwood.....do..	6,272	Italy, 3,143; Greece, 1,281; Turkey, 1,145; Austrian ports, 681; Egypt, 22.
Sandal .....do..	27	Italy, 25; Austrian ports, 2.
Yellow .....do..	125	Italy, 98; Austrian ports, 27.
Greek Yellow .....do..	633	Belgium, 410; Italy, 137; Holland, 60; Hamburg, 40; Austrian ports, 6.
Not specified.....do..	4,213	Russia, 1,870; Italy, 1,152; Austrian ports, 681; Greece, 445; Turkey, 3.
Ultramarine.....do..	87	Austrian ports, 26; Russia, 23; Turkey, 21; Italy, 8; Malta, 8; Greece, 1.
Yellow-berries .....do..	46	Italy, 35; Great Britain, 11.
Colors not specified.....do..	3,154	Turkey, 928; Austrian ports, 596; Greece, 518; Russia, 409; India, 405; Italy, 168; Egypt, 117; Holland, 11; Malta, 2.
<b>XIII.</b>		
Cotton .....cwt..	58,227	Italy, 42,574; Great Britain, 13,730; France, 1,090; Austrian ports, 362; Turkey, 315; Egypt, 97; Greece, 59.
Cotton, Fabrics of .....do..	111,269	Turkey, 48,873; Austrian ports, 36,137; Italy, 9,134; Egypt, 8,072; Greece, 5,245; India, 2,709; Russia, 757; Great Britain, 317; United States, 12; France, 8; Malta, 3; Gibraltar, 2.
Cotton yarns and thread .....do..	4,317	Austrian ports, 1,729; Turkey, 907; Italy, 851; India, 800; Greece, 16; Great Britain, 10; Egypt, 4.
Flax .....do..	627	Great Britain, 556; Austrian ports, 55; Italy, 15; Egypt, 1.
Flax, Fabrics of .....do..	2,996	Austrian ports, 1,886; Turkey, 463; Greece, 320; Italy, 220; Malta, 52; Russia, 15; Egypt, 9; India, 1.
Flax yarns and thread .....do..	90	Austrian ports, 50; Italy, 23; Turkey, 11.
Hemp .....do..	12,085	Great Britain, 7,725; Austrian ports, 2,257; Belgium, 601; Greece, 459; United States, 423; Italy, 262; Egypt, 226; Turkey, 23; Holland, 39.
Silk .....do..	23	Egypt, 23.
Silk, Fabrics of.....do..	60	India, 40; Austrian ports, 9; Turkey, 7; Russia, 2; Greece, 1; Holland, 1.
Silk cocoons .....do..	229	Italy, 230; France, 29; Austrian ports, 5; Turkey, 5.
Silk, Refuse .....do..	884	Italy, 884.
Silk-worms' eggs .....do..	10	Italy, 8; Turkey, 2.
Wool.....do..	17,843	Italy, 8,681; Great Britain, 7,889; Austrian ports, 458; United States, 424; France, 191; Belgium, 181; Egypt, 11; Greece, 8.
Wool, Fabrics of.....do..	8,942	Turkey, 6,496; Egypt, 962; Italy, 701; Austrian ports, 346; Greece, 162; Great Britain, 144; India, 112; Russia, 15; Gibraltar, 2; Tripoli, 2.
Wool and yarns.....do..	16	Austrian ports, 6; Turkey, 6; Egypt, 4.
Clothing .....do..	1,877	Egypt, 1,182; Turkey, 425; Austrian ports, 205; India, 38; Greece, 14; Italy, 11; Russia, 2.
Cordage .....do..	25,630	Greece, 9,614; Egypt, 7,455; Turkey, 3,556; Austrian ports, 3,050; Brazil, 619; Great Britain, 610; Italy, 425; India, 144; Russia, 119; United States, 32; Malta, 6.
<b>Hats:</b>		
Fur, felt, &c.....number..	928	Austrian ports, 694; Turkey, 114; Greece, 80; Italy, 40.
Straw, &c.....cwt..	140	Austrian ports, 49; Turkey, 43; Greece, 41; Egypt, 5; Italy, 1; Russia, 1.
Oakum, tow, &c .....do..	5,589	Austrian ports, 1,728; Egypt, 1,611; Italy, 883; Greece, 494; Turkey, 440; Great Britain, 413.
Rags .....do..	15,762	United States, 6,780; Italy, 5,658; Austrian ports, 1,815; Great Britain, 1,427; Turkey, 88; Greece, 14.
Sacks .....do..	113	France, 105; Russia, 6; Turkey, 2.
Textile fabrics, Divers .....do..	1,562	Austrian ports, 838; Greece, 286; Italy, 261; Turkey, 132; France, 23; Russia, 14; Great Britain, 8.
Waxed cloths .....do..	121	Austrian ports, 47; Turkey, 43; Egypt, 19; Italy, 10; India, 2.
Paper .....do..	113,551	Turkey, 70,807; Egypt, 14,230; Greece, 13,184; Great Britain, 3,856; Russia, 3,241; Austrian ports, 2,900; India, 2,576; Italy, 1,376; Brazil, 833; Malta, 326; Tripoli, 149; France, 5.
Paper-hangings .....do..	807	Greece, 401; Russia, 236; Austrian ports, 100; Turkey, 40; Egypt, 15; Italy, 12.
<b>XIV.</b>		
Ship timber.....cubic feet..	256,188	Austrian ports, 109,964; Egypt, 100,331; Italy, 38,601; Malta, 2,868; Algeria, 1,299; France, 2,000; Turkey, 1,000; Greece, 125.



Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, &amp;c.—Continued.

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither.
Square timber .....cubic feet..	167, 410	Austrian ports, 60,342; Italy, 55,418; Egypt, 22,584; France, 11,246; Greece, 6,430; Algeria, 5,770; Malta, 5,400; Turkey, 220.
Masts, yards, &c .....number..	6, 154	Austrian ports, 2,370; Egypt, 1,800; Italy, 921; Greece, 593; Turkey, 407; Tunis, 34; Malta, 29.
Oars .....do ..	8, 597	Egypt, 4,900; Greece, 1,921; Italy, 683; Turkey, 580; Malta, 290; Austrian ports, 190; Russia, 33.
Beams and rafters ..... do ..	238, 702	Egypt, 95,122; Italy, 94,939; Austrian ports, 32,924; Greece, 9,660; France, 4,188; Turkey, 1,976; India, 313; Malta, 120; Tripoli, 100; Algeria, 60.
Sleepers, railroad .....do ..	4, 821	Austrian ports, 4,821.
Joists .....do ..	1, 753, 542	Egypt, 729,552; Italy, 695,029; Greece, 155,803; Turkey, 104,936; Austrian ports, 32,204; France, 20,668; Malta, 12,230; Tripoli, 2,000; India, 610; Russia, 330; Algeria, 200.
Planks .....do ..	183, 231	Italy, 63,722; Egypt, 47,762; Greece, 39,247; Turkey, 20,218; Austrian ports, 9,462; France, 1,160; Malta, 636; Algeria, 364; India, 60.
Car and truck lumber .....do ..	221, 893	Egypt, 161,797; Greece, 35,391; Italy, 10,889; Malta, 9,360; Algeria, 2,400; Turkey, 1,384; Austrian ports, 672.
Boards, divers .....do ..	7, 741, 408	Italy, 3,198,008; Egypt, 1,354,361; Greece, 892,618; Turkey, 601,095; Algeria, 362,325; Austrian ports, 231,384; Malta, 96,217; France, 4,650; India, 2,860; Tripoli, 1,400; Tunis, 240; Belgium, 150.
Hoops .....packages..	27, 939	Austrian ports, 16,975; Greece, 4,430; Turkey, 3,200; Italy, 2,164; Malta, 770; Tunis, 300; Egypt, 100.
Staves:		
Beech .....number..	1, 590, 875	Greece, 847,660; Italy, 235,999; Egypt, 168,323; Malta, 139,300; France, 78,590; Turkey, 29,370; Austrian ports, 14,813; Portugal, 3,720; Spain, 3,100.
Oak .....do ..	31, 358, 556	France, 23,726,298; Great Britain, 7,238,855; Portugal, 353,796; Italy, 26,215; Austrian ports, 5,092; Turkey, 4,000; Malta, 2,300.
Bamboos and canes .....cwt..	78	Italy, 62; Malta, 9; Austrian ports, 5; Greece, 2.
Cork .....do ..	164	Austrian ports, 42; Greece, 42; Italy, 29; France, 20; Great Britain, 15; Turkey, 12; Egypt, 4.
Plants, living .....do ..	947	Turkey, 440; Austrian ports, 313; Egypt, 92; Greece, 80; Russia, 17; Italy, 5.
Woods:		
Ornamental .....do ..	33	Brazil, 20; Greece, 9; Austrian ports, 4.
Box .....do ..	581	France, 318; Holland, 140; Hamburg, 101; Italy, 18; Austrian ports, 2; Great Britain, 2.
Lignum-vitæ .....do ..	243	Italy, 124; Austrian ports, 119.
Mahogany .....do ..	23	Turkey, 18; Greece, 5.
Quassia .....do ..	78	Austrian ports, 42; Italy, 26; Greece, 4; Turkey, 4; Russia, 2.
Wood, walnut .....do ..	279	Austrian ports, 212; Greece, 59; Egypt, 1.
Basket-work .....do ..	2, 512	Turkey, 1,359; Egypt, 650; Greece, 173; Austrian ports, 143; Malta, 101; Italy, 85.
Brooms, &c .....number..	110, 828	Austrian ports, 74,815; Italy, 20,779; Greece, 9,220; Turkey, 5,370; Egypt, 324; Malta, 320.
Cabinet-work .....cwt..	7, 117	Egypt, 2,045; Austrian ports, 1,830; Turkey, 1,764; Greece, 569; Italy, 491; Russia, 331; India, 53; Great Britain, 26; United States, 4; Malta, 2; Tunis, 2.
Boxes, lemon, &c .....number..	179, 281	Italy, 161,966; Greece, 9,300; Turkey, 6,650; Malta, 765; Austrian ports, 570.
Matting .....do ..	3, 201	Austrian ports, 1,626; Italy, 520; Greece, 400; Turkey, 400; Belgium, 200; Sweden and Norway, 55.
Turners' work .....cwt..	27	Austrian ports, 13; Egypt, 9; Turkey, 3; India, 2.
Wooden wares .....do ..	7, 533	Turkey, 3,234; Egypt, 1,236; Greece, 983; Austrian ports, 900; Italy, 629; Russia, 379; Malta, 143; Tripoli, 10; Great Britain, 9; India, 6; Tunis, 2.
Charcoal .....do ..	2, 505	Austrian ports, 1,871; Italy, 634.
XV.		
Feet cattle .....head..	88	Austrian ports, 86; Italy, 2.
Calves .....cwt..	312	Austrian ports, 308; Greece, 2; Egypt, 2.
Horses .....head..	71	Egypt, 45; Austrian ports, 24; Italy, 2.
Horns and hoofs .....cwt..	5, 347	Great Britain, 4,314; Italy, 1,043.
Rattles, and fabrics of .....do ..	220	Austrian ports, 54; Turkey, 48; Egypt, 43; France, 37; Russia, 19; Greece, 13; Italy, 4; Great Britain, 2.
Fashers:		
Red .....do ..	19	Turkey, 8; Austrian ports, 6; Great Britain, 5.
Ornamental .....do ..	2	India, 2.

*Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, &c.—Continued.*

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whither.
Furs .....cwt..	182	Turkey, 135; Italy, 43; Greece, 2; Austrian ports, 1; Egypt, 1.
Glue .....do..	459	Austrian ports, 264; Greece, 80; Turkey, 43; Italy, 36; Russia, 22; Egypt, 9; France, 5.
Hair:		
Horse .....do..	311	Italy, 160; Austrian ports, 111; Greece, 35; Turkey, 5.
Camel .....do..	22	Austrian ports, 16; Italy, 4; Turkey, 2.
Hide-scraps .....do..	40	Austrian ports, 29; Italy, 7; Turkey, 4.
Ivory .....do..	19	Turkey, 19.
Mother-of-pearl.....do..	110	Turkey, 67; Italy, 33; France, 8; Austrian ports, 2.
Sepia-bones.....do..	462	United States, 420; Russia, 20; Great Britain, 18; Belgium, 2; Hamburg, 2.
Skins:		
Calf .....do..	22	Italy, 17; Austrian ports, 4; Greece, 1.
Neat-cattle .....do..	3,987	Austrian ports, 2,831; Italy, 840; France, 126; Greece, 89; Great Britain, 79; Turkey, 22.
Hare .....do..	32	France, 17; Italy, 15.
Lamb and kid.....do..	1,752	France, 920; Great Britain, 738; Austrian ports, 46; Italy, 42; Turkey, 6.
Not specified .....do..	18,310	Italy, 9,538; Austrian ports, 4,192; Great Britain, 2,325; France, 1,102; Greece, 716; Turkey, 323; Russia, 51; Egypt, 2; Tunis, 1.
Leather:		
Calf .....do..	54	Austrian ports, 23; Italy, 14; Greece, 7; Turkey, 7; Egypt, 3.
Russia.....do..	282	Greece, 230; Turkey, 52.
Sheep .....do..	19	Austrian ports, 11; Italy, 8.
Sole and harness.....do..	4,309	Austrian ports, 2,542; Russia, 543; Turkey, 436; Italy, 328; France, 215; Greece, 168; India, 27; Great Britain, 15; Egypt, 13.
Not specified .....do..	12,338	Austrian ports, 4,493; Italy, 4,167; Greece, 1,421; Turkey, 1,330; Russia, 422; Great Britain, 387; France, 89; Egypt, 28; Malta, 1.
Fabrics of.....do..	2,580	Egypt, 1,387; Turkey, 699; Austrian ports, 177; Russia, 144; Greece, 102; Italy, 38; India, 33.
Sponges .....do..	674	United States, 268; Great Britain, 210; Italy, 174; France, 13; Austrian ports, 8; Russia, 1.
<b>XVI.</b>		
Books, &c .....cwt..	2,895	Turkey, 1,063; Russia, 708; Austrian ports, 410; Greece, 337; Egypt, 150; India, 83; Italy, 52; France, 1; United States, 1.
Cards, playing.....doz..	22,951	Turkey, 17,213; Greece, 3,117; Austrian ports, 2,433; Egypt, 168; Italy, 20.
Charts, lithographs, &c.....cwt..	310	Turkey, 236; Austrian ports, 41; Russia, 41; Egypt, 7; Greece, 5; India, 5; Italy, 2.
Carriages and wagons....number..	180	Turkey, 86; Russia, 37; Egypt, 31; Austrian ports, 16; Greece, 7; Italy, 3.
Clocks, wooden.....do..	8,677	Russia, 4,100; Turkey, 3,490; Austrian ports, 450; Greece, 323; India, 280; Egypt, 31; Italy, 3.
metal.....do..	122	Turkey, 51; India, 31; Austrian ports, 27; Greece, 12; Italy, 1.
Watches .....do..	502	India, 165; Turkey, 123; Greece, 90; Egypt, 84; Austrian ports, 40.
Gun-caps.....cwt..	238	Turkey, 173; Egypt, 30; Russia, 17; Greece, 16; Austrian ports, 2.
powder .....do..	533	Austrian ports, 483; Italy, 46; Turkey, 3; Greece, 1.
Guano .....do..	4,942	Spain, 4,916; Austrian ports, 17; Italy, 9.
Ice .....do..	2,902	Austrian ports, 2,029; Italy, 767; Greece, 3; Turkey, 3.
Matches .....do..	34,810	Turkey, 18,636; Egypt, 9,228; Greece, 3,144; Russia, 1,911; Austrian ports, 1,568; Malta, 252; Italy, 9; Tunis, 1; India, 1.
Torches .....do..	12	Turkey, 12.
Toys, trinkets, &c .....do..	18,350	Turkey, 11,056; Egypt, 1,725; Italy, 1,633; Greece, 1,602; Austrian ports, 1,539; Russia, 384; India, 366; Malta, 24; Great Britain, 13; United States, 8.
Instruments, musical and scientific .....value in forins..	302,051	Turkey, 130,400; Russia, 92,664; Greece, 24,673; Austrian ports, 22,348; India, 16,344; Egypt, 11,113; Italy, 4,510.
Jewels and jewelry.....do..	85,577	India, 38,700; Turkey, 26,007; Greece, 8,705; Egypt, 6,775; Russia, 2,490; Italy, 2,100; Austrian ports, 800.
Works of art .....do..	80,050	Egypt, 23,090; Turkey, 17,035; Austrian ports, 16,262; India, 14,365; Russia, 3,968; Great Britain, 1,798; Greece, 1,758; Italy, 1,194; France, 580.
Miscellaneous .....do..	2,553,993	Turkey, 1,876,048; Egypt, 278,549; Greece, 261,196; India, 45,086; Austrian ports, 44,265; Russia, 23,429; Italy, 22,291; Great Britain, 2,229; Malta, 845.

*Statement showing the commerce at Trieste, &c.—Continued.*

AGGREGATE VALUE IN AUSTRIAN FLORINS.

IMPORTS.					
Years.	Total by land.	Total by sea.	From Austrian ports.	From foreign ports.	Total by land and sea.
1869 .....	100,989,366	114,426,246	11,900,502	102,525,744	215,415,612
1870 .....	76,477,368	125,869,534	10,420,460	115,449,074	202,347,902
1871 .....	92,441,732	156,330,182	11,082,537	145,247,345	248,771,914
1872 .....	83,984,377	156,893,245	11,432,131	145,461,114	244,857,622
1873 .....	82,394,727	140,163,376	9,776,397	130,386,979	222,560,103

EXPORTS.					
Years.	Total by land.	Total by sea.	Total to Austrian ports.	Total to foreign ports.	Total by land and sea.
1869 .....	68,318,838	115,933,018	23,467,396	92,465,622	184,251,856
1870 .....	80,274,098	100,423,376	23,411,280	77,012,096	180,697,474
1871 .....	104,880,984	110,472,113	24,011,428	86,460,685	215,353,097
1872 .....	99,440,590	97,682,580	24,253,554	73,429,026	194,123,170
1873 .....	102,034,028	92,376,763	24,661,908	67,714,555	194,410,791

ALEXANDER W. THAYER.

## VIENNA.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received January 9.)

Commerce in this empire has not recovered from the disastrous effects of the financial crisis of last year. There was a slight improvement and rise in values when it became probable that the grain-crop of Hungary would this year be a very abundant one, but as there is general abundance and an unusually limited demand for grain in Europe, with corresponding low prices, the amount of grain exported will not have a marked immediate effect on the revival of trade.

The unfortunate result of the speculations of 1871 and 1872 seems to have brought legitimate enterprises also into disrepute, for though there is an unusual amount of unemployed capital, there is also a disinclination to assume the responsibility of employing it. This lethargy is doubtless, to a great extent, due to the fact that banks and bankers are unwilling to make financial engagements for any considerable length of time. The low price of sound, interest-paying shares has no attraction for them, and although they are ready to discount short bills at low rates, yet they insist on retaining control of the vast sums which have accumulated at the financial centers, as though they anticipated events in Europe which the present friendly relations of the great powers do not seem to warrant. Rumors of treaties unfulfilled and of deep designs not yet accomplished fill the air, while warlike preparations go on all over the continent with ceaseless activity. The lesson of caution so lately learned has not been lost upon bankers and capitalists, and the probability of Europe being convulsed by war from slight causes and upon short notice has not been lessened by the inauguration of systems which force every male citizen at the age of twenty (except only those who happily are physically infirm) from their peaceful pursuits into the army, to which service, however uncongenial, and however pressing the necessities of family, the law awards the best years of their lives alike in peace as in war. Among savage nations boys do not become men

but warriors; chiefs distinguish themselves only by planning the destruction of their neighbors, and ceaseless strife is the necessary consequence. Whether in war-paint or in uniform the result is the same when the honors due heroic defense are as lavishly bestowed upon aggression and conquest. Civilization and science may disguise the system, but a nation of warriors who hope for and anticipate peace, expect that many years of labor will be unrequited, and that neither glory nor profit will repay the craft and prowess acquired by discipline and toil.

#### THE WAR FEELING IN EUROPE.

Whatever has induced civilized nations to adopt the custom of savages, to dedicate their young men to war, and to condemn their women to double toil in house and field; whether necessity compels such a division of labor or the glory of the state requires it; whatever the phrases or pleas by which cabinets and law-makers justify it, the fact remains patent to capitalist and producer that when most of the energies of a nation are devoted to warlike preparation, peace is not the logical result. The prosperity of states so situated can only be relative, for the amount of energy possessed by a nation is fixed, and if most of this energy is devoted to military training it must at the same time be withdrawn from production. This relative prosperity, rising on ruin and flourishing because others fall, is so much due to combination and accident as to be always in jeopardy.

Not only are the later European precedents in actual war favorable to preparation and aggression, but the principles advocated by many who deprecate and would prevent war are also favorable to the aggressor, for a country cannot unsuspiciously and with all its energy cultivate the useful arts in time of peace, unless it can rely for defense in case of a sudden attack on the patriotism of its people and draw arms from the civilized world. The principles which relieve the combatants and throw the severest burdens of war upon innocent neighboring neutrals, and especially those which would debar peacefully-inclined and unprepared states from securing the means of defense when surprised by invasion, are singularly enough advocated by some philanthropists; and under a thin disguise of philanthropy, the most powerful and best organized military nations of Europe support these views, and are endeavoring to so modify international law as to prevent citizens from defending their own country or taking any interest in their own subjugation, making it lawful to consider whole districts as conquered if the principal places are occupied, and to claim the assistance of the people against their own country and brethren as soon as an invasion is accomplished, under the pretense that the people have nothing to do with questions of boundaries or allegiance, and that such contests are to be decided solely by those duly enrolled and trained to arms from their youth up. All the changes proposed benefit the strongest and best prepared, and when these measures for making occupation and conquest easy shall be fully recognized, every state, great and small, which would maintain an independent existence must indeed become an arsenal, and every citizen be enrolled as a soldier.

While in this empire the recent military laws are being steadily enforced, augmenting its defensive power, it has not kept pace with its neighbors in preparation for war and in the increase of its offensive armament. Internal improvements and industrial progress have monopolized the attention of the people; an international exhibition upon the *grandest scale* was last year successfully carried out; the best methods

of promoting the world's welfare in many of the branches of art and science were discussed in congresses convoked by the government, and this year there has been held at Vienna a congress for the purpose of considering the measures necessary to prevent the spread of cholera and other contagious diseases.

While thus discussing the best methods of preserving life and promoting prosperity, the attention of the country has suddenly been called to its neglect in securing the most efficient means of destruction. The military authorities of this empire have convinced themselves, by recent trials, that their field-artillery would be comparatively useless in a contest with the superior guns adopted by other armies, and no little excitement has attended the discovery, for what do internal improvements and scientific investigations now profit a state if its artillery is insufficient? The inferiority of muzzle-loading small-arms compared to breech-loaders was demonstrated in 1866, and compelled this government to re-arm its entire force. It declined, however, to take American arms, which proved in every respect satisfactory at trials made here, preferring to give contracts to its own citizens and encourage the manufacture in its own country, and a great establishment was accordingly erected at Steyr.

To bring its field-artillery up to the European standard, it will be necessary for the government to at once subsidize another manufactory for steel guns. However other industries and manufactures may languish, the great business of making arms, according to the latest and most improved pattern, flourishes and increases.

## UNITED STATES TRADE.

The value of the goods invoiced in this consular district for shipment to the United States during this year amounted to 3,402,480.86 florins, while in 1873 the amount was 4,235,578.22 florins, being a decrease of 833,097.36 florins. There has, however, been an increase in the invoices of cloth and woolen goods, dress goods, gloves, glass and china ware, pipes and pipe-fixtures, and in prunes, but in all other goods there has been a decrease.

*Statement showing the description and value of the exports from the Vienna consular district to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

	Quarter ending December 31, 1873.	Quarter ending March 31, 1874.	Quarter ending June 30, 1874.	Quarter ending September 30, 1874.	Total in year ending Sep- tember 30, 1874.
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
Bacone .....	130,835.12	219,801.00	206,667.80	296,163.11	853,457.03
Cloth and woolen goods .....	227,993.19	24,691.36	158,829.94	80,481.09	501,995.58
Cigar-ribbons .....	22,251.00	16,834.10	19,349.15	22,523.70	80,955.95
Dress goods .....	32,976.04	79,533.06	69,475.20	51,990.06	233,974.36
Drugs and chemicals .....	15,787.31	5,356.30	9,596.00	21,566.04	52,305.65
Fancy goods .....	87,951.17	19,814.25	44,446.00	202,424.30	354,635.92
Gloves .....	64,129.02	79,443.15	48,876.14	67,426.46	259,874.77
Glycerine .....	1,780.16	4,654.56	14,290.61	5,678.54	26,401.87
Glass and china ware .....	6,474.10	4,709.00	2,562.06	6,046.03	19,857.19
Jewelry .....	589.00	2,280.00	.....	9,882.17	12,651.77
Leather, skins, hides, furs .....	77,510.43	62,250.20	57,236.24	36,330.20	233,327.07
Machinery .....	1,583.08	2,775.00	7,984.40	3,444.10	15,786.58
Medical and other instruments .....	39,838.06	30,647.10	53,548.50	43,441.40	167,475.06
Pipes and pipe fixtures .....	41,076.19	27,194.10	79,844.00	62,743.10	210,851.39
Prunes .....	130,084.33	51,691.07	42,490.26	.....	224,265.66
Wine, beer, and liquor .....	8,396.91	5,383.19	6,329.77	3,653.07	23,763.54
Miscellaneous .....	30,313.28	14,128.55	12,342.10	73,917.54	130,701.47
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>919,552.39</b>	<b>651,224.59</b>	<b>833,874.17</b>	<b>997,829.71</b>	<b>3,402,480.86</b>

## COMMERCE.

*Table showing the total value of the imports and exports of this empire in the year 1873, in Austrian florins.*

Kind of goods and merchandise.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Excess of imports.	Excess of exports.
Tropical products .....	33,296,545	25,735,840	7,560,705	.....
Tobacco, raw and manufactured .....	28,928,240	5,726,500	23,201,740	.....
Products from field and garden .....	58,072,888	46,911,684	11,161,204	.....
Cattle .....	21,773,482	11,727,535	10,045,947	.....
Animal products .....	13,241,887	17,926,591	.....	3,984,704
Lard and oil .....	18,815,761	3,282,073	15,533,688	.....
Edibles and vegetables .....	5,660,405	5,224,987	435,418	.....
Fuel and building material .....	22,535,554	37,867,082	.....	15,331,528
Medicines, perfumes, and dye-stuffs .....	41,743,952	5,010,569	36,733,383	.....
Metals, raw and manufactured .....	31,850,581	4,697,217	27,153,364	.....
Woven stuffs .....	72,539,267	47,718,356	24,820,911	.....
Yarns .....	30,512,282	15,041,690	15,470,592	.....
Dress goods .....	71,162,062	59,348,084	11,813,978	.....
Paper and straw goods .....	4,854,395	9,594,960	.....	4,740,565
Leather, skins, hides, and furs .....	15,607,700	11,801,951	3,805,749	.....
Wooden, glass, and earthen ware .....	20,007,159	26,565,457	.....	6,558,298
Hardware .....	19,524,574	14,409,459	5,115,115	.....
Vehicles of transportation by land and water .....	3,742,713	4,137,560	.....	394,847
Instruments, machines, and fancy goods .....	34,026,341	54,987,681	.....	20,961,340
Chemical products, colors, &c. ....	6,339,232	7,675,194	.....	1,335,962
Objects of art and literature .....	15,955,740	8,036,630	7,919,110	.....
Refuse .....	433,203	1,395,915	.....	962,712
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>570,623,963</b>	<b>424,123,015</b>	<b>146,500,948</b>	<b>.....</b>

*Table showing the value of the imports and exports of the empire in 1873 compared with 1872, in Austrian florins.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value in 1873.	Value in 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
Tropical products .....	33,296,545	30,969,278	2,327,267	.....
Tobacco, raw and manufactured .....	28,928,240	24,169,100	4,759,140	.....
Products from field and garden .....	58,072,888	43,890,500	14,182,388	.....
Cattle .....	21,773,482	22,471,259	.....	6,697,777
Animal products .....	13,241,887	19,093,591	.....	5,851,704
Lard and oil .....	18,815,761	21,875,914	.....	3,060,153
Edibles and beverages .....	5,660,405	5,040,126	620,279	.....
Fuel and building material .....	22,535,554	22,924,978	.....	449,424
Medicines, perfumes, and dye-stuffs .....	41,743,952	39,678,111	2,065,841	.....
Metals, raw and manufactured .....	31,850,581	41,925,727	.....	10,075,146
Woven stuffs .....	72,539,267	88,023,001	.....	16,383,734
Yarns .....	30,512,282	37,220,961	.....	6,708,679
Dress goods .....	71,162,062	72,863,635	.....	1,701,573
Paper and straw goods .....	4,854,395	4,472,652	381,743	.....
Leather, skins, hides, and furs .....	15,607,700	22,220,290	.....	6,612,590
Wooden, glass, and earthen ware .....	20,007,159	27,566,828	.....	7,559,669
Hardware .....	19,524,574	19,380,602	143,972	.....
Vehicles of transport by land and water .....	3,742,713	4,102,467	.....	359,754
Instruments, machines, and fancy goods .....	34,026,341	37,024,048	.....	3,067,707
Chemical products and colors .....	6,339,232	6,032,948	306,284	.....
Objects of art and literature .....	15,955,740	14,986,530	969,210	.....
Refuse .....	433,203	465,207	.....	32,004
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>570,623,963</b>	<b>613,433,753</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>42,809,790</b>

Table showing the total imports and exports, &amp;c.—Continued.

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Value in 1873.	Value in 1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
Tropical products.....	25,735,840	17,190,714	8,545,126	
Tobacco, raw and manufactured.....	5,726,500	7,046,250		1,319,750
Products from field and garden.....	46,911,684	35,823,444	11,088,240	
Cattle.....	11,727,535	9,799,476	1,928,059	
Animal products.....	17,226,591	13,534,517	3,692,074	
Lard and oil.....	3,282,073	2,876,043	406,030	
Edibles and beverages.....	5,224,987	4,966,192	258,795	
Fuel and building material.....	37,867,082	31,477,078	6,390,004	
Medicines, perfumes, and dye-stuffs.....	5,010,569	6,160,626		1,150,057
Metals, raw and manufactured.....	4,697,217	5,172,069		474,852
Woven stuffs.....	47,718,356	36,636,136	11,082,220	
Yarns.....	15,041,690	12,416,827	2,624,863	
Dress goods.....	59,348,084	61,467,185		2,119,101
Paper and straw goods.....	9,594,960	8,554,408	1,040,552	
Leather, skins, hides, and furs.....	11,801,951	16,545,075		4,743,124
Wooden, glass, and earthen ware.....	26,565,457	26,165,577	399,880	
Hardware.....	14,409,459	15,744,215		1,334,756
Vehicles of transport by land and water.....	4,137,560	6,529,540		2,391,980
Instruments, machines, and fancy goods.....	54,987,681	51,526,318	3,461,363	
Chemical products and colors.....	7,675,194	6,870,306	804,888	
Objects of art and literature.....	8,036,630	7,079,500	957,130	
Refuse.....	1,395,915	1,025,363	370,612	
Total.....	424,123,015	384,606,789	39,516,226	

A comparison of the Austro-Hungarian imports for 1873 with those of 1872 shows that there has been a decrease of imports of the following articles: Cattle, horses, hides, calf, sheep, and lamb skins, furs, feathers, butter, tallow, all kinds of oil, fuel, timber, lumber, iron-ore, cast-iron, quicksilver, zinc, copper, brass, cotton, wool, silk, yarn, cotton goods, laces, leather, India rubber, wax-cloth, gloves, glass, chandeliers, corals, wooden vessels, railway cars and locomotives.

There has been an increase in the imports of coffee, cacao, nutmegs, almonds, dried figs, oranges, tea, molasses, leaf-tobacco, cigars, fresh vegetables, nuts, spirits, petroleum, tar, gutta-percha, vitriol, sulphuric acid, soda, alum, sugar of lead, fine and ordinary paper, wall-paper, hardware, steel, dye-stuffs, books, charts, and photographs.

In the export of 1873, compared with 1872, there has been an increase in raw and refined sugar, oats, barley, oil-seed, horses, sheep, calves, hides, goat and sheep skins, feathers, wax, cheese, oils, beer, vinegar, wood, coal, cement, grindstones, flax, wool, yarns, paper, glass, musical instruments, machines, fancy goods, dye-stuffs, books, engravings, paintings, photographs, bones, and horn.

A decrease has taken place in the export of Hungarian tobacco, cigars, dye-woods, asphalt, turpentine, salt, potash, sulphur, soda, lead, steel, sheet-iron, parts of machinery, quicksilver, brass-wire, ropes, canvas, woolen goods, clothing, artificial flowers, leather-ware, gloves, hardware, arms, and vehicles of transportation by land and water.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN RAILWAYS.

The development of a proper system of railways in this empire presented problems different from those to be solved in Western Europe, and in many respects similar to those presented in the United States of America. Austria-Hungary is composed partly of highly civilized, thickly populated provinces, in which agriculture and manufactures flourish; and partly of provinces thinly populated and with but little civilization, to which railways must bring communication and culture.

In these latter-named provinces labor was scarce and dear, material for constructing railways had to be transported from a great distance, and it was foreseen that for a number of years the traffic must be small; but the interests of the government and the whole country, not less than of the semi-civilized inhabitants of these vast tracts, required that modern means of quick communication should be at once extended to them, for without such means of communication the people would not be improved nor the country developed.

As the railway policy of this government has been entirely different from that pursued in the United States, it seems proper to preface a statistical account of the railways with an outline of the legislation on this subject and explanation of the policy adopted.

The first railway constructed in all Europe was the horse-railway, one hundred and twenty-two miles long, from Linz to Gmunden. The first steam-railway in the empire was the Kaiser Ferdinand's Nordbahn, chartered in 1836. Under this charter the company secured perpetual ownership of the railway, and one other railway has since been authorized with a perpetual charter, but the policy of such charters is now regarded as an error, committed in ignorance of the enormous powers which these corporations exercise over the people, for it was soon discovered that mercenary men obtained possession and controlled the management of railways, granting privileges to and inflicting injuries on the people by the exercise of their arbitrary will and for the purposes of private gain; and the government has been constantly endeavoring to restrict all railway companies, and to compel them to be the public benefactors which they were expected to become when chartered.

The legal relations between the railways and the public, the rights to be justly exercised by the government and secured to the railway companies and the people, respectively, is a complex problem, which seems to have been at first but little comprehended either by the statesmen who made the laws, the jurists who construed them, or the people whose welfare was involved; but the importance of a correct solution became manifest as soon as it was found that railway communication was thoroughly interwoven with the producing interests of the nation; that the methods upon which they were constructed and conducted influenced the prosperity of every locality and affected to a greater or less extent the happiness of every person in the empire—not less those in the remote agricultural regions to which these new highways were stretched than the manufacturers and capitalists gathered at the commercial centers from which they radiated. They principles of jurisprudence and precedents which guarded the rights of other corporations, such as banks and colleges, were found something worse than absurd when applied to corporations like railways, with their enormous powers and unusual privileges. Special charters for banks and colleges affect no one but those who voluntarily place themselves within their jurisdiction; they confiscate no property, interfere with no business, disturb no individual rights. Railway corporations bring within their power the inhabitants of every district through which the railway passes; they build up and they destroy. While they enable markets to be reached, before inaccessible, they often change the local conditions so as to render local manufactures unprofitable. They revolutionize methods of doing business; and, by superseding all other public carriers, monopolize transportation. When private property is taken for an ordinary highway, the people have equal privileges in its use; but when it is taken for a railway, the control passes to a few capitalists, who regard the *convenience and wishes* of the public just so far as they coincide with their



own interest's. The character of the government under which one lives is scarcely more important than the character of the railway company of the district in which one resides, for it is the directors of this corporation who will legislate on many important matters affecting fortune and happiness. If precedents are to be found for railway corporations, they are to be looked for among monopolies like the East-India Company, rather than among ordinary organizations such as banks, colleges or manufacturing companies.

#### RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

While in Austria-Hungary the exact legal status of railway companies has not yet been determined, the power of the government to supervise and control them has always been reserved and asserted; but though narrowly watched and carefully restricted they are found to be aggressive, their influence in parliament and ministries is great and increasing, and no little apprehension exists as to how far, at some future time, these servants of the state may be able to control the state itself.

No general law for the construction of railways has ever been passed. The general principles governing the present railway policy of the empire may be stated as follows:

1st. Railways are chartered for the term of ninety years, and at the expiration of that period the roadway and rolling-stock, in proper condition for running, the station-houses, and all other property revert absolutely and freely to the state. To this rule there are the two exceptions before mentioned.

2d. The maximum rates for freight and passengers are fixed in the charters.

3d. All railways are so far public that the state selects a certain number of the directors as government directors, who maintain confidential relations with the government, and a government commissioner is present at all meetings and has power to veto any proposed act of the directors injurious to the interests of the state, though the directors may appeal from the commissioner to the minister of commerce.

4th. Where it is necessary the government grants subsidies. These subsidies are either a lump sum of money, freedom from taxation for a term of years, or a guarantee on the part of the government of a certain interest on the capital necessary to build and equip the road.

#### GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES.

The system of guaranteeing interest on the capital of a railway, as applied here, merits a detailed explanation. When, for strategic or commercial reasons, the government of Austria-Hungary wants a railway constructed a preliminary concession is granted, under which the railway is surveyed by a private company, and the cost of construction estimated. Upon this estimate of the capital necessary to construct and equip the road the government guarantees a certain fixed rate of interest. While the road is in process of construction and no dividends are earned the government advances the sum agreed upon to meet these dividends. After the road is completed and earns more than enough to pay the regular dividends from this surplus, the railway pays back to the government the amount it has advanced, with 4 per cent. interest. When the claims of the government have been thus liquidated the railway company is entitled to enjoy all the profits of the road according

to the rate for passengers and freight fixed upon at the time of granting the charter.

The advantage of this policy for investors is that the shares and bonds of railways furnish an absolute security, guaranteed by the state. It is true that in ninety years the charter will lapse and the property of the company revert to the government, but to the individual investor ninety years is equivalent to eternity; he is absolutely secure of the stipulated rate of interest from the commencement to the end of that term; he will receive a greater rate of interest for his money if the road earns more than the stipulated rate and liquidates the government claim, and abundance of capital is always ready to construct any railway the government decides ought to be built, and guarantees. It gives a perfectly legitimate and secure investment even for trust-funds; it takes the road out of the domain of speculation, and is in every respect more satisfactory to share and bond holders. In the entire history of Austro-Hungarian railways there has been but a single instance of default in the bond indebtedness of the companies, and in this case the government instantly took possession of the railway and paid its liabilities.

On the other hand the advantage to the nation is beyond calculation. It secures the ready construction of every railway which the government requires for military purposes, or which is necessary to develop the agricultural and commercial resources of the country. At the same time, in the history of a state ninety years are but a short period, and the provision that upon the termination of the charters these immense and valuable properties revert absolutely and freely to the state, not only precludes the possibility of building up giant, permanent, overshadowing monopolies to harass the people and vex the state, but also preserves the resources of the state itself and builds a firm foundation for credit and future solvency. When the legislature has taken such care for the future, taxation to pay off the principal of a state debt is unnecessary; a revenue sufficient for current expenses and to pay the interest on that debt is all that is required, since its reversionary interest in these great public works will be ample, in due time, to liquidate the principal. The ultimate interest of the whole people in these railways has also an important bearing on the question of railway tariffs satisfactory to the people. The producer does not have to deal with a pure monopoly. A rate of tariff sufficient to pay the guaranteed interest on railway capital from the commencement of the charter to its close is not less advantageous to the people themselves than to the railway company; and although the maximum of the tariff-rate is fixed in every charter, yet if it were found too small to secure the result aimed at, the state would doubtless in its own interest authorize a proper increase.

#### THE STATE GUARDS AGAINST FRAUD.

The boards of directors consist of from twelve to twenty members, of which two at least are selected as government directors. These government directors are shareholders, and are in all respects qualified as other members of the board; but, named as government directors, they maintain confidential relations with the government, and represent the interests of the government as well as the shareholders. They are usually pensioned officers of the government, or at least men whose reputation and character are established and known to the government. There is also a commissioner appointed by the minister of commerce, who has access to all books and papers, and authority to investigate every con-

tract, and to have full explanations concerning the management of the railway. He should be present at the meetings of the board of directors and sign all their acts; and whenever any proceedings are taken which in any way affect the rights of the government, he has the right to veto these acts, though the board may appeal from his decision to the minister of commerce. While the railway is being constructed it is frequently examined by proper government officers, that the work may be done in a substantial manner, and to prevent all frauds on the part of the company in the construction, and when it is completed a thorough examination and report by responsible officers is made to the government on its construction. It is the duty of the general government inspectors to examine everything connected with the railway, and to notify the managing directors of any neglect on the part of railway officials; and the law declares that the importance of railway management for the general welfare makes it necessary to give certain disciplinary power over the officers and servants of all private as well as government railways. The railway directors have power to punish their subordinate officials and servants for violations of orders, first, by reprimands; second, by fines, not exceeding a month's wages; third, by suspension from service until examination takes place; and finally, by discharge from service. The directors are obliged to put these sentences into execution according to the law, and no individual who has been dismissed on account of a legal sentence can take service on any railway in the empire without the consent of the minister of commerce; and a register is kept of those dismissed for carelessness, drunkenness, or similar offenses. Should a managing director of a railway, whether it is one guaranteed by the government or a private railway association, refuse to put into prompt execution these sentences, or should any of the directors or members of the association be themselves guilty of offenses against the law, whether of positive acts or of neglect and omission, the general inspection must report the facts at once to the minister of commerce, who has the same disciplinary power, and may inflict the same punishment for such offenses as it is lawful to inflict on other railway officials, viz, admonition, fines, suspension from office, and finally absolute discharge, in which case the railway would be managed by the government. If the guilty members or directors belong to a private railway association they must also be brought before the competent magistrate for legal punishment. All fines inflicted on railway officials are paid over to the pension-fund of the railway; or if there be no pension-fund they must then be paid over to the poor-fund of the town where the condemned live. All expenses for the general inspection are paid by government; but the railways are bound to furnish the officers first-class tickets when traveling under orders on railway affairs.

The manner in which the disciplinary power to protect the state and railway companies against fraud is exercised, has been recently illustrated by the arrest and imprisonment of one of the wealthiest and most prominent of the railway directors on a charge of having previously acquired an interest in the land afterward bought for stations, and of having some share or pecuniary interest with the contractors in supplying the road of which he was a managing director—offenses which in some countries would hardly lead to immediate arrest and close confinement, even if proved; and yet complaint is made here that the power exercised by these railway magnates, backed by the capital they represent, gives them too many privileges, too arbitrary control over the business of the localities in which their railway is situated, and too much influence in the state, and neither the people nor the government are entirely satisfied with *the system as it is*.

## ADVANTAGES OF THIS POLICY.

Among the benefits aimed at by the Austro-Hungarian railway policy as now in force, are:

1. It leaves the construction and management of railways in charge of private companies.

2. It secures railway communication wherever it is needed, either for strategic reasons or for the purpose of developing the country, without reference to the fact that the traffic may not be immediately remunerative.

3. It precludes the possibility of these companies conducting their business in a secret manner and defrauding the people or the government for the benefit of individual directors or rings.

4. The state, regarding the welfare of the people as involved in the railway management, causes frequent and careful inspection, and has full power and exercises the power to punish directors who have criminal interests in contracts made with the companies.

5. The state does not allow the companies to swindle the public by making contracts which they fail to execute. The method of obtaining money under false pretenses, practiced in some countries, such as allowing railway corporations to issue mortgage-bonds, the interest on which they fail to pay, is not permitted here. Unless the state protects him, an individual bondholder has practically no remedy when a company makes default in its interest. He cannot undertake the expense of foreclosing a mortgage which may necessitate the buying of a railway he does not want. Every attempt on the part of a bondholder to secure his rights jeopardizes his security by wasting it in litigation. The government alone is powerful enough to contend with these great corporations, and the government here does not permit them to defraud those who advance them money. It takes good care to exact security or caution-money that the company will fulfill its engagements before the charter is granted, and does not grant a charter to enable it to impose upon the public, for, as has been stated, in the only case of default in the interest on mortgage-bonds, the government at once took possession of the railway and assumed its liabilities.

6. The bonds being a safe security, it requires no unusual commissions to float them.

7. The construction and management of railways is a legitimate business, not a mere speculation or a branch business of some operator on the Bourse.

8. The maximum rate of freight is fixed in the charters, and those who must necessarily do business with the road have some basis by which they can calculate for the future the expense of carrying their products or manufactures to market.

9. The people, knowing that the companies cannot defraud them by improper issues of shares or bonds, are more easily satisfied with tariff-rates.

10. As all the rights and the property of the company ultimately revert to the state, there is no opportunity to build up a permanent monopoly, and the advantage to be in future derived by state and people must necessarily be great; and, whether the state resell the roads or give them to a company to be run at the lowest rates, it is certain that at the expiration of these charters the rates for transportation will be greatly reduced.

Having thus given a sketch of the general principles of railway legislation in this empire, and the methods in which these principles are car-

ried into practice, the following tables will indicate the progress made in this branch of internal improvement.

The construction of railways which had begun to be systematically pursued prior to 1848, was totally checked by the political troubles of that year, and did not again revive until just previous to the financial crisis of 1857. From 1858 the number of miles constructed yearly gradually decreased until 1864, after which time there was a steady and rapid increase in construction, and two-thirds of all the railways have been built in the last nine years.

*Number of Austrian miles\* of railways constructed.*

From 1837 to 1847, ten years, Austrian miles.....	122.92
From 1847 to 1856, nine years, Austrian miles.....	139.96
From 1856 to 1865, nine years, Austrian miles.....	447.76
From 1865 to 1874, nine years, Austrian miles.....	1,326.00
<b>Total number of Austrian miles.....</b>	<b>2,036.96</b>

*Table showing the number of new railways commenced, and the number of Austrian miles\* of railways completed during each year from 1837 to 1873.*

Year.	Number of new railways commenced.	Number of Austrian miles completed during the year.	Number of Austrian miles completed.	Year.	Number of new railways commenced.	Number of Austrian miles completed during the year.	Number of Austrian miles completed.
1837.....	1	1.73	1.73	1856.....	4	48.47	311.35
1838.....		2.32	4.05	1857.....	4	54.96	366.31
1839.....		14.76	18.81	1858.....	1	107.11	473.42
1840.....			18.81	1859.....		50.07	523.49
1841.....	1	27.32	46.13	1860.....		66.69	590.18
1842.....		3.62	49.75	1861.....	1	61.91	652.09
1843.....		12.48	62.23	1862.....		31.58	683.67
1844.....			62.23	1863.....		21.29	704.96
1845.....	1	33.48	95.71	1864.....		5.68	710.64
1846.....	1	27.21	122.92	1865.....	1	40.37	751.01
1847.....	1	27.65	150.57	1866.....	1	34.88	785.89
1848.....		4.83	155.40	1867.....	2	40.07	825.96
1849.....		23.74	179.14	1868.....	4	97.51	923.47
1850.....		19.91	199.05	1869.....	4	116.34	1,039.81
1851.....		17.64	216.69	1870.....	3	206.42	1,246.23
1852.....			216.69	1871.....	9	286.81	1,533.04
1853.....		10.61	227.50	1872.....	10	278.99	1,812.03
1854.....		13.37	240.87	1873.....	5	224.93	2,036.96
1855.....		22.01	262.88				

\* An Austrian mile equals 4.714 English miles.

*Table showing the share and mortgage indebtedness of the several railways at the end of the year 1872, with the subsidies granted the companies. (Completed and in progress.)*

Name of the road.	Total length.	Share.	Mortgage.	Total.	State guarantee in percentage of the capital.	Exemption from taxes for years.
Südbahn .....	556.50	150,000,000	804,815,800	954,815,800	For 1871, 96,000 florins gross receipts per mile.	10
Staatsbahn .....	217.48	110,000,000	230,727,200	330,727,200	Old lines, 5,200,000 florins, (silver,) net receipts per mile; new lines, 5.2 per cent. net receipts per mile; Arad Temes, 39,500 florins, (silver,) net receipts per mile.	10
Ungarische Westbahn .....	49.10	15,000,000	21,000,000	36,000,000	{ Austria, 5 per cent. net receipts per mile.	9
Kaschau-Oderberg Bahn .....	47.02	19,412,600	38,825,200	58,237,800	{ Hungary, 36,400 florins, (silver,) net receipts per mile.	10
Erbszog Albrecht Bahn .....	46.21	13,840,000	20,760,000	34,600,000	2,946,300 florins, (silver,) net receipts.	9
Galiz-Ungar. Bahn .....	35.00	12,500,000	19,000,000	31,500,000	1,280,000 florins, (silver,) net receipts.	9
Eperies-Tarnower Bahn .....	27.28	8,400,000	12,600,000	21,000,000	Austria, 5 per cent. net receipts per mile; Hungary, 40,000 florins, (silver,) per mile.	9
Nordwest Bahn .....	128.90	66,000,000	73,977,000	139,977,000	5 per cent., including mortgage.	{ Old lines 9 New lines 30
Kaiser Ferdinand Nordbahn .....	77.13	71,134,376	22,852,500	93,976,876	do .....	10
Mährisch-Schles. Nordbahn .....	18.67	21,000,000	21,000,000	42,000,000	5 per cent., including mortgage.	10
Kaiser Franz-Josefs Bahn .....	94.29	48,176,600	56,200,000	106,376,600	5 per cent., including mortgage.	9
Kaiserin Elisabeth Bahn .....	86.63	46,251,670	79,425,750	125,677,420	5 per cent., including mortgage.	9
Kronprinz Rudolf Bahn .....	82.36	54,277,000	54,277,000	108,554,000	Old lines, 5.2 per cent. per mile; new lines 50,000 florins per mile.	9
Carl Ludwig Bahn .....	78.46	39,480,000	34,200,000	73,680,000	3,697,300 florins, (silver,) net receipts.	9
Lemberg-Czernowitz-Jassy .....	76.45	22,500,000	44,100,000	66,600,000	5.2 per cent.	30
Budabeder Bahn .....	54.89	22,775,000	30,950,000	53,064,950	5.2 per cent.	15
Süd-Nord. Verbindungsbahn .....	36.51	15,750,000	17,583,700	33,333,700	5.2 per cent.	20
Böhmische Westbahn .....	26.46	12,000,000	15,000,000	27,000,000	5.2 per cent.	30
Mähr.-Schles. Centralbahn .....	25.00	9,000,000	13,000,000	22,000,000	5.2 per cent.	15
Böhmische Nordbahn .....	23.97	8,000,000	7,000,000	15,000,000	5.2 per cent.	20
Pilsen-Prieten Bahn .....	22.23	7,600,000	11,400,000	19,000,000	5.2 per cent.	20
Prag-Dux .....	18.34	8,100,000	12,150,000	20,250,000	5.2 per cent.	20
Turnau-Kralup-Prag .....	16.00	5,500,000	4,999,950	10,499,950	5.2 per cent.	20
Dux-Bodenbach .....	11.31	6,600,000	9,900,000	16,500,000	5.2 per cent.	20
Gratz-Köflach .....	11.97	5,400,000	7,730,000	13,130,000	5.2 per cent.	20
Vorarlberger Bahn .....	11.73	6,000,000	7,395,600	13,395,600	5.2 per cent.	20
Chyrow-Drohobycz-Stry .....	14.75	4,200,000	7,200,000	11,400,000	5.2 per cent.	20
Sternberg-Preuss-Grenze .....	12.97	4,200,000	8,400,000	12,600,000	5.2 per cent.	20
Aussig-Teplitz-Dux-Komot .....	8.67	3,507,000	3,400,000	6,907,000	5.2 per cent.	20
M. Ostbahn-Friedland .....	4.38	1,450,000	1,450,000	2,900,000	5.2 per cent.	20
W. Neustadt-Gran-Neus .....	4.50	1,400,000	1,600,000	3,000,000	5.2 per cent.	20
Blin-Aussig .....	4.23	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,500,000	5.2 per cent.	20
Landenberg-Glashach .....	5.57	2,250,000	2,250,000	4,500,000	5.2 per cent.	20
Brensee-Jellö Stög .....	3.00	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	5.2 per cent.	25
Brünn-Kositz .....	3.73	3,045,000	1,150,000	4,195,000	5.2 per cent.	25
Hohenstadt M. Seibitz, Zöpp .....	2.90	700,000	1,050,000	1,750,000	5.2 per cent.	20

	8.44	8.60	8.63	140.70	81.07	77.00	76.76	51.35	38.21	32.00	30.30	8.93	8.02	3.70	8.33	2,204.20	15
Badenische Kette, &c.																	15
Leoben-Verdonnersbahn																	15
Wiener Verdonnersbahn																	15
Ungarische Staatsbahnen																	15
Ungarische Ostbahn																	15
Ungarische Nordostbahn																	15
Thames Eisenbahn																	15
Alteud. Pflanz.																	15
Erste Sielenburger Bahn																	15
Budapest-Dombóvár-Zakany																	15
Ungarische Nordwestbahn																	15
Fünfkirchen-Barcs																	15
Fünfkirchen-Mohács																	15
Bauern-Nadass																	15
Pressburg-Tyrnauer Pferdebahn																	15
Total																	15

## FARES AND FREIGHT.

The maximum rate for passengers and freight fixed in the concessions differs for each railway. A complete table showing these rates would be too voluminous, but the maximum rates fixed for a railway chartered in 1870, will be a sample of the highest rates authorized. The second-class railway-carriages of this empire are considered as being equivalent to the first-class carriages of England, Belgium, and France; the fares here given are for ordinary passenger-trains—fares by express trains being 20 per cent. higher.

Table showing the maximum fares and rates for freight with passenger trains.

[One hundred kreutzers = one florin = about 46 cents.]

FOR ONE AUSTRIAN MILE = 4.714 ENGLISH MILES.

PERSONS.				CARRIAGES.				HORSES.			DOGS.	BAGGAGE.
First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	For one.	For two.	Three or more, for each.	For one.	For twenty pounds.
36 kreutzers.	27 kreutzers.	18 kreutzers.	9 kreutzers.	84 kreutzers.	1 florin, 5 kreutzers.	1 florin, 26 kreutzers.	1 florin, 47 kreutzers.	87½ kreutzers.	1 florin, 22½ kreutzers.	52½ kreutzers.	5¼ kreutzers.	1¼ kreutzers.

Table showing the maximum tariff for freight per zoll centner.

[One zoll centner = 110½ pounds avoirdupois; one hundred kreutzers = one florin = about 46 cents.]

FOR ONE AUSTRIAN MILE = 4.714 ENGLISH MILES.

First class.	Second class.	Third class.	IRON AND STONES.		COAL.			GRAIN.		WOOD.	
			Over 10 miles.	Over 20 miles.	Up to add in, including 10 miles.	From 10 to 20 miles.	Over 20 miles.	Over 10 and up to 20 miles.	Over 20 miles.	Over 10 and up to 20 miles.	Over 20 miles.
			1.25	1.25	0.90	0.80	0.70	1.90	1.90	1.70	1.70



In the foregoing table freight is divided into first, second, and third classes. Without attempting to enumerate all the articles embraced in each class, the following articles are named under their proper classes to indicate the method of classification.

First class: Anchors, chains, gas-pipes, sheet-iron, zinc, iron-safes, and all manufactures of iron, lead, copper, bronze, and metals generally; milk, butter, fruit, paper, tobacco, lard, tallow, grease, animals, alive and dead; hay, pressed; petroleum, cotton, in bales; cotton and linen goods, monuments, &c.

Second class: Drugs, medicines, perfumes, sponges, oysters, books, coffee, cigars, lemons, bronze goods, glass-ware, gutta-percha goods, gloves, leather and leather-goods, hair, furniture, in boxes; powder, matches, silk-goods, carpets, mirrors, without frames; pianos, steam-boilers, agricultural tools and machines, and baggage and personal effects.

Third class: Clocks, statues, musical and other instruments; mirrors, with frames; furniture, unpacked; trees and shrubs, in bundles, &c.

In the transportation of freight the facilities do not equal those afforded to passengers, nor do they answer the demands of business men, and an active discussion is going on as to the best means of securing a more prompt transmission, a reduction of the tariff, and a simplification of the methods of making the companies responsible for losses or damages to goods transported. Among the plans proposed, and one which has the support of some of the most prominent officers in the railroad department of the government, is one by which the railway company would have nothing to do with the freight except simply to make up the trains and draw them, charging for this service and for storage in their warehouses, or in the cars, should there be delay in unloading them. The whole business of receiving, loading, unloading, and delivering the freight would be left to forwarding agents. As every one would have equal opportunity to hire cars, the rate to be paid the railway company being fixed and the business open to every one, it is claimed that competition would keep the expenses down to the lowest rate, as any one could do the business for themselves. Under such a plan the railway company would only be charged with the administration of the road, and as the handling of the freight devolves on the owner or the forwarding agent, it would cause no more trouble to the company than a passenger causes who hires his seat in the railway, occupies it for the journey, and leaves it when he reaches his destination.

Other plans have been proposed to correct acknowledged abuses in the management of freight, but none of them have as yet been tried. The discussion of this question indicates a widespread opinion that, however satisfactory the railway charters may be to the corporators, they fail to secure the greatest possible convenience to the people for whose benefit railways are authorized. Corporations seldom fail to exact all that has been written in the bond, even though the exercise of a privilege is an abuse which would have been guarded against had it been foreseen. The transportation of wood to the city of Trieste is an illustration of the exercise of a chartered privilege offensive to the people. The concession authorizes, and the railway exacts, a certain rate for carrying wood from the mountains to Trieste; but the railway carries wood from the same point to Northern Italy, directly past the city of Trieste, at a rate so much lower, that it is found profitable not to unload the wood when it first reaches its destination, but to ship it to Italy, to be returned to Trieste by rail or in vessels across the Adriatic, after having been unnecessarily transported more than one hundred

miles. The people naturally regard this useless waste of time and labor as a grievance which the government ought to have guarded against. When these concessions were first granted the law-makers had no definite idea of the nature of the privileges asked for, nor of the magnitude the business would assume, but experience has shown the necessity of restricting the powers and retaining control over these corporations, and year by year the system becomes more perfect. That these restrictions do not prevent construction is shown by the fact that nearly as many miles of railway have been completed in this empire during the last four years as had been built in the previous thirty-three years.

The proper management of railways is a problem attracting attention in all civilized countries, and in reviewing the history of railway legislation and the system here developed, the important fact ought not to be overlooked that the statesmen of Austria-Hungary quickly discovered that these corporations should have a limited, not a perpetual charter; that although it may be impossible to anticipate and guard against every abuse, yet it is possible to limit its duration and to transmit to posterity the power to make such changes, and to guard the rights of the people and the state by such guarantees as experience may demonstrate to be necessary.

PHILIP SIDNEY POST.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Vienna to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Buttons .....	\$56,254 80	\$94,514 43	\$92,139 36	\$132,977 24	\$375,825 83
Cloth and woolen goods .....	92,037 07	10,617 29	71,314 64	40,626 01	220,595 01
Cigar-ribbons .....	9,567 93	7,237 80	9,027 14	10,113 14	35,946 01
Dress goods .....	14,179 70	34,199 22	27,740 11	23,343 54	99,462 57
Drugs and chemicals .....	6,788 54	2,294 61	4,308 60	9,692 13	23,083 88
Fancy goods .....	37,819 00	8,520 13	25,254 00	90,888 60	162,481 73
Gloves .....	27,575 48	34,160 55	18,494 75	30,274 38	110,505 16
Glycerine .....	765 47	2,001 46	5,967 63	2,548 76	11,283 32
Glass and china ware .....	2,783 86	2,050 67	1,377 08	2,714 66	8,926 27
Jewelry .....	253 27	940 66	614 68	4,481 99	6,330 60
Leather, skins, hides, and furs .....	33,339 48	26,767 59	27,945 31	16,312 26	104,354 64
Machinery .....	680 72	1,193 25	2,667 06	1,546 41	6,087 44
Musical instruments .....	17,130 37	13,178 25	24,020 60	19,505 19	73,834 41
Pipes and pipe-fixtures .....	17,660 18	11,693 46	34,269 92	28,171 66	91,795 22
Prunes .....	55,936 26	22,227 16	19,078 13	-----	97,241 55
Wine, beer, and liquor .....	3,610 67	2,314 77	2,842 04	1,640 50	10,407 98
Miscellaneous .....	13,034 71	6,075 27	7,348 42	33,188 97	59,647 37
Total in United States gold .....	395,407 51	280,026 57	374,409 47	448,025 44	1,497,869 99
Total for preceding year .....	519,527 38	391,851 13	423,894 11	486,026 02	1,831,298 64
Decrease .....	124,119 87	111,824 56	49,484 64	38,000 58	323,429 65

NOTE.—Average value of the paper florin during first and second quarters, 43 cents; third and fourth quarters, 44.90 cents.

## BELGIUM.

LIÈGE, November 26, 1874. (Received December 11.)

The commerce of Belgium has more than doubled within the last decade, as shown by the following figures:

*Commercial movement.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS COMBINED.

(Value expressed in millions and thousands of francs.)

Commerce.	1863.	1873.
General commerce:		
Embracing all imports and exports .....	2, 044, 400	4, 589, 700
Special commerce:		
Including only exports of Belgian origin and imports for consumption...	1, 143, 100	2, 581, 300

The following figures refer exclusively to special commerce, and represent values in millions and thousands of francs.

*Belgian commerce with the ten principal countries, 1873.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS COMBINED.

Countries.	Value.	Per cent. of total commerce.
France .....	715, 701	27. 7
England .....	505, 203	19. 6
The Zollverein .....	406, 682	15. 8
The Netherlands .....	310, 954	12. 1
The United States .....	152, 173	5. 9
Russia .....	85, 099	3. 3
Rio de la Plata .....	78, 740	3. 1
Uruguay .....	41, 488	1. 6
Spain .....	33, 279	1. 3
Sweden and Norway .....	32, 855	1. 3
Representing, of Belgium's total commerce .....		91. 7

*Principal imports into Belgium for the year 1873.*

Chief articles.	Value in millions and thousands of francs.	Per cent. of total.
Grain .....	221, 759	15. 6
Wool .....	120, 104	8. 4
Raw hides .....	92, 301	6. 5
Hemp and flax .....	64, 551	4. 5
Coffee .....	54, 214	3. 8
Rum and petroleum .....	49, 156	3. 5
Timber .....	47, 698	3. 3
Live stock .....	47, 516	3. 3
Ores and metals .....	45, 908	3. 2
Misc .....	44, 713	3. 1
Representing of total imports .....		55. 2

*Principal exports from Belgium for the year 1873.*

Chief articles.	Value in millions and thousands of francs.	Per cent. of total.
Coal .....	110, 184	.....
Flax and hemp .....	78, 150	.....
Woolen yarn .....	71, 573	.....
Grain .....	60, 927	.....
Iron .....	58, 657	.....
Raw hides .....	55, 566	.....
Machinery .....	49, 435	.....
Stone .....	41, 508	.....
Cotton and woolen goods .....	39, 585	.....
Sugar .....	37, 818	.....

*Belgian commerce with the United States.*

Chief articles.	Value in millions and thousands of francs.	Per cent. of total.
Ten chief imports, 1873:		
Resin and petroleum .....	31, 225	27.4
Grain .....	31, 969	23.5
Meat .....	22, 243	20.8
Grease .....	16, 341	12
Cotton .....	12, 244	9
Tobacco .....	3, 805	2.8
Raw hides .....	1, 371	1
Wool .....	1, 232	.9
Coffee .....	933	.7
Oil .....	513	.4
Representing of total imports from United States .....		98.5
Ten chief exports, 1873:		
Glass .....	6, 427	39.4
Linen goods .....	2, 619	16
Lead .....	1, 809	11.1
Wood .....	1, 092	6.7
Rags .....	864	5.2
Zinc .....	825	5
Paper .....	663	4
Arms .....	330	2
Sugar .....	254	1.5
Woolen goods .....	198	1.2
Representing of total exports to United States .....		92.1

The imports from the United States in 1872 were 81 millions; in 1873, 135.9 millions, showing an increase of 68 per cent.

The exports to the United States in 1872 were 14.4 millions; in 1873, 16.3 millions, showing an increase of 13 per cent.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

*Territory.*—The total area of Belgium is 2,945,516 hectares, equivalent to 11,500 square miles (nearly.)

*Population.*—The total population, according to the census of 1871, was 5,175,037. A comparison of these totals shows an average of 174 inhabitants to the kilometer square, or about 450 to the square mile.

There are 52 cities in the kingdom containing over 10,000 inhabitants each, classified as follows, viz: Four cities having over 100,000 inhabitants; ten cities having between 25,000 and 100,000 inhabitants; twelve cities having between 15,000 and 25,000 inhabitants; twenty-six cities having between 10,000 and 15,000 inhabitants. The four largest cities are:

Population.	Census of 1846.	Census of 1856.	Census of 1866.	Census of 1871.
Brussels .....	123, 874	152, 828	157, 905	175, 634
Antwerp .....	88, 487	102, 761	117, 269	133, 833
Ghent .....	102, 977	108, 925	115, 354	125, 070
Liege .....	75, 961	89, 411	99, 129	109, 686

Of the aggregate population 58 per cent., excluding children under seven years, are able to read and write, and 20 in the thousand are qualified to vote in the general elections for delegates to the legislative chambers. The average amount of direct land-tax is 3 francs 72 centimes, and the average amount of direct personal-tax is 2 francs 39 centimes per inhabitant.

**Education.**—Education receives the earnest and substantial encouragement of the state. The number of pupils in the primary schools at the last official enumeration was 217,168. The public donations to these schools for the year 1871 were as follows:

	Francs.
National appropriations .....	6, 183, 725. 72
Provincial appropriations .....	1, 467, 500. 00
Municipal appropriations .....	5, 383, 101. 47
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>13, 034, 327. 19</b>

There are four universities in the kingdom: One at Louvain, attended in 1872 by 901 students; one at Brussels, attended in 1872 by 583 students; one at Liege, attended in 1872 by 436 students; one at Ghent, attended in 1872 by 210 students. Total, 2,130. The two former are free; the two latter are supervised and in great measure supported by the state.

The course of study at the University of Louvain embraces philosophy, the sciences, law, medicine, and theology. The curriculum of the other three universities includes only the four first departments of study in the order of the above enumeration. The University of Liege is now in a flourishing condition. Its catalogue for the current year numbers about 780 students. The appropriations for the state universities at Liege and Ghent amount annually to about a million francs. In 1871, the exact sum allowed was 897,320 francs.

#### FINANCE.

	Francs.
In 1871 the total receipts of the Belgian government were .....	256, 643, 968
In 1871 the total disbursements by the Belgian government were .....	238, 191, 223
<b>Balance undisbursed</b> .....	<b>18, 452, 745</b>

The chief sources of national income were—

	Francs.
Personal and land tax .....	31, 677, 806
Import duties .....	20, 339, 578
Excise duties on salt, sugar, vinegar, spirituous and malt liquors .....	25, 219, 647
State railways, telegraph and postal service .....	64, 153, 615
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>141, 395, 646</b>

The chief expenditures for the same year were on account of—

	Francia.
Public debt .....	47,624,413
Public works .....	51,032,306
Public instruction .....	7,510,007
Department of war, including pay of 39,576 troops .....	44,005,577
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>150,176,343</b>

The financial statistics which I have before me indicate that since 1858 the amount of taxation has constantly increased. The amount of national expenditures, the amount of payments on the public debt, and the amount of the public debt itself have also constantly increased. In 1858 the public debt amounted to 614,864,447.29 francs; in 1871 the public debt amounted to 746,901,713.96 francs.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The aggregate amount of land under cultivation, excluding pastures, is 2,244,057 hectares, or about 76 per cent. of the total area of the kingdom. The following figures show the average value of land, and the mean annual rate paid as rental per hectare:

Year.	Value of land.	Rate of lease per annum.
	Francia.	Francia.
1846 .....	2,421	68
1856 .....	3,171	82
1866 .....	3,946	103

By this table it is seen that the assessed value of real estate has increased 63 per cent. in a period of twenty years; and that the annual profit accruing from the rent of land is about 2.6 per cent. of the value of such land.

*Table showing the movement in the live-stock market for the years 1860 and 1872.*

	Horses.		Cows.		Beeves.		Calves.		Sheep.	
	1860.	1872.	1860.	1872.	1860.	1872.	1860.	1872.	1860.	1872.
Number of sales ..	23,271	32,199	150,026	141,243	34,519	50,469	50,680	61,865	43,706	58,742
Average price per head in francs...	499	577	250	364	297	425	52	62	30	42

*Statement showing the mean yield per hectare of the principal agricultural products, with their average market values in 1860 and 1872.*

Articles.	Mean yield per hectare.		Average market price per 100 kilograms.	
	1860.	1872.	1860.	1872.
Wheat .....	20.89	22.94	31.15	33.35
Buckwheat .....	18.62	18.48	22.93	21.25
Rye .....	21.87	23.48	21.36	20.26
Oats .....	32.91	35.62	20.57	15.97
Barley .....	29.42	32.23	23.52	19.01
Pease .....	13.50	19.60	26.47	21.43
Flax .....	.5	.57	34.48	37.67
Sugar-beets .....	26.30	34.29	.....	.....
Potatoes .....	9.49	15	8.39	7.99

Showing that within the last twelve years the producing power of the soil has slightly increased, and that the market-price of farm products has remained nearly stationary.

## MINES AND METALS.

## COAL MINES.

	1860.	1865.	1870.	1871.
Number of mines .....	290	288	285	284
Number of workmen .....	78, 232	82, 368	91, 993	94, 286
Annual production .....	9, 610, 895 tons.	11, 840, 603	13, 697, 110	13, 733, 176
Value of products .....	107, 128, 282 francs.	123, 896, 178	148, 634, 823	153, 803, 341

*Statement showing the operations of factories working in the base metals.*

	1860.	1865.	1871.
<b>IRON.</b>			
Number of rolling-mills .....	87	81	58
Production .....	200, 506 tons.	327, 676	467, 216
Value .....	37, 859, 585 francs.	60, 005, 336	84, 244, 683
<b>ZINC.</b>			
Number of works .....	23	20	20
Production .....	45, 457 tons.	65, 000	65, 390
Value .....	24, 554, 673 francs.	30, 845, 931	29, 135, 015
<b>COPPER.</b>			
Number of works .....	11	5	5
Production .....	1, 004 tons.	1, 824	2, 562
Value .....	2, 694, 380 francs.	4, 728, 000	5, 468, 000
<b>LEAD.</b>			
Number of works .....	10	9	9
Production .....	4, 153 tons.	9, 849	9, 282
Value .....	1, 801, 987 francs.	4, 686, 059	4, 058, 260
<b>STEEL.</b>			
Number of works .....	4	4	2
Production .....	3, 172 tons.	3, 061	8, 900
Value .....	849, 000 francs.	1, 216, 850	3, 170, 000
<b>GLASS.</b>			
Number of works .....	45	65	68
Value .....	18, 512, 000 francs.	19, 279, 900	31, 879, 800

## PUBLIC WORKS.

In 1872 the total length of railroads operated by the state was, of double track, 582 kilometers; of single track, 30 kilometers.

	France.
In 1871 the aggregate receipts from state railways were .....	57, 172, 844
In 1871 the aggregate expenditures upon state railways were .....	34, 353, 815
Yielding a net profit of .....	22, 819, 029
In 1871 the aggregate receipts from postal service were .....	5, 123, 506
In 1871 the aggregate expenditures of postal service were .....	4, 758, 286
Yielding a net profit of .....	365, 220
In 1871 the aggregate receipts from telegraph-service were .....	1, 862, 265
In 1871 the aggregate expenditures of telegraph-service were .....	1, 629, 969
Yielding a net profit of .....	232, 296

*Statement showing the movement of the telegraph and postal services.*

Transmitted.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1872.
<b>POSTAL SERVICE.</b>				
Letters .....	23,960,846	33,700,524	45,082,531	53,191,476
Newspapers .....	26,358,020	27,925,884	46,871,539	51,243,101
Other printed matter .....	6,662,452	12,694,084	18,033,253	22,018,724
<b>TELEGRAPH.</b>				
Domestic dispatches .....	80,216	332,721	1,343,118	1,589,344
International .....	95,199	252,133	507,446	660,523

RICHMOND PEARSON.

## ANTWERP.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received November 4.)

I have the honor to submit the accompanying tabulated reports of the imports, exports, and navigation at this port for the year 1873.

### IMPORTATIONS.

The total estimated value of all imports, as shown in detail in the table of imports, amounted to 1,092,345,887.77 francs, or \$210,822,755.76; being an increase of over 26 per cent. when compared with 1872; and even an increase of nearly 20 per cent. over the exceptional year of 1871, which, through the effect of the Franco-German war, greatly surpassed in magnitude the importations of any preceding year of recent date, so that in all probability the above figures represent the greatest amount of merchandise that ever entered this port in any single year. To show the magnitude, the relative importance of the chief articles of importation, and the changes that have taken place during the last three years, I insert the two following tables, which present these elements in a condensed form, viz :

*Statement showing the value of the chief articles of importation at the port of Antwerp for the years 1873, 1872, and 1871.*

No.	Articles.	1873.	1872.	1871.
		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
1	Wool .....	251,577,351	197,771,173	165,314,813
2	Gold and silver .....	118,313,565	74,685,373	21,383,800
3	Hides, untanned .....	83,960,045	57,102,490	33,888,434
4	Wheat .....	81,500,714	55,629,800	118,000,730
5	Coffee .....	49,943,882	34,945,018	81,166,383
6	Cotton .....	48,426,394	57,479,891	35,292,078
7	Petroleum, refined .....	44,161,975	27,302,098	25,941,691
8	Meat .....	41,385,577	32,553,055	6,756,211
9	Grease .....	32,532,805	33,746,202	22,505,409
10	Guano and compost .....	22,421,732	17,524,939	10,505,350
11	Metals and minerals, not specified .....	20,885,704	19,363,896	7,160,289
12	Grain, oleaginous .....	20,150,062	24,753,243	20,593,003
13	Flax and hemp .....	19,711,799	19,911,798	10,700,201
14	Wood, construction .....	19,448,880	14,803,596	21,626,111
15	Barley .....	18,813,884	6,124,259	12,157,080
16	Rice .....	13,222,875	12,546,062	13,501,391
17	Oil, of grains .....	12,580,048	12,026,160	10,141,498
18	Tobacco, leaf .....	12,018,194	10,759,869	23,696,450
19	Rye .....	11,746,512	6,369,223	22,713,180
20	Sugar .....	11,650,806	11,442,303	24,437,743
21	Resin and bitumen .....	11,196,593	13,420,349	13,639,063
22	Copper and nickel, unwrought .....	11,184,540	1,440,692	12,716,017
23	Iron, cast and scrap .....	10,313,643	6,797,533	11,059,201



*Statement showing the quantities of the chief articles of importation at the port of Antwerp for the years 1873, 1872, and 1871.*

No.	Articles.	1873.	1872.	1871.
		<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
1	Wheat.....	246,971,862	154,693,890	337,144,945
2	Coal.....	157,638,022	30,628,385	30,873,528
3	Metals and minerals not specified.....	149,183,603	138,313,549	94,783,434
4	Iron, cast and scrap.....	98,225,177	84,969,163	55,296,800
5	Barley and malt.....	94,169,420	24,497,036	82,190,269
6	Guano and compost.....	89,686,931	70,094,817	35,017,834
7	Wool.....	83,859,117	73,618,979	77,523,470
8	Petroleum, refined.....	83,362,217	54,604,197	54,044,983
9	Rye.....	58,732,563	24,497,036	113,565,901
10	Grain, oleaginous.....	50,375,155	58,936,294	68,644,736
11	Rice.....	48,973,612	24,127,043	29,350,851
12	Corn and oats.....	38,438,392	7,708,429	111,383,858
13	Hides, untanned.....	38,163,657	28,551,245	27,592,714
14	Salt.....	36,485,241	32,097,894	47,838,848
15	Resin and bitumen.....	33,929,070	44,734,498	34,097,659
16	Grease.....	29,575,278	30,678,366	22,505,409
17	Meat.....	27,590,385	21,702,037	6,750,211
18	Coffee.....	23,782,801	20,555,893	27,055,461
19	Iron, wrought.....	20,492,848	7,778,648	2,647,100
20	Cotton, raw.....	18,990,743	22,541,138	21,175,247
21	Soda.....	18,459,896	12,836,849	11,020,792
22	Iron, mineral.....	15,395,365	9,794,785	1,012,655
23	Sugar.....	14,936,932	16,393,053	19,550,195
24	Flax and hemp.....	14,283,913	15,199,846	12,840,242
25	Flour and biscuits.....	12,751,300	3,896,898	15,098,381
26	Oil, of grains.....	12,580,048	10,932,873	10,141,498
27	Steel, unwrought.....	11,810,036	6,887,360	1,235,691

From the above tables it may be observed that the increase of 1873 over 1872 is marked in almost every article. In the first five, (table of values,) the gain is enormous, not less than 165,000,000 francs. Cotton is about the only important exception; this fell off from 57,000,000 to 43,000,000 francs. The extraordinary year of 1871 surpassed 1873 principally in the importations of grain. Wheat and rye for those years show a falling off from 140,000,000 to 91,000,000 francs. Tobacco and sugar also show great contrasts. The wool trade, however, is eclipsing every other importation at this port; for the year 1873, it amounted to over 251,000,000 francs.

#### IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.

The total value of all imports direct from the United States to this port, as shown in statement annexed to this report, amounted, for 1873, to 150,050,172.17 francs; showing the unparalleled increase over 1872 of over 66,000,000 francs, or a gain of nearly 90 per cent. This is certainly a record of which we may be justly proud. The 150,000,000 of imports for 1873 amounted to nearly 14 per cent. of the total imports during the year. If we reflect, also, that during a portion of 1873 our country was almost paralyzed by our recent money crisis, we may get a better comprehension of the magnitude of the trade that promises to grow up between Antwerp and the United States under more favorable auspices. This direct trade owes its increase principally to the establishment of the direct lines of steamships that run regularly between New York, Philadelphia, and this port.

To give a better idea of the magnitude and nature of the commercial trade between this port and the United States, I herewith present the following table:

*Table showing the principal articles of importation from the United States to Antwerp for the years 1873 and 1872.*

No.	Articles.	1873.	1872.
		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
1	Petroleum.....	45,674,640	29,124,401
2	Grain and flour.....	30,045,837	1,830,384
3	Meat.....	27,541,543	17,228,962
4	Grease.....	17,974,845	14,688,458
5	Cotton, raw.....	13,870,396	11,016,427
6	Tobacco.....	4,741,639	2,296,458
7	Resin.....	2,863,319	1,317,428
8	Wool.....	1,839,172	121,675
9	Coffee.....	1,454,611	3,724,431
10	Hides.....	1,371,048	328,100

The above ten articles of importation amounted to over 97 per cent. of the total imports from the United States, and their increase or decrease will always determine the condition of the commercial trade between these two countries. The five leading articles, petroleum, grain, meat, grease, and cotton, are certainly remarkable in the magnitude, not only of their value, but also of their increase; coffee alone shows a decrease.

In order to represent more clearly the condition of these imports I will notice each one in its order of importance.

#### PETROLEUM.

The enormous importation of petroleum to this port during 1873 brought disaster to many of our commercial houses, which held at any time a large quantity in stock. In 1872 the imports were over 451,000 barrels, but in 1873 they reached the extraordinary figure of over 735,000 barrels. Under the influence of such immense quantities the prices, which opened firm in January at 53 francs, fell gradually, with but little recuperation, throughout the year, until at the close of December it actually reached the low price of 30 francs per 100 kilograms.

This result was brought about principally through the failure of the combination made between the producers and refiners in the United States, who, during the fall of 1872, entered into an agreement not to sell below a certain figure, viz, 27 cents per gallon.

As the wells were producing enormously, and exporters refused to buy at these figures, the combination was finally forced to give way. By the middle of January, petroleum was sold in Philadelphia at 20 cents per gallon. From that period importations increased and the prices decreased. Even when the European markets were full, American firms bought up the petroleum, chartered vessels at high freights, and shipped great quantities to all the continental ports for their own account and risk. And when the financial crash came in the United States, there seemed to be an additional incentive for exporting petroleum to the continent, doubtless to balance accounts, made difficult to balance otherwise, by the scarcity of money. During the last five weeks of 1873 over 215,000 barrels of refined petroleum entered this port from the United States.

The present year of 1874 shows a still greater fall in prices; throughout the month of September refined petroleum has been selling at from 25 to 26 francs per 100 kilograms—the lowest quotation on record in this port.

The following table gives the importations of petroleum at Antwerp for last three years:

Whence.	1873.	1872.	1871.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Philadelphia.....	528, 079	287, 793	400, 316
New York.....	205, 331	162, 044	121, 307
All others.....	2, 105	1, 731	3, 762
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>735, 508</b>	<b>451, 568</b>	<b>525, 385</b>

The above amount for 1873 includes 28,302 barrels crude petroleum and 29,273 barrels naphtha, both of which articles, but more particularly the crude petroleum, are falling off rapidly in importation. The price of naphtha varied from 58 to 32 francs per 100 kilograms during the year 1873.

The accommodations for petroleum vessels at this port are very inferior. Only four vessels can unload at the same time, and only 500 barrels can be discharged per day. This causes great detention and unnecessary expense. The projected developments of the port provide large and separate discharging petroleum docks.

#### GRAIN AND FLOUR.

As may be seen from the tables, most of the importations of grain consisted of wheat; not less than 247,000 tons of this article entering into the imports for 1873. Of this, 80,000 tons came from the United States; being nearly one-third of the total importation of wheat to this port. The gain over 1872 for the United States is certainly without precedent—from 3,500 to 80,000 tons!

The Belgian harvest was light. Russia, which usually furnished 50 per cent. of our grain imports, fell down to second grade in consequence of short crops, importing only 50,000 tons. But besides the prodigious quantities coming from California, Australia and Chili sent, respectively, 9,000 and 7,000 tons, nearly all gain. The Chili wheat is held in great esteem in the Antwerp market, and brings, usually, the highest prices. California white wheat is, perhaps, still better; also the red wheat from Denmark.

Notwithstanding these large importations, the prices throughout the year were constantly upward, with scarcely any exception; good red wheat selling in January at 32 francs, in September at 34 francs, and in December at 39 and 40 francs per 100 kilograms. During the present year the fall has been marked—as much as 10 francs per 100 kilograms.

The following table will show the prices of the various qualities of wheat upon the market at the dates mentioned, quoted in francs per 100 kilograms:

Qualities.	January, 1874.	September, 1874.
Red wheat from Denmark.....	36½ to 37½	28½ to 29
Red wheat from Königsberg.....	36 to 36½	27
White wheat from America.....	36½ to 37½	28½ to 29½
Spring wheat from America.....	35 to 36	25½ to 26½
Red wheat from Poland.....	35½ to 35½	23½ to 24½
White wheat from South America.....	36½ to 37	26 to 26½
White wheat from California.....	38½ to 39	29 to 29½
White wheat from Chili.....	38½ to 39	27½ to 28

During 1873 the United States also increased her importation of rye and flour; importing over 6,000 tons of rye, and 3,000 tons of flour.

## MEAT.

The importations of meat for 1873 amounted to over 27,000 tons; of which over 18,000 tons came from the United States, being over 66 per cent. of the total amount. The entire gain over last year from the United States was over 80 per cent.; 32,494 boxes came from Boston; 18,115 from New York; and 11,052 from Philadelphia. The prices varied considerably during the year. Prime "short middles" could be bought in the middle of January as low as 84 francs per 100 kilograms. But the tendency was strongly upward until October and November, when they brought as high as 112 francs. In December it fell again to 105 francs. "Long middles" are usually quoted about 2 francs less per 100 kilograms. Dry salt "shoulders" ranged from 67 to 85; "hams," from 110 to 140; "backs," from 92 to 110; and "bellies," from 92 to 110 francs per 100 kilograms. The above prices place the American meats upon the market beyond all competition from continental supplies; and there is no reason why this branch of our trade may not be indefinitely developed beyond all precedent hitherto attained. The present prices, in spite of the increased importations, promise better still for 1874. During the present month "short middles" are quoted at 144 francs per 100 kilograms, with great demand.

## GREASE.

This heading includes, particularly, tallow and lard, also other greases. The importations of lard amounted to 107,000 tierces; a gain of 19,000 over 1872, but a gain of 66,000 tierces over 1871. Of the quantity for 1873, 85,507 came from New York, 15,796 from Boston, 4,041 from Philadelphia, and 50 from Baltimore. Only 1,814 tierces arrived from all other ports, doubtless in transit from the United States. The prices for all the best brands have been very firm throughout the whole year, varying between  $24\frac{1}{2}$  to  $27\frac{1}{2}$  Dutch florins per 50 kilograms. For the present year of 1874 the prices have gone up rapidly. Wilcox brand now sells for 39 florins per 50 kilograms, and other marks at  $38\frac{1}{2}$  florins. The American tallows have fallen off during 1873, only 2,245 casks being imported against 4,546 casks in 1872. The Australian tallows have also fallen off from 6,817 to 355 barrels. Tallows from the river Plata have nearly held their own, amounting to 10,722 pipes beef-tallow and 17,009 pipes mutton-tallow for 1872. This decrease was brought about by the great home supply of tallows in Germany. The prices fell from 25 to 21 florins per 50 kilograms. At the present moment they are but little better.

## COTTON.

The cotton import shows a decrease of 16 per cent., but the quantity from the United States shows an increase of 20 per cent. 23,000 bales came from the United States, 91,000 from all other countries, making a total of 114,000 bales. Of this quantity 85,000 were entered in transit.

The prices declined rapidly during the year from 123 to 106 francs for "middling Louisiana."

The following table gives the importation of cotton to this port during the last three years:

Whence.	1873.	1872.	1871.
New Orleans ..... bales	17, 736	22, 141	26, 822
New York ..... do.	1, 249	705	3, 437
Boston ..... do.			45
Galveston ..... do.	1, 435		
Philadelphia ..... do.	1, 229		
Charleston ..... do.	1, 405	2, 000	
Baltimore ..... do.			737
Savannah ..... do.		2, 460	3, 707
Calcutta ..... do.		17, 000	
Calao ..... do.			550
Bombay ..... do.		3, 553	19, 252
Brazil ..... do.	12, 666	14, 585	9, 346
Salonica ..... do.		1, 314	
England ..... do.	75, 364	75, 790	44, 661
France ..... do.	2, 659	3, 533	1, 566
All others ..... do.	8	1, 081	200
Total .....	113, 731	144, 162	110, 383

## TOBACCO.

Although the general importations of tobacco show no notable gains for 1873, the amount which came direct from the United States was more than double that of the preceding year, consisting of over 3,000,000 kilograms leaf, 640 kilograms cigars, and 33,250 kilograms "other manufactures." This last and cigars were almost all gain. Nearly 40 per cent. of the imported tobacco for 1873 came direct from the United States.

The Kentucky tobacco has the best reputation on the Antwerp market of all tobaccos coming from the United States. But a comparatively small quantity of Virginia was imported, there being but a slight demand for it. Less, also, for Mason County and Maryland, viz: 6,036 hogsheads Kentucky; 1,411 hogsheads Virginia; 117 Mason County; 248 Maryland.

## RESIN.

While the importations of French resin have fallen off during the year from 23,000 to 22,000 barrels, the importations of American resin more than doubled. Our imports were as follows: 26,191 barrels from New York, 22,214 barrels from Wilmington, 2,300 barrels from Philadelphia, 415 barrels from New Orleans, 1,033 from France, in transit, making a total of 52,158 barrels for 1873, in place of 22,184 barrels for 1872. The price of French resin fell, for best quality, (Colophane,) from 7 to 5½ florins per 50 kilograms during the year; best quality American fell from 7½ to 5½ florins, the result of the large quantities thrown upon the market.

## WOOL.

The magnitude of the wool trade at this port may be comprehended when it is stated that during the year 1873 nearly 84,000,000 kilograms were imported, valued at over \$50,000,000. This is 23 per cent. of the total imports at Antwerp. Plata wool was imported direct to the amount of 50,000,000 kilograms. About 20,000,000 kilograms came through England, from the various South American ports, Cape of Good Hope, and the Mediterranean. The United States imported about 1,400 bales. This is a small amount when compared with the grand total, but enough to make wool an article of import, being the eighth in importance to this port.

## COFFEE.

During the year 1873 the article of coffee upon this market experienced strange and unhealthful inflation of prices, but the spring of 1874 brought

disaster to many of the strong commercial houses of Antwerp engaged in the trade. In the beginning of 1873 coffee was quoted at 1.01 to 1.02 francs per half kilogram, Rio; in December it had risen to 1.40 francs, or a rise of nearly 40 per cent. The cause was generally known. It was not scarcity nor a failure of the crop, but a tremendous "corner" being made by the great houses of Hamburg, Amsterdam, Antwerp, &c., to monopolize the trade and control the market. The movement was successful until February, 1874, when green Rio had reached the price of 72½ florins per 50 kilograms. But the crash came. By the first week of March green Rio sold at 63½; in April, 53½; in May, 48½; a fall in three months of nearly 47 per cent.

The total imports amounted to 338,000 bales, a gain of 60,000. But the United States fell off from 66,000 to 10,000 bales.

The following table gives the monthly prices of coffee on the Antwerp market during 1873, being quoted in Dutch cents per half kilogram, (100 Dutch cents equal, generally, to about 2.12 francs :)

Months.	Rio.		Hayti.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
January .....	51½	45½	54½	44½
February .....	53½	45½	55½	44½
March .....	52½	44½	52½	47½
April .....	53	43½	53½	49½
May .....	54	45½	55½	44½
June .....	53	46½	53½	46
July .....	52	46½	53½	45½
August .....	55½	47½	55½	45½
September .....	56½	44½	57½	45½
October .....	59½	45	60½	45½
November .....	61	46½	64½	47½
December .....	65½	47½	65½	49½

The following table gives the importation of coffee to Antwerp during the last three years :

Whence.	1873.	1872.	1871.
Rio Janeiro .....	63,855	45,505	103,316
Santos .....	31,173	11,546	34,155
Hayti .....	56,359	107,070	89,979
United States .....	10,198	66,519	31,407
England .....	101,397	62,133	52,337
France .....	19,685	8,179	10,163
Hamburg .....	13,326	2,375	2,371
Holland .....	96,730	19,636	52,458
All others .....	5,340	5,277	7,332
Total .....	387,993	328,240	389,418

#### HIDES.

The importations of hides and skins show large gains also for 1873—from 28,000,000 to 38,000,000 kilograms; those from the United States a gain from 164,000 to 623,000 kilograms. These last consisted largely of sheep-skins.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the principal articles of importation from the United States, with the single exception of coffee, have received a remarkable development during 1873. Like increase is seen in almost every article of importation; woods, dye-woods, oils, sugar, cocoa, honey, chemicals, minerals, &c., nearly doubling the aggregate value of 1872. This result has been brought about chiefly by the establishment of direct steam-communication between this port and the United States.

## EXPORTS.

The total estimated value of all exports from Antwerp for 1873, as shown in statement accompanying this report, amounted to 302,186,693.78 francs, or \$58,322,031.90, being an increase of 18 per cent. over 1872, and a gain of 37 per cent. over 1871.

The following table gives the chief articles of exports, and their values at this port, for the last two years :

No.	Articles.	1873.	1872.
		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
1	Woolen yarn .....	59,668,192	29,755,182
2	Window-glass .....	27,265,933	5,040,814
3	Flax and hemp .....	20,337,402	18,554,132
4	Iron, wrought .....	17,911,829	16,836,237
5	Paper .....	15,203,298	17,676,167
6	Grain .....	14,630,197	18,758,388
7	Woolen tissue .....	13,268,130	14,217,336
8	Candles .....	13,156,530	14,794,210
9	Grease .....	10,046,645	8,652,416
10	Machinery .....	9,389,592	4,231,293
11	Cattle .....	9,066,032	2,047,980
12	Meat .....	8,753,640	1,423,803
13	Zinc, unwrought .....	6,967,958	7,343,964
14	Cotton tissue .....	6,510,261	8,361,217
15	Linen tissue .....	6,421,206	6,453,636
16	Arms .....	6,279,434	5,995,263
17	Potatoes .....	5,890,647	4,005,275
18	Iron, manufactured .....	5,242,765	7,521,336

The most important, and relatively largest increase in the above articles is seen in window-glass. This is Belgium's leading manufacture, of which she holds the monopoly. Fifty-nine thousand tons of glass were shipped at this port during the year, going to every leading nation of the world; 22,000 tons to England, 16,000 to the United States, 3,000 to the Hanse-towns, 3,000 to Turkey, 3,000 to Canada, 1,000 to Denmark, and 1,000 to Holland.

Next in importance comes iron. In this there has been a slight falling off. Seventy-eight thousand tons of wrought iron, 10,000 tons of manufactured, and 7,500 tons machinery were exported in 1873. This last shows a gain of 100 per cent. The export of wrought iron to the United States has increased considerably, from 165 to 487 tons.

The exportation of paper shows a decrease of 3,500 tons; also a decrease of the quantity to the United States from 829 tons to 552 tons. Over 60 per cent. of the entire export goes to England. These three articles, glass, iron, and paper, embrace the most of the productions of this country for exportation, and reached the aggregate value of 70,000,000 francs during the year 1873.

## EXPORTS FROM ANTWERP TO THE UNITED STATES.

The total amount of exports from this port to the United States for 1873 was (as shown by accompanying table) 13,633,441.48 francs; being an increase of 72 per cent. over 1872. Yet, notwithstanding this large gain, the exports from this port to the United States amounted to only about 8 per cent. of the imports from the United States to this port.

These exports consisted as follows: glass, 60½ per cent.; lead, 12 per cent.; rags, 6½ per cent.; paper, 5½ per cent.; zinc, 5 per cent.; fire arms, 2½ per cent.; iron, 1½ per cent.; tissue, 1½ per cent.; wood, 1 per cent.; ob-

jects of art, 1 per cent.; and miscellaneous, 3 per cent. The extraordinary large percentage of glass is worthy of note, being over 60 per cent. of the total exports to the United States.

#### INVOICES LEGALIZED AT THE CONSULATE.

During the year 1873, I have legalized at this consulate 384 invoices, aggregating 4,729,246.86 francs.

These invoices consisted of: Spiegeleisen, 25 per cent.; empty petroleum barrels, 24 per cent.; coffee, 13½ per cent.; sugar, 6½ per cent.; paper, 4 per cent.; hair, 4 per cent.; oil paintings and frames, 3 per cent.; kid gloves, 2 per cent.; rags, 2 per cent.; empty grain-bags, 1½ per cent.; china clay, 1½ per cent.; window-glass, 1½ per cent.; extract of meat, 1½ per cent.; willows, 1 per cent.; hops, 1 per cent.; shoddy, 1 per cent.; books, 1 per cent.; and miscellaneous, 6 per cent.

The above articles show a striking contrast with the articles invoiced in 1872, viz: Wool, 32 per cent.; iron, 14 per cent.; paper, 11 per cent.; sugar, 7 per cent.; empty barrels, 6 per cent.; glass, 5 per cent.; gloves, 4 per cent.; sheep-skins, 3 per cent.; oil paintings, 2½ per cent.; hair, 2 per cent.; extract of meat, 1½ per cent.; glycerine, 1 per cent.; empty bags, 1 per cent.; miscellaneous, 10 per cent.

The aggregate for total invoices of 1873 shows a decrease of 12 per cent. when compared with 1872.

#### NAVIGATION.

The navigation at this port for the vessels of the United States of America gives a total of 56 entries, having an aggregate tonnage of 59,680 tons; 43 of these vessels came from the United States and 13 from foreign ports. During the year 51 American vessels cleared from the port, with an aggregate tonnage of 53,662 tons; 19 of these vessels cleared for the United States, and 32 for foreign ports. Only 13 cleared with cargoes, or partial cargoes, the remaining 38 in ballast. The gain for 1873 over 1872 of American vessels was 12 arrivals and 9 departures.

The following table gives the entries of vessels of all nationalities for 1873 and 1872:

Flag.	1873.				1872.			
	Sail.	Steam.	Total.	Total tonnage.	Sail.	Steam.	Total.	Total tonnage.
American, United States .....	56	.....	56	59,680	44	.....	44	45,529
Argentine .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	916
Austro-Hungarian .....	55	.....	57	25,166	41	.....	41	17,673
Belgian .....	24	137	161	113,975	23	123	146	82,644
Danish .....	181	33	214	45,584	156	26	182	36,591
Dutch .....	48	392	440	15,444	62	416	478	19,937
English .....	640	1,679	2,319	1,234,701	591	1,347	1,938	1,007,165
French .....	345	93	438	91,030	263	93	356	72,397
German .....	250	112	362	132,273	253	86	339	116,375
Greek .....	6	.....	6	2,027	1	.....	1	263
Hawaiian .....	1	.....	1	462	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian .....	121	3	124	57,975	97	2	99	43,318
Norwegian .....	338	23	361	139,046	300	11	311	101,686
Portuguese .....	3	2	5	1,320	2	.....	2	342
Russian .....	43	7	50	23,798	49	8	57	28,056
Spanish .....	34	61	95	42,517	41	50	91	34,166
Swedish .....	39	71	110	50,503	49	57	106	47,964
Total .....	2,184	2,615	4,799	2,035,501	1,974	2,219	4,193	1,657,079



The foregoing table shows great gains in both steamers and sail-vessels, the former a gain of 18 per cent. under the English, German, and Belgian flags; the latter a gain of 11 per cent., principally confined to the French, Norwegian, and Danish; the United States gained over 27 per cent. The entry-tonnage shows greater general increase. The total for 1873, 2,035,501 tons, is the largest that ever entered the port of Antwerp, being a gain of 23 per cent. over 1872, and even a gain of nearly 12 per cent. over the extraordinary year of 1871.

The following table gives the countries from which the arrivals were reported for 1873 and 1872:

Whence.	1873.			1872.		
	Sail.	Steam.	Total.	Sail.	Steam.	Total.
Africa .....	46	17	63	24	3	27
America .....	272	34	306	162	1	163
Brazil .....	20	4	24	12	2	14
Cuba .....	22	.....	22	30	.....	30
England .....	323	1,493	1,815	339	1,259	1,591
France .....	71	104	175	47	125	172
Holland .....	8	397	405	10	390	400
India, East .....	40	6	46	25	5	30
Mediterranean .....	68	11	79	54	7	61
Mexico .....	9	.....	9	12	.....	12
Pacific Ocean .....	83	2	85	53	.....	53
North .....	615	277	692	641	219	860
Rio de la Plata .....	149	80	269	190	47	237
San Domingo .....	26	.....	26	41	.....	41
Spain .....	329	84	413	274	50	324
Turkey and Black Sea .....	26	89	115	34	81	115
Upper Scheldt .....	32	16	48	30	28	58
Re-entered .....	0	1	7	3	1	4
Launched .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>2,615</b>	<b>4,799</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>4,193</b>

From the above table we find that steam-navigation has made great gains during the year for the long courses, viz: from the United States, from 1 to 34; from Africa, 3 to 17; from Plata, 47 to 80; and from the Mediterranean, 7 to 11. For the short courses England shows the principal gain—234 steamers.

In the sailing-vessels America shows great gains, not less than 108 vessels of largest tonnage. Taken all together, no country shows such gains as the United States.

The following table gives the departures of vessels from this port, laden or in ballast, for the years 1873 and 1872:

Flag.	1873.			1872.		
	Laden.	Ballast.	Total.	Laden.	Ballast.	Total.
American .....	8	43	51	25	18	43
Argentine .....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Austrian .....	32	21	53	23	17	40
Belgian .....	126	29	155	131	19	150
Danish .....	94	130	224	122	81	203
Dutch .....	48	90	138	31	27	58
British .....	1,758	809	2,567	1,743	444	2,187
French .....	199	237	436	241	139	380
German .....	214	192	406	260	140	400
Greek .....	1	5	6	85	2	87
Hawaiian .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Indian .....	21	100	121	.....	62	62
Norwegian .....	65	357	422	64	309	373
Portuguese .....	4	1	5	1	.....	1
Russian .....	14	44	58	18	35	53
Spanish .....	86	5	91	91	3	94
Swedish .....	77	44	121	75	46	121
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>2,038</b>	<b>4,786</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>4,253</b>

The foregoing table shows clearly the increasing number of sailing vessels that leave this port in ballast. We may safely say that in 1850 per cent. of the entry tonnage cleared from this port in ballast. The American, Norwegian, and Italian vessels show the largest proportion clearing in ballast. The cause is clearly attributable to the direct steam lines recently established at this port.

The present year of 1874 will show still greater lack of cargoes on vessels clearing from the port. Out of the fifty American vessels that have cleared from this consulate thus far, only seven have gone without cargoes or partial cargoes.

The following table gives the departures of steamers from Antwerp for the last two years:

Destination.	1873.			1872.		
	Belgian.	Others.	Total.	Belgian.	Others.	Total.
Black Sea, Constantinople, Odessa.....	17	3	20	15	6	21
Bordeaux.....	13	9	22	19	14	33
Buenos Ayres.....		21	21		19	19
Bremen.....		20	20	11	16	27
Bristol.....		9	9		11	11
Cardiff.....		31	31			
Copenhagen.....		9	9		13	13
Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.....	6	6	12	5	5	10
Dantzic.....	1	14	15	1	11	12
Dublin, Belfast, and Glasgow.....		65	65	12	70	82
Dunkirk.....		4	4		3	3
Galatz.....	1		1			
Gool.....	1	67	68		54	54
Gottenburg.....		30	30		32	32
Grimsby.....		102	102		97	97
Hamburg.....		64	64		55	55
Harwich.....		156	156		155	155
Havre.....		73	73		80	80
Hull.....	1	168	169		169	169
Leith.....		69	69		54	54
Lisbon.....		20	20			
Liverpool.....		147	147	1	137	138
London.....	51	454	505	52	351	403
Middleboro.....		192	192		143	143
Newcastle.....	2	132	134		75	75
New York.....	9	8	17	4	5	9
Riga.....	1	11	12			
Rio Janeiro.....		9	9		5	5
Shields.....	1	27	28		12	12
Southampton.....	1	18	19			
Spain.....	6	48	54		46	46
Stettin.....		21	21		12	12
Sunderland.....	5	29	34		17	17
Westhertlepool.....		17	17		7	7
Others.....	14	177	191	2	127	129
Total.....	129	2,230	2,359	129	1,801	1,930

The foregoing table shows a total gain of 436 steamers for 1872; these 9 are Belgian. The largest gains were for London, Middleboro and Newcastle. New York increased from 9 to 17 steamers. Eight steamers to Philadelphia are included in the table under "others."

#### BELGIAN MERCHANT MARINE.

No vessels were built in Belgium during 1873. There was, however, a large increase in the number of vessels bought and naturalized; the consisted of 9 steamers, aggregating 15,130 tons; and 6 sailing-vessels aggregating 1,678 tons, making a total gain of 16,808 tons. The loss was but 1 steamer of 1,118 tons.

The following is a *résumé* of the condition of that part of the merchant marine which is owned at Antwerp and sailing under the Belgian flag:

At the close of the year 1872 Antwerp possessed—

	Tons.
33 vessels, aggregating.....	25,397
15 vessels gained in 1873 .....	16,808
<hr/>	<hr/>
48 vessels.....	42,195
1 vessel lost in 1873 .....	1,118
<hr/>	<hr/>
47 vessels.....	41,077
Increased tonnage of 1 vessel .....	79
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	41,156

The other cities of Belgium own, perhaps, as many as thirty small vessels, mostly engaged in the fishing trade. These would amount to a total tonnage of about 7,000 tons.

#### EMIGRATION.

During the year 1873 the direct line of Belgian steamers carried a large number of emigrants to Philadelphia and New York. They made, in all, seventeen voyages. Very few Belgians emigrated. The large bulk consisted of Germans and Italians. Some few Dutch and Swiss passed through this port for the United States.

The following gives the total number of emigrants who sailed direct from Antwerp in 1873:

By steamer direct to Philadelphia.....	2,339
By steamer direct to New York.....	2,156
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total for the United States.....	4,495
By steamer direct to South America.....	219
By sail-vessel direct to Bahia.....	644
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total direct.....	6,358

In addition, about 4,400 left this port via Liverpool, making a total of 10,758 for 1873, against 10,519 for 1872, or a gain of 239 emigrants for the year. Great concern has been manifested by the general government for the emigrant class; new laws and regulations have been put in force during the year, and it is to be hoped that frauds and abuse by agents and steamship lines may be reduced to the lowest possible minimum.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT.

During the year 1873 no great improvements were made. The numerous projects were all on so magnificent a scale that it was found impossible to decide in favor of any one of them; but in January, 1874, contracts were signed between the general government at Brussels, the city authorities of Antwerp, and a "Société Immobilière de Belgique," in which it was agreed to demolish the Citadelle du Sud and appropriate the space so regained to the construction of additional docks, and also to rectify the alignment of the Scheldt.

In conformity with the above convention, during the *fêtes* of last month the royal family came again to Antwerp, and, amid great rejoicing, inaugurated the good work by striking the first pick and spade into the embankment of the old citadel. When His Majesty gave the signal for the general destruction, large trees were torn to atoms; solid walls of masonry and great masses of earth-works were

blown up by well-prepared mines, accompanied by a continuous roar of artillery. Thus the citadel, that has often brought death and destruction to the citizens of Antwerp, for this one day, at least, contributed to their immense enjoyment and gratification. The commercial portion at last see their long-deferred hopes about be realized in the construction of larger docks and greater facilities for loading and discharging cargoes, improvements so long and so imperatively needed.

JAS. RILEY WEAVER.

*Statement showing the commerce at Antwerp for the year ending December 31, 1873.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
Animal matter.....		5, 414, 560. 00	Free.....	Rio de la Plata, England, Uruguay, Brazil, United States, France.
Arms.....		310, 560. 00	Free.....	England, France, Uruguay, Hanseatic Cities, Algeria.
Beer.....liters.	1, 159, 574	429, 042. 38	69, 138. 48	Prussia, England, Sweden and Norway, Holland.
Books.....kilogs.	37, 658	229, 713. 80	Free.....	France, Holland, Prussia, England, Spain, United States.
Bottles.....do.	100, 034	12, 004. 98	483. 92	Holland, Prussia.
Brandy and gin.....liters.	262, 338	87, 005. 34	196, 588. 00	France, Holland, England.
Butter.....kilogs.	23, 585	73, 113. 50	1, 175. 10	Hanseatic Cities, England, Prussia, Holland.
Candles.....		35, 014. 00	1, 687. 40	Uruguay, Prussia, England, France.
Carriages.....		1, 400. 00	80. 00	Holland, England.
Cheese.....kilogs.	985, 732	1, 478, 598. 00	97, 533. 60	Holland, Prussia, Switzerland, England, France.
Chemicals:				
Soda.....do	18, 459, 896	4, 245, 776. 08	92, 239. 46	England, Peru, Egypt, France, Hanseatic Cities, Russia.
Not specified.....		4, 003, 529. 00	Free.....	England, Holland, Hanseatic Cities, Russia, Prussia, France.
Clothes.....		424, 253. 00	41, 468. 80	England, Prussia, France.
Coal.....kilogs.	157, 658, 092	3, 153, 160. 44	Free.....	England, Holland, Spain, Russia.
Cocoa.....do.	513, 682	847, 575. 30	32, 907. 25	France, England, Hanseatic Cities, United States, Hayti.
Coffee.....do.	23, 782, 801	49, 943, 882. 10	132, 059. 16	Brazil, England, Holland, Hayti, France, Hanseatic Cities.
Copper and nickel:				
Manufactured.....		96, 175. 00	9, 230. 80	England, France, Prussia, Holland.
Sheet.....kilogs.	193, 510	541, 628. 00	19, 139. 80	England, France, Holland.
Unwrought.....do.	4, 680, 225	11, 184, 540. 00	Free.....	England, Chili, Spain, Holland, France, Hanseatic Cities.
Cordage.....do.	122, 117	170, 963. 80	Free.....	England, Russia, Hanseatic Cities.
Cotton, raw.....do.	18, 990, 743	48, 426, 394. 65	Free.....	England, United States, France, Brazil.
Cotton-thread.....do.	333, 063	2, 561, 254. 47	39, 121. 36	England, Holland, Prussia, United States.
Drugs.....do.	2, 353, 817	2, 071, 358. 96	Free.....	Sweden and Norway, England, France, Holland, Italy, United States.
Dye-woods.....do.	9, 812, 758	6, 083, 946. 54	Free.....	England, Hayti, Holland, France, British possessions, Mexico.
Fish.....do.	4, 519, 718	1, 064, 732. 32	Free.....	Holland, England, Sweden and Norway, France, Hanseatic Cities.
Flax and hemp.....do.	14, 283, 913	19, 711, 799. 94	Free.....	England, Prussia, Russia, Algeria, Italy, France.
Flour and bisuits.....do.	12, 751, 300	7, 968, 941. 00	Free.....	Spain, United States, Holland, England, France, Hanseatic Cities.
Forage.....do.	562, 578	45, 006. 24	Free.....	Holland, Cuba and Porto Rico, England.
Fruits:				
Almonds.....do.	216, 040	410, 476. 00	29, 905. 20	England, Portugal, Italy, France, Holland, Spain.
Figs.....do.	3, 269, 612	1, 471, 325. 40	92, 789. 46	Portugal, Italy, Greece, Holland, England.
Lemons, oranges.....do.	2, 639, 111	659, 777. 75	118, 751. 34	Spain, Italy, England, Holland, France, Portugal.

## Statement showing the commerce at Antwerp, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
<b>Fruits—Continued:</b>		<i>France.</i>	<i>France.</i>	
Prunes.....kilogs	1, 112, 347	889, 877. 60	97, 190. 40	Prussia, Austria, England, Hanseatic Cities, France.
Raisins.....do...	2, 831, 946	2, 123, 959. 50	108, 624. 15	Greece, France, Holland, England, Spain.
Not specified.....do...	489, 192	489, 192. 00	30, 546. 60	Holland, France, Italy, England, United States.
<b>Gold and silver:</b>				
Manufactured.....		65, 075. 00	3, 218. 85	Prussia, France, Switzerland, England, Holland.
Coined or in bars.kilogs	179, 535	118, 313, 565. 00	Free.....	England, Prussia, Hanseatic Cities.
<b>Grain:</b>				
Berley and malt...do...	94, 169, 490	18, 833, 884. 00	Free.....	Turkey, Russia, France, Holland, Algeria, Italy.
Corn and oats.....do...	38, 438, 392	6, 918, 910. 56	Free.....	Russia, Prussia, Holland, United States, Sweden and Norway.
Leguminous.....do...	50, 375, 155	20, 150, 062. 00	Free.....	Russia, Turkey, Prussia, Austria, Holland.
Rye.....do...	58, 732, 563	11, 746, 512. 80	Free.....	Russia, United States, Prussia, Turkey, France.
Wheat.....do...	246, 971, 862	81, 500, 714. 46	Free.....	United States, Russia, Prussia, England, Denmark, Spain.
Not specified.....do...	1, 722, 437	1, 033, 456. 20	Free.....	England, France, Prussia, Russia, Saxony, Bavaria.
Grass.....do...	29, 575, 278	32, 532, 805. 80	Free.....	United States, Rio de la Plata, Uruguay, England.
Guano and compost...do...	89, 686, 931	22, 421, 732. 75	Free.....	Peru, England, Hanseatic Cities, Rio de la Plata, Brazil.
<b>Gutta-percha:</b>				
Crude.....do...	722, 113	2, 527, 395. 50	Free.....	England.
Manufactured.....		111, 945. 00	11, 194. 50	England, Hanseatic Cities, Portugal, France.
<b>Hides:</b>				
Tanned.....kilogs.	310, 106	2, 108, 730. 80	68, 834. 70	England, France, Holland, Prussia.
Untanned.....do...	38, 163, 657	83, 960, 045. 40	Free.....	Rio de la Plata, Uruguay, Brazil, England, France.
Heavy.....do...	637, 416	627, 416. 00	42, 213. 96	France, Cuba and Porto Rico, United States, Holland, Portugal.
Light.....do...	67, 429	74, 171. 90	Free.....	England, Prussia, France.
Horns.....number	854	596, 092. 00	12, 354. 90	England.
Industrial products.....		86, 624. 00	4, 262. 20	England, Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, France.
<b>Instruments:</b>				
Surgical.....		32, 695. 00	Free.....	France, England, Prussia, Sweden and Norway.
Medical.....		136, 276. 00	7, 993. 08	France, Prussia, England, Switzerland, Holland.
<b>Iron:</b>				
Anchor and chains, kilogs	106, 492	53, 246. 00	Free.....	England, Holland.
Cast and scrap...kilogs	98, 225, 177	10, 313, 643. 59	420, 626. 90	England, Sweden and Norway, France, Spain.
Manufactures of...do...	1, 361, 217	653, 384. 16	40, 521. 84	England, France, Prussia, United States, Holland.
Mineral.....do...	15, 395, 365	415, 674. 86	Free.....	Spain, Algeria, Sweden and Norway, England, Italy.
Wrought.....do...	20, 492, 848	5, 123, 212. 00	202, 649. 55	England, Sweden and Norway, Holland, France.
<b>Lace:</b>				
Cotton.....		12, 195. 00	1, 697. 55	England, France.
Silk.....		4, 844. 00	216. 85	France, England.
Lead.....kilogs	707, 663	353, 831. 50	Free.....	England, Spain, France, Hanseatic Cities.
Leather, manufactured.....t.		105, 168. 00	8, 772. 10	England, Prussia, France, Switzerland, Holland.
Lime.....kilogs	162, 366	2, 598. 18	Free.....	England, Holland, France.
Linen thread.....do...	80, 657	411, 350. 70	1, 347. 24	France, England, Holland.
Machines.....do...	2, 036, 631	2, 474, 283. 72	95, 609. 89	England, Prussia, Holland, Hanseatic Cities, France.
Wool.....do...	27, 590, 385	41, 385, 577. 50	Free.....	United States, England, Hanseatic Cities, Holland, Prussia.
Woolen and ironware.....		577, 655. 00	56, 875. 20	England, Prussia, France, Holland, United States.
Wool and minerals, not specified.....kilogs	149, 183, 903	20, 885, 704. 42	Free.....	Spain, England, Sweden and Norway, Italy, United States.
Waxes.....		177, 305. 00	14, 749. 00	Holland, France, Prussia, Eng'l'd.

Statement showing the commerce at Antwerp, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Objects of art.....		<i>France.</i> 1,511,355.00	<i>France.</i> Free.....	England, France, Prussia, Hanseatic Cities.
Oil:				
Of grains.....kilogs.	12,580,048	12,580,048.00	Free.....	England, United States, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Italy.
Of olives.....do..	719,331	1,546,561.65	Free.....	Spain, France, Italy, Holland, England, Portugal.
Oil-cake.....do...	2,753,394	660,814.56	Free.....	Prussia, Holland, Hanseatic Cities, Denmark, France.
Paper.....do...	315,431	495,226.67	15,792.95	England, France, Prussia, Holland, Hanseatic Cities.
Perfumery.....		48,207.00	4,053.80	Holland, Prussia, France, England, Italy, Mexico.
Petroleum:				
Crude.....kilogs.	4,265,545	1,535,596.20	Free.....	United States, England.
Refined.....do...	63,362,217	44,161,975.01	Free.....	United States, England, Holland.
Pewter:				
Unwrought.....kilogs.	71,960	295,036.00	Free.....	England, Holland.
Wrought.....do...		16,417.00	1,641.70	England.
Plants and flower-bulbs.....		815,945.00	Free.....	Algeria, Holland, England, Sweden and Norway, Hanseatic Cities.
Porcelain.....		104,467.00	10,161.30	England, France, Holland, Prussia, Switzerland.
Pottery:				
Brick and tiles.....		1,752,484.00	Free.....	Holland, England, France.
Common.....kilogs.	521,702	78,255.30	7,627.26	Prussia, Holland, England, France.
Preserves.....do...	280,817	693,616.99	33,765.40	Italy, Prussia, England, Holland, France, Switzerland.
Rags.....do...	1,435,154	574,061.60	Free.....	Prussia, England, Hanseatic Cities, Holland, Denmark.
Resin and bitumen.....do...	33,929,070	11,196,593.10	Free.....	France, United States, England, Holland, Sweden and Norway.
Rice.....do...	48,973,612	13,222,875.24	Free.....	British India, England, Hanseatic Cities, Holland.
Salt.....do...	36,485,241	2,189,114.46	Free.....	England, France.
Silk.....do...	13,826	1,866,510.00	Free.....	England, Prussia, France.
Soap.....do...	255,999	317,158.39	11,622.52	Holland, France, England, Italy, Hanseatic Cities.
Spices.....		562,097.00	74,929.80	Holland, England, France, Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
Steel:				
Unwrought.....kilogs.	11,810,036	6,967,921.24	112,609.81	England, Prussia, Holland.
Manufactured.....do...	1,345,859	2,691,718.00	48,672.24	England, Prussia, Holland, France.
Stone:				
Cut and sawed.....do...	8,834,660	242,953.15	Free.....	Italy, England, France, Sweden and Norway, Holland.
Polished and sculptured.....		13,524.00	564.10	Holland, France.
Sugar.....kilogs.	14,936,932	11,650,806.96	1,960,637.02	Holland, Cuba and Porto Rico, England, France, United States.
Sulphur.....do...	8,373,026	1,507,144.68	Free.....	Italy, Algeria.
Sirup.....do...	2,646,876	1,799,875.68	130,800.45	Holland, France, England.
Tan bark.....do...	332,622	66,594.40	Free.....	Italy, England.
Tees.....do...	40,123	280,861.00	32,046.30	England, Holland, Hanseatic Cities.
Tin:				
Unwrought.....do...	229,621	183,856.80	6,818.55	England, Holland.
Wrought.....do...		15,367.00	1,448.90	England, Prussia, France, Holland.
Tissue:				
Cotton.....do...	91,211	1,071,729.25	45,388.00	England, Holland, Prussia, Switzerland, France.
Linen.....do...		1,076,541.00	41,039.20	England, France, Holland, Prussia.
Silk.....kilogs.	4,349	695,840.00	13,011.00	Prussia, France, England.
Woolen.....do...	188,772	4,152,984.06	411,050.00	England, Holland, Prussia, France.
Not specified.....		82,011.00	7,625.59	England, Holland, Russia, Hanseatic Cities, France.
Tobacco:				
Cigars.....kilogs.	44,475	1,111,875.00	45,531.84	Hanseatic Cities, Engl'd, France, Cuba and Porto Rico, Holland.
Leaf.....do...	7,753,674	12,018,194.70	212,692.72	United States, Hanseatic Cities, England, Holland, France.
Other manufact's.....do...	56,785	113,570.00	5,168.10	United States, England, Holland.
Vegetables.....do...	2,997,756	119,910.24	Free.....	Holland, Prussia, France, England.
Vinegar.....liters.	488,780	122,195.00	26,046.00	Holland, Luxemburg, France, Prussia.

## Statement showing the commerce at Antwerp, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Wax.....kilogs.	223, 084	<i>France.</i> 825, 410. 80	<i>France.</i> Free.....	Portugal, England, France, Holland, Spain, Cape of Good Hope. France, Holland, England, Prussia, Spain, Italy.
Wine.....liters.	4, 251, 498	5, 697, 007. 32	15, 872. 11	
Wood:				
Cabinet-making.kilogs.	3, 784, 799	1, 362, 527. 44	7, 542. 03	France, Mexico, England, Brazil, Holland.
Construction, cu. meters.	943, 111	19, 448, 880. 00	20, 880. 00	Sweden and Norway, Russia, Prussia, United States.
Manufactured .....		199, 277. 00	16, 025. 00	England, France, Sweden and Norway, United States.
Not specified .....		91, 779. 00	4, 588. 95	Holland, Russia, United States, Sweden and Norway.
Wool.....kilogs.	83, 850, 117	251, 577, 351. 00	Free.....	Rio de la Plata, England, Uruguay, Brazil.
Woolen yarn.....do...	104, 296	1, 095, 108. 00	29, 985. 10	England, Prussia, France, Holland, Hanseatic Cities.
Iron:				
Unwrought.....do...	214, 495	117, 972. 25	Free.....	Prussia, Holland, France, England, Hanseatic Cities.
Wrought .....		6, 738. 00	631. 50	France, Holland, England, Prussia.
Total in France.....		1, 092, 345, 884. 77	5, 580, 277. 74	
Total in dollars.....		210, 222, 755. 76	1, 076, 993. 60	

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Arms.....		<i>France.</i> 6, 279, 434. 00	England, Brazil, Hanseatic Cities, Rio de la Plata.
Bees.....kilograms.	52, 174	369, 404. 90	England, Chili, France, United States.
Butter.....do...	574, 063	1, 780, 595. 30	England, Spain.
Candles.....do...	5, 992, 612	13, 156, 530. 00	England, France, Hanseatic Cities, Peru.
Carriages.....		71, 500. 00	Holland, Russia, Portugal, England.
Cattle.....head	133, 394	9, 066, 032. 00	England.
Cheese.....kilograms.	12, 157	18, 235. 50	Hanseatic Cities, Rio de la Plata, Holland.
Chemicals:			
Soda.....kilograms.	133, 987	32, 157. 88	Holland, England, Peru, Hanseatic Cities.
Not specified .....		887, 252. 00	Spain, England, Holland, Russia, Italy, France.
Clothes.....		1, 504, 885. 00	Rio de la Plata, England, Brazil, Hanseatic Cities.
Coal.....kilograms.	3, 867, 468	73, 482. 27	Spain, England, Rio de la Plata, Chili.
Cocoa.....do...	8, 271	14, 060. 70	Holland.
Coffee.....do...	1, 216	2, 310. 40	Prussia, France.
Copper and nickel:			
Manufactured .....		26, 118. 00	England, Holland, France, United States.
Unwrought.....kilograms.	287, 542	690, 100. 80	England, Russia, Holland.
Wrought.....do...	166, 385	465, 878. 00	Brazil, Russia, Holland, England, Italy.
Cordage.....do...	288, 088	403, 323. 20	Hanseatic Cities, Chili, England, Holland.
Cotton thread.....do...	14, 300	82, 225. 00	England, Turkey, Sweden and Norway.
Drugs.....do...	467, 940	514, 734. 00	Prussia, England, Holland, Sweden and Norway.
Eggs.....dozen.	348, 023	417, 699. 60	England.
Fish.....kilograms.	49, 242	32, 499. 72	Peru, Holland, Rio de la Plata, England.
Flax, hemp, and tow.....do...	8, 842, 349	20, 337, 492. 70	England, France, Holland, Prussia.
Furze.....do...	2, 530, 629	203, 186. 32	Holland, England, Cuba and Porto Rico, Brazil.
Fruits.....do...	2, 545, 437	789, 085. 47	England.

Statement showing the commerce at Antwerp, &amp;c.—Continued.

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
<i>France.</i>			
Glass:			
Mirrors.....	.....	1,078,999.00	United States, England, Prussia, English possessions.
Window-glass..... kilograms.	54,531,867	27,265,933.50	England, United States, Hanseatic Cities, Turkey.
Not specified..... do..	3,435,463	2,930,143.55	England, United States, Hanseatic Cities.
Grain:			
Oleaginous..... do..	2,036,156	814,463.20	England, Hanseatic Cities, Prussia.
Wheat, rye, and barley..... do..	63,609,555	14,630,197.65	Holland, Prussia, France, Switzerland.
Not specified..... do..	6,343,043	1,395,469.46	England.
Grease..... do..	9,133,314	10,046,645.40	Holland, Prussia, England, Russia.
Gunpowder..... do..	755,979	1,889,947.50	England, Holland.
Hides, tanned..... do..	192,086	1,018,055.80	England, Hanseatic Cities, Holland.
Hops..... do..	2,710,436	3,388,045.00	England, Holland, Sweden and Norway, United States.
Horses..... number.	696	424,428.00	England, Holland.
Industrial products.....	.....	42,136.00	Italy, France, Hanseatic Cities, England.
Instruments of music.....	.....	69,747.00	England, Chili, Portugal, Mexico.
Iron:			
Cast and scrap..... kilograms.	2,051,213	215,377.37	Prussia, Holland, United States, England.
Cast utensils..... do..	124,144	72,003.52	Turkey, Hanseatic Cities, Russia, France.
Manufactured..... do..	10,485,531	5,242,765.50	Cuba and Porto Rico, Spain, Hanseatic Cities, Russia.
Mineral..... do..	4,387,342	74,584.81	Prussia, England.
Wrought..... do..	77,877,530	17,911,829.60	Spain, Russia, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Sweden and Norway.
Lace:			
Cotton.....	.....	34,822.00	England, United States.
Silk.....	.....	83,500.00	England, United States.
Lead..... kilograms.	5,692,656	2,846,828.00	United States, England, Prussia, Russia.
Lime..... do..	533,651	6,937.46	Holland, Hanseatic Cities.
Linen-thread..... do..	593,140	3,333,446.80	Spain, England, Holland, Italy.
Liquors:			
Beer..... liters.	915	247.05	England, Holland.
Distilled..... do..	11,056	3,537.92	Cuba and Porto Rico, Guinea, England, Brazil.
Vinegar..... do..	16,972	4,412.72	Cuba and Porto Rico, England, Mexico.
Wine..... do..	7,779	14,780.10	England, Sweden and Norway, Denmark.
Machines..... kilograms.	7,572,252	9,389,592.48	Cuba and Porto Rico, Russia, Spain, Chili, Italy.
Meat..... do..	5,835,760	8,753,640.00	Hanseatic Cities, Holland, England, Sweden and Norway.
Mercery and iron ware.....	.....	961,267.00	England, Rio de la Plata, Hanseatic Cities.
Metals and mineral, not spec'f'd. kilog.	18,869,391	754,775.64	Holland, England, Prussia, United States.
Objects of art.....	.....	689,218.00	England, United States, Rio de la Plata.
Oil..... kilograms.	1,094,909	1,248,196.26	England, Holland, Hanseatic Cities, Turkey.
Oil-cake..... do..	1,940	465.60	England.
Paper..... do..	10,859,499	15,203,298.60	England, Brazil, Hanseatic Cities, United States.
Pewter, unwrought..... do..	9,764	40,032.40	England, Switzerland.
Plants and evergreens.....	.....	243,869.00	Holland, England, Hanseatic Cities, France.
Potatoes..... kilograms.	65,451,641	5,890,647.69	England, Holland, Brazil.
Pottery:			
Brick and tiles..... pieces.	23,377,225	514,298.95	Holland, Prussia, Sweden and Norway, Russia.
Common..... kilograms.	204,924	30,738.60	United States, England, France.
Porcelain..... do..	70,905	88,631.25	England, Turkey, Denmark.
Preserves..... do..	26	62.40	Prussia.
Rags..... do..	5,262,630	1,578,849.00	England, United States.
Rice..... do..	2,759,834	1,379,917.00	Prussia, Holland, Cuba and Porto Rico.
Sealing-wax..... do..	21,182	78,373.40	Holland, Italy.
Shawls.....	.....	2,800.00	England.



Statement showing the commerce at Antwerp, &amp;c.—Continued.

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
<i>Syrup</i> ..... kilograms. 44, 612		<i>France.</i> 30, 336. 16	France, England.
<i>Soup</i> ..... do. 625, 044		875, 061. 60	Peru, France, Rio de la Plata, Hanseatic Cities.
<i>Steel:</i> <i>Manufactured</i> ..... do. 342, 146		684, 292. 00	Russia, Italy, Sweden and Norway, Spain.
<i>Unwrought</i> ..... do. 216, 933		130, 159. 80	England, Russia, Portugal, Spain.
<i>Stone:</i> <i>Cut and sawed</i> ..... do. 57, 328, 794		1, 576, 541. 84	Holland, France, Prussia, Hanseatic Cities.
<i>Polished and sculptured</i> .....		624, 938. 00	England, Rio de la Plata, Prussia, United States.
<i>Tan bark</i> ..... kilograms. 1, 033, 061		210, 616. 90	England, Sweden and Norway.
<i>Tin, wrought</i> .....		17, 520. 00	Russia, Turkey, England.
<i>Thence:</i> <i>Cotton</i> ..... kilograms. 1, 219, 150		6, 510, 261. 00	England, Chili, Brazil, France, Rio de la Plata.
<i>Linon</i> ..... do. 665, 410		6, 421, 206. 50	England, Hanseatic Cities, Cuba and Porto Rico.
<i>Linon, not specified</i> .....		436, 295. 00	England, Hanseatic Cities, Rio de la Plata.
<i>Woolen</i> ..... kilograms. 684, 562		13, 268, 130. 00	England, Uruguay, Holland, Hanseatic Cities.
<i>Not specified</i> .....		261, 166. 00	England, Brazil, Hanseatic Cities, Holland.
<i>Tobacco:</i> <i>Cigars</i> ..... kilograms. 324, 863		3, 246, 630. 00	France, Chili, England, Prussia, Holland.
<i>Leaf</i> ..... do. 15, 822		23, 733. 00	Holland, France, England, Prussia.
<i>Vegetables</i> ..... do. 3, 397, 433		101, 922. 99	England, Sweden and Norway, Russia, Denmark.
<i>Wood:</i> <i>Cabinet-making</i> ..... kilograms. 135, 665		50, 173. 85	Prussia, Holland, England, Rio de la Plata.
<i>Construction</i> ..... cub. meters. 2, 479		190, 663. 00	France, Holland, Spain.
<i>Manufactured</i> .....		1, 122, 733. 00	Turkey, Holland, England, United States.
<i>Not specified</i> .....		318, 640. 60	England, United States.
<i>Woolen yarn</i> ..... kilograms. 5, 682, 665		59, 668, 192. 50	England, Sweden and Norway.
<i>Wares of leather</i> .....		342, 319. 00	England, Hanseatic Cities, United States.
<i>Zinc:</i> <i>Unwrought</i> ..... kilograms. 11, 613, 264		6, 967, 958. 40	England, United States, France, British possessions.
<i>Wrought</i> .....		202, 704. 00	England, Hanseatic Cities, Rio de la Plata.
<i>Total in francs</i> .....		302, 186, 693. 78	
<i>Total in dollars</i> .....		58, 322, 031. 90	

Statement showing the value of the direct importations from the United States to Antwerp for the years 1873 and 1872.

Articles.	Quantity, 1873.	Value, including costs and charges, 1873.	Value, 1872.
<i>Animal matter</i> .....		<i>France.</i> 239, 745. 00	<i>France.</i> 60, 490. 00
<i>Arms</i> .....		900. 00	
<i>Beer</i> ..... liters. 300		111. 00	
<i>Books</i> ..... kilograms. 293		1, 367. 30	
<i>Brandy and gin</i> ..... liters. 854		367. 22	
<i>Butter</i> ..... kilograms. 179		554. 90	401. 00
<i>Candles</i> .....		200. 00	
<i>Cheese</i> ..... kilograms. 1, 858		2, 787. 00	
<i>Chemicals:</i> <i>Soda</i> ..... do. 1, 636		492. 28	2, 200. 00
<i>Not specified</i> .....		27, 750. 00	
<i>Coffee</i> .....		50. 00	
<i>Coin</i> ..... kilograms. 1, 106		22. 12	77. 00
<i>Cocoa</i> ..... do. 82, 568		136, 237. 90	30, 089. 00
<i>Coffee</i> ..... do. 692, 672		1, 454, 611. 20	3, 794, 431. 0

Statement showing the value of the direct importations, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity, 1873.	Value, includ- ing costs and charges, 1873.	Value
Copper and nickel:		<i>France.</i>	<i>Fr.</i>
Unwrought.....kilograms.	10, 043	24, 103. 90	
Cotton, raw.....do..	5, 439, 371	13, 670, 396. 05	11, 016,
Cotton thread.....do..	39	299. 91	
Drugs.....do..	29, 747	26, 177. 36	69,
Dye-woods.....do..	301, 020	186, 632. 40	241,
Fish.....do..	733	175. 92	
Flour.....do..	3, 092, 918	1, 762, 963. 26	14,
Fruits:			
Figs.....do..	20	9. 00	
Not specified.....do..	57, 425	57, 425. 00	
Gold and silver.....do..			
Grain:			
Corn and oats.....kilograms.	2, 751, 384	495, 249. 12	
Rye.....do..	6, 121, 662	1, 224, 336. 40	364,
Wheat.....do..	80, 340, 170	26, 512, 256. 10	1, 391,
Not specified.....do..	85, 037	51, 022. 20	39,
Grease.....do..	16, 340, 769	17, 974, 845. 90	14, 688,
Guano and compost.....do..	205, 520	51, 780. 00	
Hides, untanned.....do..	623, 204	1, 371, 048. 80	326,
Honey.....do..	75, 431	75, 431. 00	
Industrial products.....do..		100. 00	
Iron:			
Cast and scrap.....kilograms.	35, 525	3, 730. 13	
Manufactures of.....do..	32, 458	15, 579. 84	
Machines.....do..	868	2, 708. 16	
Meat.....do..	18, 361, 029	27, 541, 543. 50	17, 229,
Mercery and iron ware.....do..		19, 077. 00	15,
Metals and minerals.....kilograms.	1, 841, 888	257, 864. 32	89,
Mirrors.....do..		5. 00	
Objects of art.....do..		200. 00	
Oil of grains.....kilograms.	512, 745	512, 745. 00	344,
Petroleum:			
Crude.....do..	4, 207, 125	1, 514, 565. 00	1, 930,
Refined.....do..	83, 390, 896	44, 160, 074. 88	27, 194,
Plants and flower-bulbs.....do..		500. 00	
Preserves.....kilograms.	3, 434	8, 481. 98	
Rags.....do..			
Resin and bitumen.....kilograms.	8, 676, 725	2, 863, 319. 25	1, 317,
Rice.....do..	100	27. 00	
Sugar.....do..	509, 308	397, 260. 24	20,
Sirup.....do..	2, 203	1, 498. 04	321,
Tan-bark.....do..	85	17. 00	
Tin, wrought.....do..		20. 00	
Tissue:			
Cotton.....kilograms.	5	58. 75	
Linen.....do..		9, 700. 00	
Woolen.....do..	3	66. 00	23,
Tobacco:			
Cigars.....kilograms.	645	16, 125. 00	
Leaf.....do..	3, 005, 840	4, 650, 052. 00	2, 283,
Other manufactured.....do..	33, 231	66, 462. 00	13,
Vegetables.....do..	621	94. 84	
Wax.....do..			33,
Wine.....liters.	56	75. 04	
Wood:			
Cabinet-making.....kilograms.	39, 596	14, 229. 36	53,
Construction.....cubic meters.	6, 814	545, 120. 00	365,
Manufactured.....do..		20, 550. 00	1,
Not specified.....do..		11, 324. 00	9,
Wool.....kilograms.	619, 794	1, 859, 172. 06	121,
Total francs.....		150, 050, 172. 17	83, 368,
Increase in 1873.....		66, 667, 549. 17	

Statement showing the quantity and value of direct exportations from Antwerp to the United States for the years 1873 and 1872.

Articles.	Quantity, 1873.	Value, includ- ing costs and charges, 1873.	Value, 1872.
		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Arms.....		330,458.00	245,717.00
Books..... kilograms	4,253	27,006.55	4,044.95
Cheese.....			21.00
Chemicals.....		41,820.00	91,800.00
Clothes.....		6,000.00	11,520.00
Coal.....			5,250.00
Copper and nickel, manufactured.....		680.00	3,680.00
Drugs..... kilograms	20,868	22,954.80	30,067.40
Fish.....			598.59
Flax, hemp, and tow..... kilograms	14,482	33,308.60	48,480.60
Glass:			
Mirrors.....		286,650.00	256,900.00
Window-glass..... kilograms	15,180,071	7,580,035.50	447,719.19
Not specified..... do.	448,137	380,916.45	245,566.50
Grain and flour..... do.	22,410	8,515.80	
Grasses..... do.	18,700	20,570.00	40,914.50
Hides, tanned..... do.	8,948	47,424.40	33,670.60
Hops..... do.	33,695	42,118.75	
Iron:			
Cast and scrap..... do.	252,165	26,477.33	1,140,086.40
Manufactured..... do.	168,425	84,212.50	32,140.00
Wrought..... do.	487,480	112,120.40	1,348,782.12
Instruments of music.....			600.00
Lace:			
Cotton.....		2,965.00	300.00
Silk.....		40,000.00	
Lead..... kilograms	3,988,459	1,644,229.50	329,375.00
Lines thread.....			2,498.35
Liquors:			
Beer..... liters	30	8.10	10.40
Distilled..... do.	99	31.68	
Wine..... do.	563	1,069.70	45.00
Machines..... kilograms	2,570	3,186.80	20,366.00
Meat..... do.	12,519	18,778.50	
Masonry and iron ware.....		12,500.00	20,719.00
Metals and minerals not specified..... kilograms	918,453	36,738.12	19,256.44
Objects of art.....		117,300.00	20,400.00
Oil..... kilograms	1,026	1,853.64	1,062.50
Paper..... do.	552,654	773,715.60	1,111,425.48
Twine, unwrought..... do.	298	1,421.80	
Plants and evergreens.....		3,395.00	13,500.00
Potatoes.....			7.65
Pottery:			
Brick and tiles..... pieces	94,360	2,075.92	350.00
Common..... kilograms	102,885	15,432.75	5,628.05
Rap..... do.	2,879,940	863,982.00	484,677.60
Sap.....			5,611.80
Steel.....			38,000.00
Stone:			
Cut and sawed..... do.	73,698	2,030.27	2,176.62
Polished and sculptured.....		33,000.00	2,300.00
Timber:			
Cotton..... kilograms	43	229.62	6,842.50
Linen.....			40,800.00
Woolen..... kilograms	13,629	204,435.00	28,861.50
Tobacco:			
Cigars..... do.	51	510.00	26.10
Vegetables..... do.	1,720	51.60	
Vinegar.....			700.00
Wood:			
Construction.....			450.00
Manufactured.....		105,250.00	49,590.00
Not specified.....		23,500.00	27,100.00
Wreps of leather.....		14,400.00	2,000.00
Raw, unwrought..... kilograms	1,100,503	660,301.80	1,450,694.00
Total.....		13,633,441.48	7,684,598.17

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Antwerp to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Alum .....			\$1, 144 25		\$1, 144 25
Bags, empty grain .....	\$12, 205 13	\$12, 135 46	6, 448 52	\$15, 929 83	46, 718 94
Barley .....		87, 687 16			97, 687 16
Barrels, empty petroleum .....	74, 483 96	128, 136 60	40, 555 68	5, 254 16	248, 430 42
Camomile flowers .....				978 51	978 51
China clay .....	6, 310 20	910 39	1, 543 44	1, 068 74	10, 432 75
Clothing and laces .....	392 04	256 05	1, 468 27	629 11	2, 745 47
Coffee .....		108, 678 05			108, 678 05
Extract of meat .....	1, 945 44	5, 873 38	3, 974 26	5, 850 22	17, 643 30
Fire-arms .....		468 99	2, 367 79	1, 839 97	4, 676 75
Gloves .....	7, 358 13			288 04	7, 646 17
Glucose .....	1, 015 68			755 88	1, 771 56
Glycerine .....	1, 401 57			960 74	1, 662 31
Hair .....		4, 113 99			4, 113 99
Hides, ox and cow .....		32, 618 08	13, 597 99	21, 430 80	67, 646 87
Hops .....	4, 760 43				4, 760 43
Household and personal effects.			6, 094 59		6, 094 59
Iron :					
Manufactured .....	1, 302 75		30, 465 96		31, 768 71
Scrap and pig .....		10, 604 12			10, 604 12
Machinery .....	694 80	1, 151 30			1, 846 10
Paintings and statuary .....	6, 164 42	3, 303 00	1, 777 14	10, 916 76	22, 161 32
Paper and books .....	3, 105 43	4, 928 66	2, 878 36	4, 910 52	15, 822 97
Potato farina .....		17, 953 05	7, 797 30		25, 750 35
Prunes .....		43, 899 76	46, 535 59	21, 528 50	111, 963 94
Rags and shoddy .....	8, 123 85	6, 136 52	16, 905 33	18, 846 69	49, 312 39
Spiegeleisen .....	48, 740 59	100, 909 49	35, 066 00	52, 165 04	236, 890 12
Tiles, marble, and whetstones .....	286 63		1, 054 13	469 31	1, 750 07
Tissue, cotton, linen, and woolen .....	1, 116 95	1, 206 44	672 83	321 92	3, 318 14
Tobacco .....				2, 980 12	2, 980 12
Watches and chains .....				497 94	497 94
Willows .....	3, 455 18	1, 744 24	3, 194 22	3, 211 35	11, 604 99
Window-glass .....	94 27	4, 499 89		13, 719 54	18, 313 70
Wines and liquors .....	575 08	489 06	985 92	1, 104 22	2, 154 28
Wool .....		3, 808 89		18, 876 46	22, 685 35
Zinc .....	1, 039 85	3, 316 80	6, 880 76	9, 590 36	20, 827 77
Miscellaneous .....	1, 969 42	609 30	699 94	960 31	4, 238 97
Total in United States gold.	186, 490 80	595, 438 67	231, 338 17	213, 985 13	1, 227, 246 77
Total for preceding year .....	226, 693 88	178, 243 22	305, 865 21	226, 759 22	1, 007, 561 53
Increase .....		417, 199 45			219, 685 24
Decrease .....	40, 203 08		74, 527 04	82, 774 09	

## BRUSSELS.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Brussels to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Glass and glassware .....	\$433, 121 03	\$417, 435 04	\$542, 044 28	\$341, 939 52	\$1, 734, 539 87
Laces .....	29, 064 58	74, 900 13	48, 146 14	63, 578 94	215, 689 79
Hatters' furs .....	16, 748 97	23, 411 94	18, 214 04	20, 793 74	79, 168 69
Leather .....	25, 158 37	9, 631 99	25, 101 94	37, 241 79	97, 134 09
Gloves .....	2, 658 60	6, 236 11	2, 100 41	9, 006 64	20, 001 76
Linen .....	4, 187 96	6, 368 66	11, 957 30	1, 566 74	24, 080 73
Paintings .....	12, 420 56			12, 364 37	24, 784 93
Thread .....	481 01	2, 964 20	1, 985 01	1, 591 59	6, 351 81
Paper .....		6, 522 96			6, 522 96
Clothing .....			9, 709 31	1, 438 19	11, 147 50
Iron .....				46, 783 20	46, 783 20
Miscellaneous .....	12, 073 84	8, 051 21	11, 923 15	13, 908 58	45, 956 78
Total in United States gold.	535, 914 92	555, 540 94	670, 391 67	550, 209 30	2, 312, 056 13
Total for preceding year .....	833, 551 78	916, 163 95	789, 204 49	739, 336 94	3, 268, 257 16
Increase .....		360, 623 71	109, 812 28	189, 127 64	1, 057, 264 33
Decrease .....	297, 636 86				

GUSTAVE DAWES.

## GHENT.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Ghent to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Ultramarine blue.....	\$1,437 01	\$773 37	\$2,367 51	\$859 46	\$5,436 35
Plants.....	2,580 47	493 70	854 01	807 08	4,735 26
Rags.....	4,289 18	.....	.....	.....	4,289 18
Flax-thread.....	383 21	.....	.....	.....	383 21
Window-glass.....	8,119 00	.....	.....	2,058 89	10,177 89
Rabbit-skins.....	440 04	990 09	1,694 48	1,237 90	4,362 51
Lime-oil.....	.....	683 21	.....	283 33	966 54
Chicoory.....	.....	1,176 34	1,716 38	.....	2,892 72
Aniline blue.....	.....	796 13	.....	.....	796 13
White marble.....	.....	.....	1,198 09	.....	1,198 09
Fire-clay gas-retorts.....	.....	.....	678 43	1,608 53	2,286 95
Cotton goods.....	.....	.....	934 50	.....	934 50
Wool.....	.....	.....	15,252 42	11,170 04	26,422 46
Human hair.....	.....	.....	.....	8,418 94	8,418 94
Machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	1,616 49	1,616 79
Laces.....	.....	.....	.....	1,553 46	1,553 46
White paper-shavings.....	.....	.....	.....	3,057 00	3,057 00
Miscellaneous.....	.....	104 12	179 88	103 26	387 26
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,948 91</b>	<b>5,015 96</b>	<b>24,035 70</b>	<b>32,773 67</b>	<b>79,074 24</b>

D. LEVISON.

## OSTEND.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Ostend to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Rope.....	\$3,258 00	.....	.....	No report...	\$3,258 00
Human hair.....	.....	\$9,705 00	\$16,400 00	do.....	25,105 00
Pictures.....	100 00	.....	.....	do.....	100 00
Wine.....	.....	287 60	.....	do.....	287 60
Wool.....	.....	13,450 00	.....	do.....	13,450 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,358 00</b>	<b>23,442 00</b>	<b>16,400 00</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>43,200 00</b>

AUG'T VAN ISEGHEM.

## VERVIERS AND LIEGE.

LIEGE, November 26, 1874. (Received December 11.)

## INDUSTRIES OF THE CONSULAR DISTRICT.

**Coal.**—The most important export of Belgium is coal; the province of Liege is the center of a rich coal region. A concurrence of abnormal circumstances has given to this department of industry a brief but most extraordinary prosperity; while, at the same time, the extreme

dearness of coal has affected deleteriously nearly every other branch of trade; in particular, it has caused a dullness in the markets for cloth, for arms, and for the various base metals. These articles constitute the principal exports from this district to the United States, and hence the high price of coal, in restricting these industries, has indirectly caused the diminution noted in the table of merchandise invoiced at this consulate during the year 1873. The signal activity in the coal trade in the years 1872 and 1873 is ascribable in part, first, to the very heavy demand for iron in order to repair the works injured or destroyed during the Franco-Prussian war, and the consequent call for coal by the owners of founderies and furnaces; and second, in part to the reduction and temporary suppression of the exports of coal from England, compelling France and Italy to call upon Belgium to supply the coal that England had been accustomed to furnish. The strength of these causes was increased by several others, minor and auxiliary, and their combined effect was to produce what was called a *grande panique* by the people of this well-regulated little kingdom.

At the end of 1871 the market-price of coal was 13 francs per ton of 1,000 kilograms, 2,204.6 pounds; during the year 1872 the price rose to the unparalleled rate of 30 francs per ton, and reached its climax in March, 1873, standing then, and for some time, at 31 francs per ton. During this period the cost of production did not exceed 12 francs per ton, and, of course, the coal-dealers realized enormous profits. This was indeed their golden age, but it was of short duration. The exorbitant price of coal extinguished the furnaces in the valleys of the Meuse and Moselle, and suppressed the very industries that had been feeding the dealers in coal, whose action in this regard (as justly remarked) resembled that of the man "who killed the goose for the golden egg." In May, 1873, the price began to decline, the strong competition set up by reason of the previous high prices gave increased momentum to the fall, so that by the end of the year the market-price of coal was below the cost of production.

The following is a careful estimate from an official source of the entire production of coal throughout the world in 1872. The accuracy of this table merits additional credit from the fact that Professor Gruner, of the School of Mines at Paris, estimates the amount for the same period at 250,000,000 tons. The table shows a wonderful development in this industry since 1845, when the total production of the world was 53,600,000 tons. At that time the United States ranked behind England, the Zollverein, Belgium, and France; now it stands second to England in its annual production of coal.

*Estimate of the total production of coal throughout the world in 1872.*

Countries of production.	Tons of 1,000 kilograms, (2,204.6 pounds.)	Countries of production.	Tons of 1,000 kilograms, (2,204.6 pounds.)
Europe:		Europe:	
England .....	131, 640, 000	Switzerland .....	4, 000
The Zollverein .....	33, 306, 000	America:	
Belgium .....	15, 659, 000	United States .....	43, 794, 000
France .....	15, 204, 000	Chili and British Columbia...	810, 000
Austria-Hungary .....	4, 785, 000	Australia:	
Spain .....	730, 000	New South Wales .....	1, 300, 000
Russia .....	1, 070, 200	Queensland and New Zealand	47, 000
Italy .....	2, 000	Asia:	
Netherlands .....	45, 000	India .....	630, 000
Sweden .....	35, 000	Japan, Borneo, and China....	44, 000
Portugal .....	21, 000		
Denmark .....	18, 000	Total .....	243, 144, 200

*The manufacture of arms.*—This manufacture is the principal and characteristic industry of the city of Liège. The following figures show the operations for the years 1872 and 1873:

*Fire-arms made and proved in Liège during the years 1872 and 1873.*

Class of arma.	1872.	1873.
<i>Sporting-arms</i> .....Number..	383, 447	388, 593
<i>Arms of war</i> .....do..	39, 841	48, 747
<i>Pistols, (saddle)</i> .....do..	17, 664	13, 984
<i>Pistols (pocket) and revolvers</i> .....do..	386, 181	391, 539
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>757, 133</b>	<b>772, 846</b>

The increase of 15,713 in favor of 1873 consists mainly in arms of war, which were shipped, in great part, to South America, the political disturbances in Peru and the Argentine Republic, and the burning of the arsenal, with all its stores, at Rio Janeiro, inducing a strong call for arms in that quarter.

*Woolen fabrics.*—As the manufacture of fine arms characterizes the city of Liège, so the manufacture of woolen goods is the distinguishing mercantile feature of Verviers. The table below shows a marked reduction in the exports of Verviers cloth to the United States and a slight diminution in the general exports of that article.

*Woolen fabrics exported from Verviers during the four years ending with 1873.*

Shipped to—	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
England.....kilograms.	545, 000	533, 900	542, 600	451, 400
France.....do..	489, 000	349, 800	448, 300	473, 000
Zollverein.....do..	453, 000	849, 300	497, 800	392, 800
Netherlands.....do..	150, 600	241, 700	146, 600	192, 400
United States.....do..	5, 700	42, 000	42, 500	12, 400
Italy.....do..	51, 400	2, 400	223, 900	122, 000
Switzerland.....do..	79, 000	2, 800	39, 500	75, 000
Other countries.....do..	76, 300	91, 800	105, 300	201, 900
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1, 850, 000</b>	<b>2, 113, 700</b>	<b>2, 045, 800</b>	<b>1, 920, 900</b>

The Chamber of Commerce of Verviers estimates the kilogram in the above table as worth, on an average, 16.50 francs, at which rate their total exports amount to 31,194,850 francs per annum. They reckon the exports as one-third of their total production; accordingly, the annual value of the cloth manufactured at Verviers is about 100,000,000 francs.

The terms of sale, by general consent among the merchants, allow the purchaser three months' credit or a discount of two per cent. upon cash payment. All the disturbing elements directly or remotely consequent upon the late continental war seem now to have been eliminated, and business in general has resumed its regular and natural channels.

RICHMOND PEARSON.

*Table showing the declared exports to the United States from the consular district of Verviers and Liège for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1873.	First quarter, 1874.	Second quarter, 1874.	Third quarter, 1874.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Woolen goods .....	365,827.41	205,957.71	518,407.20	345,961.30	1,436,153.62
Zinc .....	238,387.45	399,234.00	255,591.00	104,961.36	997,463.81
Fire-arms .....	273,586.16	136,574.62	180,416.36	313,833.95	904,411.09
Lead .....	170,688.00	180,465.60	234,696.00	226,444.58	812,314.18
Fancy goods .....	113,399.56	203,245.36	33,073.92	19,655.17	369,374.01
Steel .....			42,239.60	89,890.26	132,129.86
Machinery .....	47,690.00				47,690.00
Glassware .....	11,661.34	4,057.37	18,811.22	12,852.51	47,382.44
Paper .....	11,711.56	2,350.00	1,341.50	11,942.53	27,345.59
Pipes .....	11,045.03	4,954.82	1,494.90	4,773.66	22,268.41
Miscellaneous .....	62,482.36	2,559.67	26,075.79	7,789.50	98,907.32
Total in francs .....	1,306,408.87	1,139,419.15	1,312,137.49	1,137,404.82	4,895,370.33
Total in United States coin.	\$252,136.91	\$219,907.90	\$253,242.54	\$219,519.13	\$944,806.48

Showing, as compared with the year ending September 30, 1873, a decrease of exports of \$508,525.49.



## B R A Z I L .

*Mr. Partridge to Mr. Fish.*

## I.

No. 182.]

UNITED STATES LEGATION,

*Petropolis, Rio de Janeiro, May 25, 1874. (Received June 20.)*

SIR: I have the satisfaction of being able to announce to you that something has at length been accomplished in the way of reduction of duties in Brazil on articles imported from, and chiefly the products of, the United States.

In my No. 108\* (24th April, 1873) I annexed copy of my note to the minister of foreign affairs, (16th April of that year,) asking for a reduction of duties in the then proposed tariff changes on articles of American production imported into Brazil, in response to our reduction and abolition of duty on coffee.

To No. 116, June 21, 1873, I annexed copy of their reply and promise to take my statements into full consideration.

No. 152† (February 12, 1874) contains account of their declaration, again made, to take the representations I had made from time to time into consideration, and their promise to do something in favor of American products in the new tariff.

In No. 166† (April 25, 1874) I gave account of the projected tariff as presented in report, in which I had hoped to find still further reductions than those already made by decree of November, 1873, and annexed thereto copy of another note I addressed to the minister of foreign affairs on the 15th of April, 1874, in relation to the proposed new tariff, expressing the hope that still further reductions might be made, and giving reasons therefor.

I now transmit (Annex A) copy of a subsequent note, addressed by me on the 22d April, 1874, to the minister, giving certain statistics in relation to the commerce from Rio to the United States during 1873, showing the duties levied by Brazil, and giving reasons for the reductions I hoped would still be made.

I also annex (B) copy of the Viscount de Caravellas's reply (21st May) to those notes, inclosing a copy (Annex C) of the reply of the minister of finance, (16th May,) in which the Viscount Rio Branco declares that, with the exception of the articles of lard and resin, on which, for reasons given, there has been a small increase of duty, (on all other articles of American produce I had named, as well as upon others, some of which he specifies, there has been a very considerable reduction of duty,) those reductions are not of such small extent as I had supposed. And he states that, in addition to what has already been done, he has ordered to be made out an exhibit and comparison of the present with the prospective duties, under the new tariff, (to go into effect 1st July,) "with a view to propose whatever other and further reductions may seem just, and which may have escaped the good intentions and purpose which controlled those already made."

Copy of this exhibit and comparison, containing a statement of the

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\* See "Foreign Relations," 1873, page 97.

† See "Foreign Relations," 1874, pages 80, 86.

changes in the duties under the present tariff compared with those to be in force under the new, is hereto annexed, marked D.

Of all these, the result is stated in the table annexed, marked E, showing the duties levied in 1871 by Brazil on the articles imported chiefly from the United States, and the duties to be levied on the same articles under the new tariff to go into effect 1st July, 1874.

From this exhibit it results, as will be seen, that—

1. Flour paid 70 cents, and will pay 51 cents per barrel. There will therefore be a reduction of 19 cents per barrel in the duty.

2. Pine lumber paid \$7 per 1,000 square feet, and will pay \$6.75. There will therefore be a small reduction of 25 cents per 1,000 square feet.

3. Kerosene paid (per box of 10 gallons) \$2.74 duty. There will be paid \$1.74, being a reduction of \$1 per box or of 10 cents per gallon, which is an important reduction.

4. Resin paid \$1.14 per barrel and will pay \$1.20. There will then be a very trifling increase of 6 cents per barrel of 280 pounds.

5. Turpentine paid \$1.18 per box of 10 gallons, and will pay 93 cents, showing a reduction of 25 cents, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon.

6. Lard paid 4 cents per pound, and will pay nearly 5 cents, so that this is the only article upon which there is any increased duty of importance, the increased duty being nearly 1 cent per pound.

7. Upon chairs and articles of household furniture there will be a large and important reduction in duties, as will be seen. In some cases one-half the duty is taken off, (50 per cent.,) while others are reduced 40 per cent., 30 per cent., and 20 per cent.

8. From machinery and agricultural implements the last tax of 5 per cent. entry-tax (*expediente*) has been taken off, so that these articles, of which large quantities came from the United States, will come in entirely free.

These are, considering the condition of the Brazilian treasury, very important concessions; and while they are not as large as I had hoped to have obtained, I think myself fortunate in having been instrumental in thus carrying out the instructions in your No. 21, and in reducing, very materially, the duties on the two great articles of kerosene and flour, which constitute in value five-sixths of the imports from the United States into Brazil.

I am aware of the interest which the President has taken in securing advantages and a lowering of duties on these and other articles, the products of the great West; and I trust that my efforts in securing thus much, coupled with their promise here to do more as soon as possible, may meet with his and your approval.

I am, &c.,

JAMES R. PARTRIDGE.

#### ANNEX A.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,  
Petrópolis, April 22, 1874.

In addition to the statistics and statements made in the note which I had the honor to address to his excellency the minister of foreign affairs, on the 15th of April, 1874, I beg now to submit certain other information and statistics, from the best sources, in relation to the commerce between the United States and Brazil during 1873, and especially the movement between the port of Rio de Janeiro and the United States.

From the "Retrospecto Annual" of the "Jornal do Commercio," of the 5th of January last, (for the year 1873,) it appears that the official (custom-house) value of the coffee exported from Rio to the United States was twenty-one thousand five

hundred and sixty-nine contos two hundred and forty mil seven hundred and eighty-two reis, (Rs. 21,569,240||782,\*) against the value of about 17,000 contos exported to all other countries, thus showing that the United States took 58 per cent. of the whole export.

Upon this coffee the export tax amounted to Rs. 2,804,001||301= \$1,450,000 United States, nearly.

The chief imports into Rio de Janeiro from the United States during the year 1873 were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Custom-house valuation.	Duty paid to Brazil.
		<i>Reis.</i>	<i>Reis.</i>
Flour .....	268,530 barrels .....	3,600:000	323:600
Kerosene .....	70,550 cases, (10 gallons) ...	400:000	356:100
Lumber .....	7,475 feet .....	450:000	97:100
Lard .....	29,314 kegs .....	293:000	93:800
Resin .....	6,388 barrels .....	40:000	14:100
Turpentine .....	4,025 cases, (10 gallons) ...	40:000	7:500
Total .....	.....	4,823:000	892:900
In United States gold .....	.....	\$2,415,000	\$480,500

Thus showing that the amount received by this imperial government, as duties on these imports into Rio alone, (whose whole value was not over 4,823 contos of reis,) was nearly 999 contos of reis.||

Upon the export (of coffee) from and import (of articles above named from the United States) into Rio alone, during the year 1873, the imperial treasury thus received nearly 3,700 contos of reis.||

These figures show the importance of that commerce, and no one can doubt that the imperial government has every desire to extend it.

The extent and value of the imports from the United States into Brazil are not, probably, one-third of what they would be if the prices at which they are sold, (and which depend upon the high duties levied,) would permit a larger consumption.

Those duties as at present established, and as proposed in the projected (new) tariff, to go into effect on the 1st of July, are so high as to greatly limit consumption; and I can have little difficulty in venturing the prediction, that if those duties could be lowered to one-half their former rate the consumption would be so much increased by the indcement of lower sale-price, that more than double the quantity (notably of kerosene, lard, and lumber) would be taken. So that with half the present duty the imperial treasury would still have larger receipts from lower duties on each of those articles.

In presenting these facts and figures to the minister of foreign affairs, I avail myself, &c.,

JAMES R. PARTRIDGE.

His Excellency the VISCOUNT DE CARAVELLAS,  
*Minister and Secretary.*

## ANNEX B.

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
*Rio de Janeiro, May 21, 1874.*

I had the honor in due time to acknowledge receipt of the notes which Mr. James R. Partridge, envoy extraordinary, &c., of the United States, sent me, under dates of the 15th and 23d of April last, in regard to the commercial relations between Brazil and the United States.

As I then informed Mr. Partridge, I hastened to bring to the knowledge of the minister of finance the considerations set forth in those notes, upon the propriety and mutual advantages which would result from a reduction of the duties to be paid on goods imported from the United States; and having received to-day the reply which I awaited from his excellency, I have now the satisfaction of transmitting it to Mr. Partridge in the copy annexed.

\* United States gold \$11,600,000.

|| \$480,500 United States gold.

† About \$9,150,000 United States gold.

§ \$1,900,000 United States gold.

‡ \$2,415,000 United States gold.

From this document the minister will perceive the regard in which the imperial government holds the commercial relations between the two countries, and its desire to adopt every measure which may develop their extension; an undeniable proof of which may be seen in the step just taken by the ministry of finance, ordering that a detailed examination and comparison be made of the duties to be levied under the new tariff with those under the preceding one, in order to propose such further reductions as may appear to be just, and which may have escaped the good intention and desires which directed the reductions already secured.

I avail myself, &c.,

VIZCONDE DE CARAVELLAS.

#### ANNEX C.

[Translation.]

#### MINISTRY OF FINANCE,

*Rio de Janeiro, May 16, 1874.*

**MOST EXCELLENT SIR:** The labor of the report which, according to law, I am obliged to present to the general legislative assembly at the beginning of its session, has not permitted me to answer as soon as I desired the note which your excellency sent me under date of the 21st ultimo, accompanied by a copy of the note which had been sent by Mr. James R. Partridge on the 15th ultimo, asking for a reduction of duties on certain articles, the product of the United States.

That gentleman observes that the new tariff, which is to go into effect on the first of July next, does not correspond to the liberality shown by the United States toward Brazilian products, nor with the hope which he had entertained that his representations, heretofore made to the imperial government, would meet with larger concessions; concluding with the suggestion that there was still time to modify certain dispositions, imposing still lower duties on some articles of American production, a measure which, he declares, would be favorably received at Washington.

In support of his assertions, Mr. Partridge compares the duties which have been and are still imposed on flour, kerosene, lumber, lard, rosin, and turpentine, the importation of which from the United States he declares to be of considerable extent in this empire.

With the exception of the articles of lard and rosin, the duties on which have suffered a slight increase, (in consequence of the rectification of the (punta) official valuation having been below its actual market value, lard being, moreover, one of our own leading articles of production, and which suffers from foreign competition,) the duties upon all the other articles named have been sensibly reduced, it being also to be observed that those named are not the only ones thus favored.

There are, besides, many others which we import almost exclusively from the United States, in large quantities, in favor of which there has been a large reduction, such as rush and cane-bottomed chairs, called *Americanas*, and other furniture of household use, the duties upon which have been much reduced.

According to the returns of imports, the increase of duty on North American lard may possibly bring into the treasury a little more than twenty-eight contos of reis per annum, and the duty on rosin two contos two hundred milreis more.

On the other hand the diminution of the revenue, resulting from the reductions on other articles, is estimated as follows: From the reduction on flour, Rs. 160,000 ||000; pine lumber, Rs. 6,000 ||000; kerosene, Rs. 250,000 ||000; turpentine, Rs. 2,700 ||000.

It is also to be remembered, in addition, that machinery, in general, and agricultural implements, such as plows, harrows, &c., which, your excellency knows, are special articles of North American commerce, and now of large consumption in this country, are exempted not only from import duty, but also from the charge of 5 per cent. dispatch, (*expediente*,) which they have paid till now. In further illustration, I annex hereto an analysis of the provisions (of the tariff) in regard to the articles to which I have just referred.

Your excellency will thus perceive that the reduction of duties made in the tariff which is to be put into force are not of such small extent as Mr. Partridge supposes. In view of the burdens left upon us by the war with Paraguay, and of the advances by the government to the construction of railways and to public instruction and agricultural interests, it was not possible to carry this reduction further now, without endangering the punctuality with which the empire meets its large obligations; and this, especially, when it is remembered that the principal source of the public revenue is from indirect taxation.

The imperial government unquestionably regards with the highest consideration the important commercial relations between Brazil and the United States; desires and will continue to promote every measure which can contribute to their extension as far as possible; and with this view I have to inform your excellency that I have already

given directions for a detailed exhibit and statement, comparing the duties to be levied under the new tariff with those under the preceding, in order to propose whatever further reductions which may seem just, and which may have escaped the good intentions and purpose which secured those already made.

Your excellency can, therefore, reply in this sense to Mr. Partridge, assuring him, at the same time, that as soon as the condition of the imperial treasury will permit, his reclamations shall be still more liberally answered.

God guard your excellency.

VISCOUNT DE RIO BRANCO.

His excellency the VISCOUNT DE CARAVELLAS.

True copy:

JOAQUIN THOMAS DO AMARAL.

#### ANNEX D.

[Translation.]

*Statement of the duties levied on articles of American production under the present tariff, and comparison with those to be levied under the new. Annex to the foregoing reply of Viscount de Rio Branco to the Viscount de Caravellas, and copy of which is annexed to the note from the ministry of foreign affairs to the United States legation, dated May 21, 1874.*

Wheat flour (one of the principal products of the United States,) paid, under the existing tariff, when it first went into force, 10 reis per kilogram. Afterwards it paid 5 per cent. ad valorem additional, which raised the duty to 15 reis. Afterwards, by the change made in the tariff, it paid 8 reis with the additional 5 per cent., making 12 reis. Afterwards, by decree of the 20th October, 1869, this was increased by 40 per cent. upon the amount of duty, which increase was reduced to 30 per cent. by decree of 24th of September, 1870; and then to 28 per cent. by decree of 23d September, 1871; and by decree of 5th November of last year, (1873,) this percentage and the additional 5 per cent. were replaced by the single 40 per cent. upon the amount of duty, the duty being thus reduced to 11.2 reis, (per kilogram,) which rate was maintained in the new tariff, and which seemed, to the commission that drew it up, in conformity with the cost of the article at the port of shipment.

In the proposed tariff, the duty on flour had been proposed at 11 reis, which with the 40 per cent. additional would have brought it up to 15.4 reis; and the commission offered in its support very good reasons in their report in favor of this increase.

It will thus be seen that there was an important reduction of duty when we consider the increases at different times to which this article had been subjected, as is stated above.

It is true that these additional duties were caused by the expenses required by the war with Paraguay; and as soon as this was over, the duty was reduced to 11.2 reis, after having been carried up at one time to 16.8 reis, (per kilogram.)

It should also be kept in mind that the 40 per cent. additional still imposed can be gradually reduced by the estimates, (laws of the budget,) and that the empire draws its chief revenue from indirect taxation or duties.

The import of wheat-flour during the financial year 1872-73, through the custom-house of Rio alone, was 26,602,369 kilograms, upon which amount the difference of receipts from duties between the rate of the new tariff, (8 reis and 40 per cent.,) and that of the former (8 reis and 5 per cent. ad valorem, and 28 per cent. of duty additional) will be less than this last by Rs. 80,871\$192.

Supposing there would be an equal import in all the other ports together, the whole difference (of diminution in receipts under the new) would be Rs. 161,742\$384.

If we compare the duty under the new tariff (8 reis and 40 per cent.) with the highest rate to which this article was subject, (under decree of 20th of October, 1869,) which was 16.8 reis, the difference (in receipts by the lowering of the duty in the new tariff) would be Rs. 148,973\$267 for Rio alone, and Rs. 297, 946\$534 for the whole empire.

*Pine lumber.*—The duty on this article remained at 100 reis per square meter for deals of 3 centimeters in thickness, paying another 100 reis for each additional 2 centimeters over that; and besides this, the additional 5 per cent., which amounts to Rs. 116.6, (per square meter.)

Afterward there was an increase of 40 per cent., diminished to 30 per cent.—to 28 per cent. on the amount of the duty; and which with the additional 5 per cent. amounted respectively to 156.6 reis, 146.6 reis, and 144.6 reis. By the new tariff it will pay per square meter, 140 reis.

The import of pine lumber into Rio during the year 1872-73 was, from the United States alone, 684,541 square meters.

H. Ex. 157.—11

If we compare the duty under the new tariff with that lately collected, (100 reis, 5 per cent. ad valorem, and 28 per cent. on the duty,) the difference in receipts will be less by Rs. 3,194\$524 in Rio alone, and double that amount in all the empire, Rs. 6,389\$048.

If we compare the duty under the new tariff (100 reis and 40 per cent.) with the highest duty under the late one, (156.6 reis per square meter,) the difference will be Rs. 11,363\$380 for Rio, and Rs. 34,090\$140 for the whole empire; it being proper to state also that this falling off is in relation to the import duties on that imported from the United States alone, because from other ports we have not the returns.

*Kerosene.*—This article in the tariff now in force is subject to a duty of 120 reis per kilogram, and was subject to the same increase of 5 per cent. ad valorem, and 40 per cent., 30 per cent., and 28 per cent. This duty, with the 5 per cent. and 40 per cent. on amount, summed up 188 reis; with the 30 per cent. it was 176 reis, and with the 28 per cent. it was 173.6 reis.

In the new tariff this has been lowered to 80 reis, which, with the 40 per cent. on that amount, makes the duty 112 reis per kilogram.

The import of this article into Rio during 1872-'73 was 2,090,195 kilograms.

If we compare the duty under the new tariff (112 reis) with that which it lately paid, (173.6 reis,) the difference in our receipts therefrom will be less by Rs. 128,756\$012 in Rio alone, and by Rs. 257,512\$024 in all the empire.

If we compare the rate under the new tariff (112) with the highest imposed under the present the loss to us in receipts will be Rs. 317,709\$640 in the whole empire.

*Rosin.*—This article pays, under the present tariff, 15 reis per kilogram, and was subject also to the additional 5 per cent., and the 40 per cent., 30 per cent., and 28 per cent.

In the new tariff it remains subject to the same tax of 15 reis, with the additional 40 per cent. on that amount.

With the rate of 15 reis, 5 per cent. additional, and the 40 per cent., this article formerly paid 23.5 reis; with the same rate and the 5 per cent. and the 30 per cent. it paid 22 reis, and with the 28 per cent. it came down to 19.7 reis per kilogram.

Under the new tariff (rate being 15 reis and the 40 per cent. alone) it will hereafter pay 21 reis. The imports of this article was, in Rio, in 1872-'73, 872,916 kilograms from the United States.

If we compare the duty under the new tariff (21 reis) with the highest rate under the old (present) one (23.5 reis) our loss in diminution of receipts on same import will be, for Rio alone, Rs. 2,182\$290, and for all ports in the empire Rs. 4,364\$580.

If we compare, however, the last rate imposed (under the reduced percentages,) which was 19.7 reis, with that of the new tariff, (21 reis,) the increase in receipts will be, for Rio, Rs. 1,134\$791, and Rs. 2,269\$582 for the whole empire; an insignificant amount which does not surcharge the article nor impede its trade, since the basis of the duty in the new tariff, (15 reis) corresponds with its market price.

*Turpentine.*—This article paid, in 1869, 50 reis per kilogram, which was afterwards changed to 40 reis, subject, however, then to the 5 per cent. and later to the respective 40 per cent., 30 per cent., 28 per cent.

By the new tariff, it will pay the same duty of 40 reis per kilogram with the 40 per cent., which makes 56 reis per kilogram.

The last duty was (40 reis 5 per cent. ad valorem additional, and 28 per cent.,) in all 71.2 reis. The imports of this article in 1872-'73 in Rio were 91,882 kilograms coming from the United States.

If we compare the last duty of 71.2 reis with that under the new tariff, which is 56 reis, the loss in receipts from duty on this will be Rs. 1,396\$596 for Rio, and Rs. 2,793\$192 for the whole empire.

*Lard.*—This article pays, under the tariff still in force, 120 reis per kilogram, and it was subject to the additional 5 per cent., (which was afterwards abolished,) and to the 40 per cent., which was reduced to 30 per cent. and then to 28 per cent. The duty on it, therefore, amounted, in the first instance, to 188 reis, then to 176 reis, and finally to 173.6 reis.

By the new tariff the duty will be fixed at 150 reis (per kilogram) in consideration of the greater market-value it has sustained for some time, and the whole duty, therefore, including the (present) 40 per cent. additional, will be 210 reis.

The import of this article into Rio during 1872-'73, coming from the United States alone, was 388,375 kilograms.

If we compare the former duty of 188 reis with that proposed under the new tariff, (210 reis,) the increase in our receipts on same importation will be Rs. 14,136\$550, an increase that is trifling, and which cannot affect the trade in this article, which, as has been stated, has maintained, latterly, a higher price, and is also imported from other countries.

Upon many other articles of North American production the duties have been much reduced, as, for example, on the chairs called "Americanas," which paid as follows: *Wood-bottomed chairs*, without arms, 600 reis each; ditto, with arms, 1\$000 reis; *straw-bottomed, (patinha),* without arms, 1\$500, and with arms, 3\$000 reis each.

By the new tariff, the first named will pay 300 reis and 600 reis each, respectively, and the second named, (patinha,) 1\$200 and 2\$400 reis each, respectively; and the same may be said of other articles of household use and furniture.

*Chairs.*—Rush-seat, cane-seat, and wicker-work paid as follows: Those without arms, 2\$400 reis, and arm-chairs, 3\$000 each. Under the new tariff the former will only pay 1\$200, and the latter, 2\$400 reis each.

All kinds of machinery and agricultural implements, as plows, cultivators, harrows, and the like will be wholly exempt not only from import duties, but also freed from the 5 per cent. dispatch-charge to which they have been subject.

True copy :

JOSÉ SEVERIANO DA ROCHA.

True copy :

JOAQUIN THOMAZ DA AMARAL.

### ANNEX E.

*Table compiled from the foregoing (Annex D) showing the duties under the present Brazilian Tariff on articles imported from the United States, compared with those to be levied on same after July 1, 1874, and showing the several reductions and changes.*

1. *Flour.*—On this article, (which had been in 1869 subject to a duty of 16.8 reis per kilogram), there was paid 15.36 reis per kilogram, equal to 70 cents (United States) per barrel. By the new tariff this will be 11.20 reis per kilogram, (51 cents per barrel) showing a reduction of 4.16 reis per kilogram or 19 cents per barrel.

2. *Pine lumber.*—The duty (after having been at 156.6 reis per square meter during the war with Paraguay) was 146.6 reis per square meter, which is equal to \$7 (United States) per 1,000 square feet. By the new tariff it will be 140 reis, which is equal to \$6.75 (United States) per 1,000 square feet, being a reduction of 25 cents per 1,000.

3. *Kerosene.*—On this article (the largest in productiveness to the imperial treasury of articles from the United States) there will be a large reduction.

The duty (having been at 188) was at 176 reis per kilogram, (a gallon weighs about 3 kilograms,) which is equal to \$2.74 per box of 10 gallons, or 27½ cents per gallon. Under the new tariff it will be 112 reis per kilogram, = 336 reis per gallon, or about \$1.74 (United States) per box of 10 gallons, or 17½ cents per gallon, a reduction of nearly 10 cents per gallon.

*Rosin.*—The duty was 22 reis per kilogram, which, however, since the 1st January, 1874, (by virtue of the abolition of certain percentages) had been lowered to 19.7 reis. It will pay 21 reis under the new tariff, being a very trifling increase and equal to about 6 or 7 cents per barrel of about 285 pounds. Former duty was a little more than the new, (22 instead of 21 reis;) but the late temporary duty (19.7) a little less—being on a barrel \$1.12, while the new amounts to \$1.18 or \$1.19.

*Turpentine* paid per kilogram 71.2 reis, equal to \$1.18 (United States) per box of 10 gallons, (32 kilograms.) It will pay under the new list 56 reis per kilogram, equal to 3 cents, (United States,) thus showing a reduction of 25 cents in the duty per box, or 2½ cents per gallon.

*Lard.*—Upon this article, which is not important in amount of imports, and which (American) is used only by the wealthier classes, there has been, instead of a reduction, a slight increase of duty of nearly 1 cent per pound and from 4 cents to nearly 5 cents under the new. It paid per kilogram (at first 188) 176 reis, equal to 4 cents per pound. By the new, it will be taxed at 210 reis, equal to 5 cents per pound. It is to be observed, however, that of this 210 reis, 60 are made up by the additional 40 per cent. on the fixed tax of 150 reis per kilogram, and which they promise gradually to reduce until it disappears. The tax (fixed at 150) would be equal to 3½ cents per pound.

*Furniture, chairs, &c.*—On these articles, of which large quantities are brought from the United States, there will be very important reductions. Chairs, wood-bottomed, without arms, paid 600 reis each; under the new tariff these will pay just half, 300 reis. Same, with arms, paid 1\$000 reis; they will pay 600 reis, a reduction of 400 reis (21 cents) or 40 per cent. of duty. Straw-bottomed chairs, without arms, paid 1\$500, (78 cents;) they will, under the new, pay 1\$200, (62 cents,) a reduction of 20 per cent. Straw-bottomed arm-chairs paid 3\$000, (\$1.56;) they will pay 2\$400 (\$1.25) each, being a reduction of 31 cents each, or 20 per cent. Cane-seated chairs, without arms, paid 2\$400, (\$1.25,) and will pay 1\$200, (63 cents,) a reduction of one-half the duty, or 50 per cent. Same, with arms, paid 3\$000 (\$1.56) each, and will pay under the new 2\$400 (\$1.25) each, being a reduction of 31 cents each, or 20 per cent.

On agricultural implements and machinery, of which, also, there are large importations, there is now no charge whatever. Thus come in *free*, and even the entry-tax (expediente) of 5 per cent. has been taken off in their favor under the new tariff.

No. 190.]

## II.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,  
*Rio de Janeiro, July 25, 1874.* (Received August 20.)

I have the satisfaction of transmitting herewith (Annex No. 1) a translation of a note, received yesterday, from the Viscount de Caravellas, in which he informs me of certain further reductions of duties on articles, the production of the United States, and imported into Brazil.

This note also inclosed a copy of a note of the 20th instant, from the Viscount de Rio Branco, minister of finance, addressed to the minister of foreign affairs, (a translation of which, and of the accompanying table, is annexed, No. 2,) in which he states, in the observations following the table, that these further reductions have been made in proof of their desire to extend the commercial relations between the two countries, and in consequence of my representations addressed to this government.

It will be seen from the table accompanying Annex No. 2 that there has been, in fact, a reduction of importance in several articles, especially in lard, pitch, and some implements, round lumber, pork, &c.

It is gratifying to be able to announce these reductions; and I am in hopes that even something further may yet be done, though it must now be acknowledged that these duties are, as at present reduced, not unreasonable when one considers the condition of their finances, the new loans proposed, and the small consumption of several of these articles from the United States.

I am, &c.,

JAMES R. PARTRIDGE.

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[Translation.]

## ANNEX No. 1.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
*Rio de Janeiro, July 24, 1874.*

In my note of the 24th May last, I had the honor to make known to Mr. James R. Partridge, envoy, &c., that the ministry of finance had ordered that a detailed and comparative examination should be made of the duties under the new tariff as compared with preceding rates; so that whatever reduction, which might appear to be just, and which might have escaped the good intention and design in that respect which had caused the late reduction, should still be made.

I have now the satisfaction of making known to Mr. Partridge, by means of the copies annexed of the information, which the Viscount Rio Branco sent me on the 20th instant, accompanied by a statement of some of the principal articles of production of the North American States, and which are the chief articles here consumed, that the duties thereon have just been reduced in consequence of the said comparative examination.

By this resolution of the ministry of finance, the imperial government gives another proof of its persistency in endeavoring to promote, by every means in its power, whatever can tend to the development and progress of the commercial relations between Brazil and the United States, and at the same time offers to Mr. Partridge a complete proof of the consideration which the same government has given to his observations in favor of those reductions.

I avail myself of the opportunity, &c., &c.,

VISCOUNT DE CARAVELLAS.



## ANNEX No. 2.

[Translation.]

MINISTRY OF FINANCE,  
Rio de Janeiro, June 20, 1874.

**MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND EXCELLENT SIR:** In answer to the request made to me by your excellency, I have the honor now to transmit a list of some of the chief articles of North American production, which are chiefly consumed in this empire, the import duties on which have just been reduced by the changes made in the custom-house tariff, in order that your excellency may transmit them to Mr. Partridge, the minister of the United States at this court, as a proof of the consideration which the imperial government has treated his remarks in favor of those reductions.

God guard your excellency.

VISCOUNT DE RIO BRANCO.

His excellency the VISCOUNT DE CARAVELLAS.

True copy :

BARON DO CABO FRIO.

[Translation.]

*Comparative table annexed to the foregoing, (annex No. 2.) and showing the present duties as compared with the preceding ones on certain articles of North American production.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Tariff of 1870-'71.	Tariff of 1872-'73.	New tariff, 1874.
Turpentine .....	Kilogram .....	\$076	\$071. 2	\$056
• Pitch and tar .....	do .....	\$028. 5	\$026. 7	\$021
• Lard, rendered .....	do .....	\$189	\$173. 6	\$168
Rosin .....	do .....	\$023. 5	\$021. 7	\$021
Chairs (wooden) without straw bottoms .....	Each .....	\$900	\$828	\$430
Chairs with straw bottoms .....	do .....	28250	28070	18680
• Hoes .....	Kilogram .....	\$076	\$071. 2	\$056
Wheat-flour .....	do .....	\$015. 2	\$014. 24	\$011. 2
Kerosene .....	do .....	\$188	\$173. 6	\$112
• Axes .....	do .....	\$104. 5	\$097. 9	\$077
• Wood, round .....	do .....	\$076	\$071. 2	\$056
• Pick-axes .....	do .....	\$104. 5	\$097. 9	\$077
Pine-lumber .....	Square meters .....	\$626. 6	\$578. 6	\$560
Pork or lard in leaf or pickled .....	Kilogram .....	\$076	\$071. 2	\$056

## OBSERVATIONS.

1. The articles above mentioned, and which are marked with X, were at first subject to higher duties under the new tariff. These duties have been reduced to the figures in the last column, in consideration of the uses to which they are destined and of the observations of the American minister.

2. Besides the articles mentioned in this note, many others of American production, but the consumption of which is of less importance, were placed under lower duties.

3. Agricultural machines, and machinery for factories, which are almost exclusively imported from the United States, and in very considerable quantities, have been entirely exempted from duty, not only from import dues, but from the charge for dispatch at the custom-house, (*expediente*.)

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, July 20, 1874.

JOSÉ SEVEREANO DA ROCHA.

True copy :

BARON DO CABO FRIO.

## BAHIA.

NOVEMBER 1, 1874. (Received December 26.)

During the past year the province of Bahia, as well as in a greater or less degree all the northern provinces of the empire of Brazil, has suf-

ferred from a general depression and dullness of trade, which has been principally caused in Bahia by the complete suspension of the business in diamonds, which has been, until recently, a very important branch of the trade of this place; not only on account of the large exportation of diamonds, but also on account of the considerable quantity of imported articles furnished to the people of that section of the province. The discovery, however, of the diamond fields of Africa, and the great yield of that mineral district, causing a rapid and general decline in value of precious stones in the European markets, have almost completely paralyzed the trade in diamonds in this province, and have caused a general stagnation in trade and commercial operations, with that important section of the province of Bahia. Recently there has been something of a reaction in the trade; prices so long prostrated have begun to advance, and it is hoped that the year 1875 will exhibit a greater animation in the trade, and strong hopes are entertained of a complete revival of that important branch of commerce.

A report of the extent of the diamond-fields of Bahia, thus far discovered, the mode of working the mines, number of persons employed in the same, together with a description of the population and extent of that portion of the province of Bahia, has been promised me, and will be forwarded when received. Another cause of the dullness of trade for the past year has been the smallness of the sugar-crop, and the decline of prices in Europe of that article, as well as of cotton and coffee, which has caused a corresponding decline of prices here in all these articles of export. The general complaint of want of money seems not to have been well founded, since, during the past year, it has been always obtainable at from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum from the banks, for all legitimate commercial operations. Planters, however, receiving so much less for their produce, have doubtless felt the pressure of want of money, but at all periods of the year money could be obtained upon security, and by commercial houses of good repute, at what is considered in this part of the world a fair price.

#### EXPORTS.

*Sugar.*—The sugar-crop of this province is, for many reasons, the most important branch of production, being an article of general consumption, and cultivated entirely by slave-labor. Heretofore the largest of the exports from this port, it has fallen in this past year into the second place, and the crop shows a yield of only 33,212 tons, against 47,150 tons in the previous year. The planters generally attribute the falling off to the diminution of slave-labor, but others ascribe it to temporary causes, and predict a large crop for the coming year. It would seem, however, for many reasons, that the cultivation of sugar is approaching a period when its production in many localities of this province will no longer be profitable. The rude manner of its preparation and the inferior quality of the article, owing to the fact that the planters will persist in pursuing the old manner of making sugar, and positively refuse to adopt new systems of production, or new improvements in machinery for cultivation; the cost of getting the crop to market (owing to the want of facilities of transportation;) the cost of shipping at this port; the gradual diminution of slave-labor, together with the provincial and imperial export duty of 12 per cent., will, it is feared, render the Bahia sugar-planters ultimately unable to compete with other markets in the production of this article.

*Cotton.*—The decline of prices has greatly interfered with the cultivation of cotton, and the cost of bringing it to market from its place of

growth, owing to the want of roads, is so great as to render it an unprofitable article of production. The quantity exported, which was 83,000 bales in 1872, has diminished to about 20,000 in 1874, and will, doubtless, be less next year, and will continue to grow less if prices do not very materially improve.

*Coffee*.—This crop has also been less than an average one, although slightly better than that of last year. A less quantity is received from the south than in former years, Caravellas and other places in the southern part of the province preferring to send the article to Rio de Janeiro, and this market is now principally limited to the production of the interior of the province.

*Cocoa*.—This crop is smaller than any previous one for the past six years, but is, nevertheless, a fair crop. It is stated that the trees in many localities are getting old, and that planters have neglected to plant new ones on account of the unremunerating prices. Nearly all the American colonists who are settled in this province—some six or eight families—have given particular attention to the growth and production of cocoa. The new trees planted by them, however, have scarcely had time to yield largely; but I am assured that the production is satisfactory and generally profitable.

*Tobacco* is becoming the principal article of export, and the crop this past year exceeds in value that of any other production. It is mostly, perhaps altogether, cultivated by free labor, and there is every probability that it will continue to increase in the future, as it is a profitable culture, and its production will in no manner be retarded by the gradual emancipation of the black race. Germany is the principal market for this article.

*Export duty*.—The export duty in this province is as follows: On sugar, 9 per cent. imperial and 3 per cent. provincial—12 per cent. on custom-house valuation; on cotton, coffee, rum, and tobacco, 9 per cent. imperial and 6 per cent. provincial—15 per cent.; on other articles, 9 per cent. imperial duty and 5 per cent. provincial—14 per cent.; a very onerous tax upon the production of the country.

#### IMPORTS.

The principal articles imported from the United States to the port of Bahia consist of flour, kerosene, lard, and blue cotton drills, with the addition of a number of articles of various descriptions, not amounting, however, to a very large sum in value. American flour has recently been growing in favor in this province, especially the choice brands, and although it does not command as high prices as the Trieste marks, it is, nevertheless, preferred at the difference of cost. The flour market here is controlled by two or three persons, who keep up large stocks, and by combining to depress prices manage to maintain a monopoly of the business. Last year there were imported into Bahia 69,679 barrels of flour, of which 36,690 were from Trieste and Spanish ports, and 32,989 from the United States, against 26,239 from that country for the preceding year. American blue drills continue to grow in demand, and, on account of their durability and firmness in color, are greatly preferred to goods of a similar character imported from England, which are admitted to be of an inferior quality. During the past year there were received from the United States 700 cases of this article. Of kerosene there were imported 32,390 cases, against 48,450 during the previous year.

## LABOR.

There is a general complaint of want of laboring-men, but in the opinion of many persons it is greatly overrated. The only article of production which is now, and which will continue to be, affected by it, is the sugar-crop, as free persons will not work in the cane-fields if they can find any other remunerating employment. Other articles would suffer little, if at all, if slavery were to cease entirely. The complaints emanate mostly from the sugar-planters, the majority of whom are accustomed to live in an extravagant style, passing half the year either in the city or upon voyages, having splendid residences in town and upon their estates, and quite satisfied if their yearly revenue is sufficient to meet their expenditure. The industrious planters are doing well, even now, and are free from debt, while others, living like men of fortune, are embarrassed to a greater extent than the value of their plantations and slaves. Many plans are now in operation for the introduction of laboring-men to supply the deficiency caused by the gradual emancipation of the blacks, and by the drain of slave-labor from this and other provinces to the south. The opinion generally arrived at is that white labor will not answer for this section of the empire, and the complete failure of the colonies introduced here from the northern ports of Europe has caused the government to give attention to the introduction of coolies as the only suitable labor to meet the requirements of the province.

Contracts have already been entered upon for the importation of coolies, which will no doubt soon be carried into effect.

## IMMIGRATION.

Immigration may be said thus far to have been a failure, particularly in this part of Brazil, having cost the government large amounts of money, and much annoyance and trouble. The latest colony established in this province, that of "Theodore and Moniz," consisting at one time of over 1,900 persons, has entirely dwindled away. These colonists were imported by contract principally from Antwerp. Upon their arrival here, they were sent into the interior, and located upon new and uncleared land; inferior and badly arranged cabins were prepared for them, and their work at the commencement was clearing the land. As a natural consequence in a tropical climate, and living upon food to which they were unaccustomed, they became prostrated by disease, a large number died, and the remainder, frightened and despondent, abandoned their location, and came up to this city by hundreds, and became street-beggars and the recipients of casual charity. Subsequently the government provided them transportation; many returned to their native country, and some went to the province of San Paulo. Those that remain here are being gradually shipped away.

## PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

This city has been benefited during the past two years by the establishment of several street-railways, general improvement of the thoroughfares, repairing of streets and sidewalks; the construction of the hydraulic elevator affording easy means of communication between the upper and lower portions of the city. This work was built by the Trilhos Urbanos Street Railway Company, and its completion is mainly, if not altogether, owing to the energy and perseverance of Mr. Antonio de Hacerda, the manager of that company. The elevator is to a great

extent tunneled out of the solid rock, is about 200 feet in height, and required about four years for construction. The ascent is made in well-appointed carriages in something less than one minute of time. This enterprise supplies a deficiency heretofore much needed in Bahia, and has proved so profitable an undertaking, that it is the intention of the proprietors to erect others in different parts of the city.

#### RAILROAD COMMUNICATION.

The city and province of Bahia labor under the great want of railroads and public highways into the interior, the only existing railroad out of this city at present being the "Bahia and San Francisco," about seventy-five miles in length, running through an unproductive section of country, and not earning sufficient to pay its working expenses. It is the intention of the imperial government to complete this line to its original destination, the river San Francisco, and a government guarantee of 7 per cent. per annum upon \$7,000,000 has been granted for the purpose. An imperial guarantee of 7 per cent. per annum upon \$8,000,000 has also been granted to the "Bahia Central Railroad," formerly the "Paraguassú," which is intended to unite the city with the diamond-fields and the western part of the province. The guarantee is considered amply sufficient to enable the companies to obtain the money required, and the construction of the two roads will be of incalculable benefit to this province, and will enable this city to command the trade of the San Francisco River, upon which, and in the western portion of this province, it is estimated that about 2,000,000 people are settled; a trade which properly belongs to Bahia, as that river lies almost entirely within the boundaries of the province, but which is at present diverted principally to Rio de Janeiro.

#### MANUFACTURES.

This interest is not very extensive in Bahia; it is, however, impossible to give the total number of factories in the province; the principal ones, those which are registered in the "Tribunal of Commerce" of this city, are as follows: Of cotton, there are seven establishments in this city and neighboring towns, employing a capital of about \$100,000, each making "twist," and a coarse cloth used for bagging and clothing for blacks, and meeting a ready sale for all they can produce.

Of founderies, there are seven; six located in this city and one at Santo Amaro. Of cigar factories, there are in this city ten "fabricas," besides a large number in the adjoining towns of Cachoeira, San Felix, &c. The remaining factories in the city amount to thirty-one in number, producing hats, soap, candles, beer, &c., and are mostly upon a limited scale, with small capital invested.

The port-charges at Bahia are as follows:

Anchorage-dues, 500 reis per ton; if in or out in ballast, 250 reis per ton; in distress, or calling for water, no charge.

Pilotage and light dues, no charge.

Lighterage, 20 to 30 milreis per lighter.

Hospital dues, 640 reis per man.

Gratification to guard, always paid, 15 to 20 milreis.

Government charge for clearance of vessel, 15 milreis.

Stamps and petty charges, 10 milreis.

List of tables herewith forwarded:

A. Statement of imports.

- B. Statement of exports.  
 C. Statement of navigation.  
 D. Statement of exports to the United States.  
 E. Statement of imports from the United States.  
 F. Quotations of freight and exchange.  
 G. Distribution of exports.

RICHD. A. EDES.

*Statement showing the commerce at Bahia for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Boots and shoes.....	\$181,528 00	.....	England, France.
Butter and lard.....	198,317 00	.....	England, France, United States.
Beef, jerked and pickled.....	42,048 00	.....	River Plate, England, United States.
Clothing.....	101,511 00	.....	France, England.
Gold and silver, manufactures of.....	78,184 00	.....	France, Germany, England.
Coal.....	379,752 00	.....	Great Britain.
Crockery and glass.....	211,126 00	.....	England, Germany, France.
Fish, cod and other.....	162,113 00	.....	British possessions, Spain.
Drugs and chemicals.....	604,182 00	.....	United States, Great Britain.
Flour.....	606,000 00	.....	United States, Austria, Spain.
Hats.....	145,060 00	.....	Great Britain, France.
Hardware and iron-work.....	492,720 00	.....	Great Britain, United States, Germany
Iron.....	80,320 00	.....	Great Britain.
Jewelry.....	36,240 00	.....	Germany, France.
Leather and skins.....	26,280 00	.....	Portugal, France, Spain.
Machinery.....	265,120 00	.....	England, United States, Belgium.
Manufactures of:			
Cotton.....	4,096,520 00	.....	Great Britain, United States.
Wool.....	639,280 00	.....	Great Britain, France, Germany.
Flax.....	596,220 00	.....	Do.
Silk.....	262,000 00	.....	France.
Oils, kerosene and other.....	240,500 00	.....	United States, Italy, Portugal.
Paper.....	81,020 00	.....	United States, England, France.
Powder.....	76,820 00	.....	Great Britain.
Spirits.....	122,450 00	.....	Great Britain, Germany, France.
Salt.....	85,920 00	.....	Portugal and possessions.
Wines.....	537,110 00	.....	Portugal, France, Spain.
Miscellaneous, not enumerated.....	1,230,000 00	.....	
Total.....	11,580,641 00	\$3,524,869 14	

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Sugar..... kilograms..	34,485,744	\$3,408,574 44	Great Britain, European ports, United States.
Cotton..... do...	1,431,894	542,535 90	Great Britain, European ports.
Coffee..... do...	3,370,448	1,264,688 10	Great Britain, Germany, Portugal, Gibraltar.
Cocoa..... do...	1,013,569	235,278 25	Great Britain, France, Germany.
Tobacco..... do...	15,024,841	3,667,191 80	Germany, English Channel, Portugal.
Hides..... do...	1,391,732	536,921 20	Germany, France, Portugal, Italy.
Rum..... liters	602,244	53,066 80	River Plate, Africa.
Rosewood..... logs	15,787	328,340 00	United States, France, Italy, Great Britain.
Brazil woods..... kilograms..	767,122	38,434 40	United States, France, Great Britain.
Piassara..... do...	6,010,903	245,142 30	Great Britain, France.
Tapioca..... bbls	259	2,840 20	Do.
Diamonds, amethysts, &c.....		360,650 00	France, Great Britain.
Miscellaneous.....		40,090 00	
Total.....		10,724,752 69	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Bahia for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	European ports and United States	151	941, 510	148	44, 242	299	285, 752
French .....	English Channel and France	54	78, 580	14	3, 883	68	82, 463
German .....	English Channel and United States	38	54, 166	39	9, 437	77	63, 603
United States .....	United States and Brazil	24	62, 410	12	5, 526	36	67, 936
Portuguese .....	Portugal and River Plate	12	11, 543	54	12, 380	66	23, 923
Spanish .....	Spain and Portugal	1	1, 200	7	1, 354	8	2, 554
Swedish and Norwegian .....	English Channel	.....	.....	11	3, 149	11	3, 149
Danish .....	European ports	.....	.....	11	2, 343	11	2, 343
Italian .....	France, Italy, and River Plate	.....	.....	10	2, 647	10	2, 647
Dutch .....	European ports	.....	.....	7	1, 372	7	1, 372
Austrian .....	English Channel	.....	.....	3	877	3	877
Russian .....	Cape of Good Hope	.....	.....	1	510	1	510
Belgian .....	English Channel	.....	.....	1	249	1	249
Argentine Republic .....	River Plate	.....	.....	1	501	1	501
Brazilian .....	Foreign ports	.....	.....	17	4, 219	17	4, 219
Do .....	Coastwise	125	91, 699	173	24, 893	298	116, 592
Total .....	.....	405	541, 108	509	117, 582	914	658, 690

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	European ports and United States	150	940, 260	141	43, 202	291	283, 462
French .....	English Channel and France	54	78, 580	15	3, 983	69	82, 563
German .....	English Channel and United States	38	54, 166	43	10, 721	81	64, 887
United States .....	United States and Brazil	24	62, 410	19	5, 526	36	67, 936
Portuguese .....	Portugal and River Plate	19	11, 543	58	13, 280	70	24, 823
Spanish .....	Spain and Portugal	1	1, 200	7	1, 474	8	2, 674
Swedish and Norwegian .....	English Channel	.....	.....	9	2, 837	9	2, 837
Danish .....	European ports	.....	.....	14	2, 862	14	2, 862
Italian .....	France, Italy, and River Plate	.....	.....	9	1, 642	9	1, 642
Dutch .....	European ports	.....	.....	6	1, 321	6	1, 321
Austrian .....	English Channel	.....	.....	3	877	3	877
Russian .....	Cape of Good Hope	.....	.....	1	510	1	510
Belgian .....	English Channel	.....	.....	1	249	1	249
Argentine Republic .....	River Plate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazilian .....	Foreign ports	.....	.....	14	3, 987	14	3, 987
Do .....	Coastwise	120	84, 219	195	27, 043	315	111, 262
Total .....	.....	399	532, 378	528	119, 614	927	651, 992

D.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Bahia to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Sugar .....	.....	\$17, 963 20	\$30, 064 38	\$79, 767 26	\$127, 793 84
Rosewood .....	\$20, 036 06	18, 135 60	51, 054 16	17, 692 56	106, 918 38
Brazil wood .....	.....	.....	8, 235 12	15, 491 16	23, 746 28
Carbonates .....	2, 500 24	3, 027 60	2, 040 49	2, 196 11	9, 764 44
Bird-skins .....	152 71	444 10	205 22	176 74	978 77
India-rubber .....	299 35	52 23	237 25	212 59	821 42
Sandries .....	.....	.....	67 22	.....	67 22
Total, (United States gold) .....	22, 988 36	39, 621 73	91, 943 84	115, 536 42	270, 090 35
Total for preceding year .....	42, 512 24	72, 121 41	50, 051 27	24, 574 77	189, 259 69
Increase .....	.....	.....	41, 892 57	90, 961 65	80, 830 66
Decrease .....	19, 523 88	32, 499 68	.....	.....	.....

E.—Statement of imports from the United States to the port of Bahia, showing quantity of principal articles, tonnage employed, and values, for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.	Description of cargoes.						Value, duty unpaid.
			Flour.	Kerosene.	Cotton goods.	Lard.	Rosin.	Coal.	
			<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Packages.</i>	<i>Packages.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	
Foreign .....	18	4, 027	13, 820	27, 990	394	3, 100	3, 784	.....	\$355, 540
United States ...	7	1, 662	6, 405	4, 400	70	1, 109	1, 131	.....	128, 376
United States steamers .....	12	.....	12, 763	.....	214	2, 115	.....	.....	172, 433
Total .....	37	5, 689	32, 988	32, 390	682	6, 324	4, 915	785	656, 349

F.—Quotations of freight and exchange at Bahia for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Month.	FREIGHTS TO—				EXCHANGE ON—		
	English Channel.*	Liverpool.	London.	Hamburg or Bremen.	London.	Paris.	Hamburg.
	Shillings per ton.	Shillings per ton.	Shillings per ton.	Shillings per ton.	Pence per milreis.	Reis per franc.	Reis per mark banco.
October, 1873 .....	37½ to 40	30 to 32½	32½	40 to 42½	25½ to 25½	360 to 366	455 to 457
	36½ to 37	32	35	45 to 47	26 to 26½	365 to 367	453 to 455
November, 1873 .....	37½ to 42	30 to 32½	35	47 to 47½	26½ to 26½	360 to 366	453 to 455
	42½	32	36	50	26½ to 26½	355 to 360	455 to 457
December, 1873 .....	42½	30	35	47½	25½ to 26	356 to 365	454 to 456
	42 to 45	32½	36	50	26½ to 26½	360 to 362	455 to 457
January, 1874 .....	40	30	35	48	26½ to 25½	362 to 365	454 to 456
	45	32½	36	50	26½ to 26½	360 to 365	454 to 456
February, 1874 .....	37½	32½	35 to 37	.....	25½ to 26	364 to 365	453 to 455
	35 to 40	32½	35 to 37	.....	26 to 26½	364 to 365	453 to 455
March, 1874 .....	32½ to 40	27½	35 to 37	47	26½ to 26½	358 to 360	450 to 453
	32 to 35	32½	35 to 37	50	26 to 26½	356 to 364	450 to 455
April, 1874 .....	32 to 35	27½	35 to 37	.....	26½ to 26½	360 to 365	450 to 456
	35	32½	35 to 37	.....	25½ to 26½	360 to 365	453 to 457
May, 1874 .....	35 to 36	27½	35 to 37	47	25 to 25½	380 to 382	465 to 468
	35½ to 37	32½	35 to 37	50	24½ to 25	374 to 380	465 to 468
June, 1874 .....	37½ to 40	27	30	.....	25 to 25½	374 to 380	465 to 468
	37½ to 42½	32½	32½	.....	25½ to 25½	377 to 378	470 to 471
July, 1874 .....	37½	30	32½	47	25 to 25½	375 to 377	466 to 468
	40 to 41	32½	32½	42½	25½ to 26	375 to 377	460 to 462
August, 1874 .....	37½	30	32½	.....	25½ to 26	370 to 372	450 to 452
	41½	32½	32½	.....	25½ to 26	360 to 370	450 to 459
September, 1874 .....	37½ to 40	32½	32½	.....	26 to 26½	360 to 370	450 to 459
	42½ to 47	35	35	.....	26½ to 26½	360 to 364	452 to 455

\* For orders.

G.—Statement of produce exported from Bahia to all countries for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Destination.	Sugar.		Cotton.	Coffee.	Cocoa.
	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Boxes.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
English Channel, for orders .....	12, 056	260	116, 654	632	4, 000
Great Britain .....	6, 269	113	17, 758	12, 668	8, 733
Germany .....	.....	.....	217	1, 193	2, 550
France .....	23	.....	.....	134	999
Belgium .....	.....	.....	1, 918	2, 037	.....
Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	1, 392	.....
Portugal, for orders .....	1, 675	4	7, 566	742	12, 393
Italy .....	.....	.....	3, 761	350	4, 974
Gibraltar, for orders .....	.....	4	5, 991	441	19, 175
United States .....	332	.....	15, 223	.....	.....
River Plate .....	.....	.....	1, 000	.....	476
Africa .....	.....	.....	13	.....	14
Total .....	20, 355	381	170, 101	19, 589	52, 138
Total for preceding year .....	29, 936	155	390, 080	21, 812	51, 748
Increase .....	.....	226	.....	390	.....
Decrease .....	9, 583	.....	219, 979	2, 123	3, 551



## G.—Statement of produce exported from Bahia, &amp;c.—Continued.

Destination.	Tobacco.			Hides.	Rum.	Rose-wood.
	<i>Rolls.</i>	<i>Mangts.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pipes.</i>	<i>Logs.</i>
English Channel, for orders.....	300	209	15, 221	1, 022	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	100	2, 169	2, 385	2, 650	.....	1, 837
Germany.....	93	5, 887	147, 656	54, 241	.....	1, 658
France.....	.....	.....	1, 801	18, 569	.....	4, 072
Belgium.....	.....	605	118	500	.....	72
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431
Portugal, for orders.....	131	.....	2, 124	26, 765	.....	101
Italy.....	.....	.....	.....	29, 802	20	2, 206
United States.....	.....	.....	788	.....	.....	5, 610
River Plate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	545	.....
Africa.....	.....	18, 205	.....	.....	811	.....
Total.....	624	28, 875	170, 093	133, 549	1, 376	15, 787
Total for preceding year.....	158	33, 164	152, 596	138, 609	1, 503	24, 350
Increase.....	466	.....	17, 497	.....	.....	.....
Decrease.....	.....	4, 289	.....	5, 260	127	2, 563

## CEARÁ.

OCTOBER 31, 1874. (Received March 22.)

The general state of trade during the past year has been very inactive owing to the great scarcity of money and high rates ruling for interest; the crops also have not been nearly so large as was anticipated. The Ceará and Baturite Railway Company are making some little progress with their line. The traffic returns, however, are small, and the distance they have yet to go is considerable before they reach the field from which they expect to derive the greater part of their income. This port has been surveyed by the English engineer, Sir John Hawkshaw; his report, however, has not yet been made public. The health of the city and port has been good, all vessels clearing with clean bills of health.

LEOPOLD SMITH DE VASCONCELLOS.

## Statement showing the exports from the port of Ceará for the year ending September 30, 1874

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
White rum.....liters.	24, 070	\$1, 927 00	Portugal.
Cotton.....kilograms.	4, 878, 044	1, 476, 554 00	Portugal, Great Britain, Germany.
Sugar.....do....	2, 082, 601	122, 929 00	Portugal, Great Britain, Germany, Belgium.
Coffee.....do....	969, 157	704, 741 00	Portugal, Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, France.
Animal hair.....do....	3, 437	343 00	Great Britain.
Carwaha wax, vegetable..do....	69, 419	26, 794 00	Portugal, Great Britain, Germany.
Dry salted ox-hides.....do....	1, 186, 671	359, 121 00	Great Britain, Germany.
India rubber.....do....	223, 448	163, 612 00	Do.
Medicinal roots.....do....	41, 811	1, 384 00	Do.
Horns and bones.....do....	180, 560	2, 035 00	Do.
Total.....	.....	\$2, 859, 440 00	.....

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Ceará for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	Pernambuco.....			1	148	1	148
British.....	Portugal.....			1	286	1	286
	Parnahiba.....			1	207	1	207
	Pernambuco.....			1	176	1	176
	Bahia.....	23	19,372	3	796	26	20,168
	England.....						
	Germany.....			1	237	1	237
	Newfoundland.....						
	West Indies.....						
German.....	Germany.....			4	1,080	4	1,080
	England.....			1	144	1	144
	France.....			1	169	1	169
	West Indies.....						
Dutch.....	Pará.....			1	180	1	180
	Pernambuco.....			1	186	1	186
	Hamburg.....						
Danish.....	Pará.....			1	225	1	225
	Bahia.....						
	Germany.....			1	138	1	138
	United States.....						
	West Indies.....						
Portuguese.....	Portugal.....			6	1,243	6	1,243
	Maranhão.....						
French.....	Germany.....			1	141	1	141
	France.....						
Spanish.....	Germany.....			1	115	1	115
	Spain.....						
Total.....		23	19,372	26	5,471	49	24,843

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	Pernambuco.....			1	148	1	148
British.....	Portugal.....						
	Parnahiba.....						
	Pernambuco.....						
	Bahia.....						
	England.....	23	19,372	4	1,088	27	20,440
	Germany.....			1	176	1	176
	Newfoundland.....			1	237	1	237
	West Indies.....			1	221	1	221
German.....	Germany.....			3	611	3	611
	England.....						
	France.....			1	169	1	169
	West Indies.....			1	144	1	144
	Pará.....			1	169	1	169
Dutch.....	Pernambuco.....						
	Hamburg.....			1	180	1	180
	Pará.....			1	186	1	186
Danish.....	Bahia.....						
	Germany.....			1	225	1	225
	United States.....						
	West Indies.....			1	138	1	138
Portuguese.....	Portugal.....			3	331	3	331
	Maranhão.....			2	650	2	650
French.....	Germany.....			1	262	1	262
	France.....						
Spanish.....	Germany.....			1	141	1	141
	Spain.....			1	115	1	115
Total.....		23	19,372	26	5,471	49	24,843

## MACEIO.

*Statement showing the exports from Maceio for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Sugar.....bags..	158, 477	\$776, 537 30	United Kingdom and Channel.*
Do.....do.....	26, 001	191, 104 90	Rio de Janeiro.
Do.....do.....	2, 146	10, 515 40	Lisbon.
Do.....do.....	13, 699	67, 130 00	Montreal.
Cotton.....do.....	80, 679	1, 511, 850 47	Liverpool.
Total.....		\$2, 557, 138 07	

\* For orders.

No direct import from Europe or the United States took place during the year. The import trade has been done coastwise from Pernambuco, Bahia, or Rio de Janeiro.

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Maceio for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	CLEARED.											
	LIVERPOOL.				CHANNEL.		MONTREAL.		LISBON.		RIO JANEIRO.	
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.									
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	8	8, 346	18	8, 132	14	2, 983	1	322				
German.....			1	547	1	316						
American.....			1	380								
French.....			2	754								
Swedish.....			2	875			1	112				
Norwegian.....			1	269	1	260						
Italian.....			1	435								
Spanish.....			1	401								
Dutch.....					1	218						
Argentine.....			1	516								
Portuguese.....			1	618	1	177			1	261		
Brazilian.....			1								10	2, 199
Total....	2	8, 346	29	12, 927	18	3, 954	2	434	1	261	10	2, 199

The same number of vessels, with the same tonnage, entered during the year, from Pernambuco, Bahia, or Rio de Janeiro.

THEODOR BRAASCH.

## PARA.

*Statement showing the commerce at the port of Para for the year 1873.*

IMPORTS.

Articles.	WHENCE.							Total.	Total quantities of the same articles imported in 1872.
	United States.	England.	France.	Portugal.	Germany.	Spain.	Southern ports of Brazil.		
Rum.....		878	109	190	60		98	1,335	1,775
Do.....							798	718	385
Do.....			3				72	73	360
Fire-arms.....	6	347			5		6	366	270
Line.....			85	4,048				4,133	2,408
Sugar.....							34,745	34,745	34,090
Do.....							6,040	6,040	
Do.....							100	100	10
Do.....							50	50	
Sweet-oil.....		20		1,992			1	2,013	1,868
Do.....		22		57		25		104	179
Olives.....				1,380			190	1,570	1,828
Do.....				67				67	15
Codfish.....							746	746	6,639
Do.....		90		6,631			15	6,666	931
Lard.....	2,806							2,896	3,465
Do.....	1,225			2				1,227	1,346
Potatoes.....		60						60	615
Do.....		8		11,012				11,020	10,953
Sea-biscuits.....	1,316	305		33				1,654	1,828
Do.....		49						49	8
Rope.....		1,316		98				1,344	2,296
Coffee.....							11,507	11,507	14,328
Box-shooks.....	8,783		400		1,128		581	10,892	12,800
Preserved meats.....							54,480	54,480	30,000
Do.....	92	75	3	614			123	894	1,929
Bottled beer.....		4,607			380			5,110	1,717
Do.....		372	10		593			674	923
Barley.....				1,140	50			1,196	1,420
Tea.....	6		32				8	642	430
Onions.....	358	244		7,250				7,850	9,335
Lead.....		1,960	400		170			2,530	1,995
Gummi-seed.....				211				221	407
Wax.....				5,821	9			5,844	2,736
Anise-seed.....				276				281	308
Dry goods.....	393	9,703	58	33	70		66	10,331	7,967

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[illegible]

Statement showing the commerce at the port of Para for the year 1873—Continued.  
EXPORTS.

Articles.	WHITHER.					Total.	Total quanti- ties of the same arti- cles export- ed in 1872.
	United States.	England.	France.	Portugal.	Germany.		
India rubber..... kilograms.	2,568,353	3,797,073	131,144	25,686		6,593,576	5,352,044
Cocoa..... do.	8,000	16,924	3,759,077	165,866		3,953,869	2,310,247
Chestnuts..... do.	1,805,423	1,153,660	68,760	347,757	281,840	3,672,090	1,351,497
Hides:							
Para, green, salted..... number.			69,229	496,738		565,967	604,690
Para, dry, salted..... do.		57	193	14,397		14,737	12,806
Goyaz, dry..... do.			10,144	22,449		32,593	41,568
Bolivia, dry..... do.			234	2,345		2,579	2,044
Deer-skins..... do.	63,707					63,707	60,410
Panama hats..... do.				300		43,663	94,916
Rice:							
Clean..... kilograms.				1,470		1,470	1,470
In hull..... do.				19,584		19,584	116,192
Copaliba..... do.	16,426	19,396	5,531	3,203		46,272	36,969
Anatto..... do.	37,839	24,427		6,692	1,716	68,968	74,926
Isinglass..... do.	290	25,362		44		25,696	26,687
Nersaparilla..... do.				8,306		34,955	35,718
Cotton..... do.		1,430		7,815		9,245	53,303
Sugar..... do.				32,326		32,326	44,549
Tonca beans..... do.	721	1,459		49		2,958	4,549
Guaraná..... do.					1,704	1,704	853
Tapioca, (placaba)..... do.		20,718	20,710	24,842	4,472	68,742	194,926
Bones..... do.	631	17,526		320		17,526	4,911
Cucumbers..... do.				36		951	9,412
Cloves..... do.						36	60
Tobacco..... do.							104
Flour..... do.		971				534	534
Peruvian bark..... do.		82,244		396		689	17,045
Buna, (species of root)..... do.						82,334	7,240
Jutalaba..... do.		229				229	45
Sole-leather..... do.				8		8	
Ram, (cachays)..... gallons.				8,000		8,000	
Tow..... kilograms.				651		651	
Fur..... do.				7,077		7,077	1,032
Wool..... do.		12,337				100	
Cotton-seeds..... do.			90	4,613		12,337	
Woods..... do.						15,287	
Official value.....	\$2,370,944 30	\$4,513,644 61	\$738,195 23	\$245,969 21	\$16,191 20	\$7,067,046 08	
Total value from all countries.....							

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Para to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Animals, living .....		\$676 71		\$121 96	\$798 67
Annatto .....	\$2, 196 69	1, 891 36	\$16, 179 56	12, 196 66	32, 464 27
Balsam copaiba .....	1, 864 58	4, 897 99	5, 924 57	1, 962 38	14, 669 52
Deer-skins .....	25, 219 50	11, 183 10	20, 297 02	23, 000 36	79, 699 98
Guarana .....	114 59	1, 000 59		314 46	1, 429 64
India rubber .....	832, 101 61	1, 207, 877 12	552, 971 06	791, 108 71	3, 384, 058 50
Nuts .....	13, 589 18	35, 002 44	62, 155 58	51, 855 35	162, 602 55
Sarsaparilla .....		252 22		331 41	583 63
Tonca beans .....			303 96		303 96
Miscellaneous .....	763 82	1, 087 69	670 07	3, 196 66	5, 718 24
Total in United States gold .....	875, 869 97	1, 263, 869 22	658, 501 82	884, 087 95	3, 682, 328 96
Total for preceding year .....	1, 155, 232 69	984, 001 06	522, 819 21	761, 459 46	3, 423, 512 42
Increase .....		279, 868 16	135, 682 61	122, 628 49	258, 816 54
Decrease .....	270, 362 72				

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Para for the year ending December 31, 1873.*

Flag.	ENTERED.									
	Laden.				In ballast.				Total.	
	Steamers.	Sailing-ves- sels.	Tons.	Number of crew.	Steamers.	Sailing-ves- sels.	Tons.	Number of crew.	Vessels.	Number of crew.
United States .....	21	47	59, 588	1, 891					68	59, 588
British .....	36	26	44, 896	1, 586					62	44, 896
French .....	17	4	7, 119	161		2	606	21	19	5, 325
Portuguese .....	21	6	6, 019	269					21	6, 019
North German .....	16	2	2, 221	101					16	2, 221
Danish .....	2	3	329	15					2	329
Dutch .....	3	5	519	22					3	519
Swedish .....	5	1	1, 615	52					5	1, 615
Norwegian .....	8	2	2, 378	81					8	2, 378
Spanish .....	1	1	152	8					1	152
Brazilian .....	38	9	38, 599	8, 857	1		450	28	48	39, 049
Total .....	95	155	161, 035	13, 043	1	2	1, 056	49	253	162, 091

Flag.	CLEARED.									
	Laden.				In ballast.				Total.	
	Steamers.	Sailing-ves- sels.	Tons.	Number of crew.	Steamers.	Sailing-ves- sels.	Tons.	Number of crew.	Vessels.	Number of crew.
United States .....	25	52	64, 373	1, 953		2	491	90	79	64, 864
British .....	34	5	3, 713	1, 378	3	16	7, 710	299	58	11, 433
French .....	16	3	3, 578	163		3	1, 141	39	19	4, 719
Portuguese .....	23	6	4, 474	316		2	421	19	25	6, 895
North German .....	5	1	865	28		12	1, 916	81	17	2, 781
Danish .....	1	1	120	6					1	120
Dutch .....	1	1	226	7		2	293	7	3	519
Swedish .....						5	1, 615	49	5	1, 615
Norwegian .....	2		608	20		5	1, 393	50	7	2, 001
Spanish .....	1	1	152	8					1	152
Brazilian .....	38	6	36, 123	1, 772	1	3	935	58	48	37, 058
Total .....	97	112	116, 232	5, 551	4	50	13, 915	692	263	132, 147

## PARAIBA.

*Statement showing the exports from Paraiba for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity.		Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
	Bags.	Kilograms.		
Sugar .....	92, 779	7, 108, 425	*\$403, 681 00	Great Britain. Do.
Cotton .....	55, 560	4, 984, 004	†1, 414, 034 60	
Total .....			1, 817, 715 60	

\* Or 5½ cents per kilogram.

† Or 28 cents per kilogram.

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Paraiba for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.			
		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	Great Britain .....	30	9, 773	30	9, 773
Danish .....	do .....	1	257	1	257
Dutch .....	do .....	2	500	2	500
French .....	do .....	4	1, 231	4	1, 231
German .....	do .....	5	1, 405	5	1, 405
Norwegian .....	do .....	2	675	2	675
Portuguese .....	do .....	3	1, 767	3	1, 767
Russian .....	do .....	1	258	1	258
Swedish .....	do .....	2	794	2	794
Spanish .....	do .....	1	300	1	300
Greek .....	do .....	2	632	2	632
Total .....		53	17, 592	53	17, 592

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.			
		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	Great Britain .....	30	9, 773	30	9, 773
Danish .....	do .....	1	257	1	257
Dutch .....	do .....	2	500	2	500
French .....	do .....	4	1, 231	4	1, 231
German .....	do .....	5	1, 405	5	1, 405
Norwegian .....	do .....	2	675	2	675
Portuguese .....	do .....	3	1, 767	3	1, 767
Russian .....	do .....	1	258	1	258
Swedish .....	do .....	2	794	2	794
Spanish .....	do .....	1	300	1	300
Greek .....	do .....	2	632	2	632
Total .....		53	17, 592	53	17, 592

ARTHUR B. DALLAS.



## FERNAMBUCO.

Statement showing the commerce at Fernambuco for the year ending June 30, 1874.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Total value entered.	WHENCE.									
		Germany.		Austria.		Belgium.		Chill.		River Plate.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Oil.....	\$61,495 50										
Cod-fish.....	350,682 00	8,303	\$823 50								
Spirits.....	207,198 50	191,382	61,313 00	322	\$141 50	1,188	\$50 00	4	\$3 50	5	\$3 00
Shoes.....	204,194 50										
Beef, jerked.....	623,302 00	1,041	401 00								
Coals.....	254,420 00	90	1,223 00			1,135	200 00				
Hats.....	183,829 00	903	14,309 00								
Umbrellas.....	33,305 50	133	1,974 00								
Hides and skins.....	41,914 50	3,737	2,303 50								
Flour.....	106,578 50	21,188	4,148 50								
Drugs and medicines.....	419,890 00	286,001	11,706 50	4,173,303	161,938 50	12,783	2,432 00	300,704	7,328 00	84	16 50
Iron-ware.....	396,504 00	56,106	24,447 00			184	504,630 00			60	30 00
Do.....	617,515 50	2,882	4,706 50	14,000	1,050 00						
Iron and steel.....	86,632 50	3,409	921 50								
Jewelry, &c.....	50,435 50	1,040	70 00								
Do.....	95,454 50										
Hardware and glass.....	173,385 50	109,381	14,394 00			11,443	933 50				
Machinery.....	392,465 50	86	1,025 00								
Butter and lard.....	611,043 50	597	278 50								
Manufactures of cotton.....	720,642 50	3,892	7,771 50			481	546 00				
Do.....	109,429 50	8,753	7,950 00								
Manufactures of linen.....	553,826 00	64,902	2,004 50	418	69 50	611	566 50				
Do.....	9,718 00										
Manufactures of wool.....	451,997 00	3,389	4,053 50								
Do.....	6,111 00	18	297 00								
Manufactures of silk.....	141,346 50	194	1,843 50								
Do.....	5,867 50										
Paper.....	108,061 50	122,139	17,428 50	6,815	1,816 00	6,960	1,346 00				
Powder.....	78,251 00										
Clothes.....	33,225 00	93	230 00								
Do.....	99,245 00	130	916 00								
Salt.....	5,287 00	4,900	24 50								

Statement showing the commerce at Pernambuco for the year ending June 30, 1874—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Total value entered.	WHENCE.									
		Germany.		Austria.		Belgium.		Chili.		River Plate.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wine.....liters.....	\$525,008 00	25,306	\$4,195 50								
Rum.....kilograms.....	9,187 00										
Kerosene.....do.....	974,733 00										
Sundry articles.....	1,318,230 50		138,422 00				\$40,039 50		\$19 00		\$4,517 50
Total.....	9,426,392 00		329,271 00				550,852 50		7,550 50		536,843 50
Amount of duties.....	4,369,215 00										

WHENCE.

Articles.	United States.		France.		England.		Spain.		Italy.		Portugal.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Oil.....liters.....			1,917	\$526 50	1,676	\$897 50					214,488	\$60,671 50
Coalfish.....kilograms.....	842,388	\$53,141 00	52,892	12,230 00	6,150,718	307,937 00					101,809	12,862 00
Spirits.....liters.....			24,713	63,615 00	834,871	79,133 00	69	\$9 50			6,940	2,455 50
Shoes.....do.....	2	450 00	15,723	132,838 00	5,573	56,049 50					4,263	15,362 50
Beef, jerked.....do.....	9,961	1,818 50	1,832	669 50	20,491	52,687 00			240	\$80 00	236,870	64,589 50
Coals.....do.....			32	540 00	36,600	282,397 00					10	100 00
Hats.....do.....			6,881	73,018 00	8,341	96,250 00					11	252 00
Umbrellas.....do.....			292	4,234 00	1,249	27,075 50					1	28 00
Hides and skins.....kilograms.....	20	45 00	31,732	31,663 50	5,470	7,235 00					1,208	711 00
Drugs and medicines.....do.....	20,612	10,896 00	71,979	32,933 50	244,446	45,925 00			264	352 00	31,316	12,393 50
Flour.....do.....	5,649,246	223,064 50	21,940	890 00	90,215	4,056 00			2,304	551 00	891	35 50
Iron-ware.....do.....	37,007	6,919 00	286,021	56,737 00	5,432,492	290,372 00					123,682	15,707 00
Do.....do.....	16	721 00	5,113	28,791 50	26,679	71,693 00					905	7,023 50
Iron and steel.....kilograms.....			1,925	178 50	784,953	84,340 50			1,200	90 00	320	58 00
Jewelry, &c.....grams.....			123,290	28,764 00	44,513	13,545 50					142,620	8,036 00
Do.....do.....			1,161	25,139 00	41,281	65,738 00					84	377 50
Hardware and glass.....kilograms.....	4,028	1,531 50	150,055	34,116 00	70,226	117,893 50					50,704	4,367 00

Machinery	160,961	28,446 00	481,419	13,180 00	774,450	337,006 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	619	106 00
Butter and lard	14,430	304,074 50	17,198	194,007 50	914,351	130,985 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,111	941 50
Manufactures of cotton	.....	14,075 00	17,198	158,987 50	3,287	130,985 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	993	1,030 50
Do	.....	.....	17,198	158,987 50	3,287	130,985 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	911 00
Manufactures of linen	1,530	1,136 50	116,199	53,618 50	965,613	69,371 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,937	4,945 00
Do	.....	.....	116,199	53,618 50	965,613	69,371 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7 00
Manufactures of wool	38	37 00	44,359	698 50	423	9,013 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	403	1,979 00
Do	.....	.....	44,359	698 50	423	9,013 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	96 00
Manufactures of silk	9	98 00	6,398	1,471 00	931	4,347 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	953	3,289 00
Do	.....	.....	6,398	1,471 00	931	4,347 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	23 00
Paper	5,440	1,505 00	303,403	63,035 00	75,121	19,022 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,088	3,295 00
Powder	.....	.....	47	4,335 00	32	1,510 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothes	.....	.....	90	30 00	144,461	78,921 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	59 50
Do	.....	.....	1,436	6,600 50	3,689	26,375 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	716 00
Salt	.....	.....	3,578	45,359 00	8,834	52,354 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	427,769	2,138 50
Wine	.....	.....	495,505	2,122 50	166,064	1,001 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,375,694	348,693 50
Resin	353,735	9,137 00	736,340	123,378 00	32,243	3,322 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kerosene	1,288,065	274,733 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundry articles	.....	100,403 50	.....	289,181 00	.....	440,193 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	1,051,292 50	.....	1,814,735 50	.....	4,045,468 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	876,730 50

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges, (custom-house value.)	WHITHER.
Rum.....liters	50	\$8 00	Germany.
Do.....do	1,603,849	801 00	Argentine Confederacy.
Do.....do	68	5 00	Oriental Republic.
Do.....do	3,578	250 00	France.
Do.....do	46	3 00	Great Britain.
Do.....do	227,400	15,234 00	Portugal.
Total.....	1,834,991	16,301 00	
Cotton.....kilograms	228,465	59,010 00	Germany.
Do.....do	938,201	212,999 00	France.
Do.....do	7,952,909	1,958,944 00	Great Britain.
Do.....do	1,533,846	375,286 00	Spain.
Do.....do	876,047	210,119 00	Portugal.
Do.....do	457,834	122,700 00	Baltic Ports.
Do.....do	305,881	73,927 00	Russia.
Total.....	12,293,183	3,012,985 00	
Sugar.....kilograms	713,600	64,224 00	Chili.
Do.....do	9,161,891	772,365 00	Argentine Confederacy.
Do.....do	13,584,266	711,762 00	United States.
Do.....do	672,541	62,102 00	Oriental Republic.
Do.....do	915,360	53,905 00	France.
Do.....do	42,926,845	2,260,397 00	Great Britain.
Do.....do	12,708,777	840,499 00	Portugal.
Total.....	80,683,280	2,765,254 00	
Hides and skins.....kilograms	90,852	17,403 00	Germany.
Do.....do	871,414	173,362 00	France.
Do.....do	107,890	23,168 00	Great Britain.
Do.....do	1,225	312 00	Spain.
Do.....do	608,263	175,288 00	Portugal.
Total.....	1,679,644	380,533 00	
Molasses.....liters	3,920	82 00	Argentine Confederacy.
Do.....do	188,356	4,706 00	Portugal.
Total.....	192,276	4,788 00	
Sundries.....		137 00	Germany.
Do.....		1,192 00	Argentine Confederacy.
Do.....		283 00	United States.
Do.....		88 00	Oriental Republic.
Do.....		3,628 00	France.
Do.....		5,696 00	Great Britain.
Do.....		48 00	Spain.
Do.....		26 00	Italy.
Do.....		13,200 00	Portugal.
Total.....		24,233 00	
Grand total.....		6,213,094 00	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Pernambuco for the year ending June 30, 1874.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.			Sailing-vessels.			Steamers.			Sailing-vessels.		
		No.		Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.			No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	
Austrian	Austria.....			6	1,555								
	United States.....												
	Great Britain.....												
	Baltic ports.....												
	Austria.....												
Dutch	Germany.....			5	1,339								
	Belgium.....			3	1,052								
	United States.....			1	245								
	Argentina Confederacy.....			1	217								
	United States.....												
English	Great Britain.....												
	Austria.....			6	1,482								
	Germany.....			1	370								
	Belgium.....			1	192								
	Argentina Confederacy.....			2	681								
Norwegian	United States.....			11	20,563								
	United States.....			16	5,483								
	Chili.....												
	Oriental Republic.....			1	373								
	Great Britain.....			119	27,345								
German	Italy.....			55	92,861								
	Pern.....			1	189								
	Russia.....			21	36,104								
	Holland.....												
	Austria.....			2	646								
Danish	United States.....												
	Great Britain.....												
	Baltic ports.....												
	Germany.....			6	2,511								
	Chili.....			1	422								
Swedish	United States.....			1	212								
	Argentina Confederacy.....			1	288								
	Oriental Republic.....			2	886								
	Great Britain.....			4	1,059								
	France.....												
Danish	Mexico.....												
	Germany.....			3	1,223								
	United States.....			2	350								
	Spain.....												
	Argentina Confederacy.....			1	338								

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Pernambuco for the year ending June 30, 1874—Continued.*

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.							
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Swedish—Cont'd.	Great Britain.....	4	1,167	4	1,167	2	470	2	470	2	470	2	470
	Belgium.....	1	261	1	261	1	211	1	211	1	211	1	211
	Sweden.....	1	298	1	298	15	3,570	15	3,570	2	630	2	630
	Argentine Confederacy.....	2	296	2	296	2	630	2	630	2	630	2	630
Brazilian	United States.....	3	770	3	770	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	Oriental Republic.....	3	770	3	770	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	Great Britain.....	2	1,686	2	1,686	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	Portugal.....	1	220	1	220	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
Argentine	Argentine Confederacy.....	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	do.....	18	20,791	18	20,791	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	France.....	23	27,684	23	27,684	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	Portugal.....	1	298	1	298	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
Greek	Argentine Confederacy.....	1	298	1	298	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	do.....	1	298	1	298	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	Portugal.....	1	298	1	298	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	do.....	1	298	1	298	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
Spanish	Argentine Confederacy.....	1	298	1	298	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	do.....	1	298	1	298	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	Portugal.....	1	298	1	298	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	do.....	1	298	1	298	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
American	Oriental Republic.....	6	747	6	747	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	Great Britain.....	18	2,915	18	2,915	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	Spain.....	3	388	3	388	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	France.....	12	37,419	12	37,419	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
Italian	United States.....	1	473	1	473	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	Great Britain.....	1	473	1	473	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	Portugal.....	1	117	1	117	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	China.....	1	742	1	742	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
Russian	Argentine Confederacy.....	1	306	1	306	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	do.....	1	306	1	306	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	Italy.....	1	32	1	32	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	Spain.....	1	32	1	32	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
d'ortuguese	Argentine Confederacy.....	1	306	1	306	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	do.....	1	306	1	306	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	Baltic ports.....	1	306	1	306	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	Oriental Republic.....	1	306	1	306	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
Total	Great Britain.....	6	4,995	6	4,995	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	Portugal.....	1	306	1	306	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	China.....	1	742	1	742	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474
	Argentine Confederacy.....	1	306	1	306	2	474	2	474	2	474	2	474

**C. L. P. ROECK.**

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Rio Grande do Sul to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Wool.....	\$30,953 59	\$97,906 06	\$92,060 13	\$15,704 61	\$236,624 39
Dry hides .....	210,033 65	366,746 81	230,066 44	162,190 27	969,037 17
Salted hides .....	8,218 20	47,319 36	27,229 43	.....	82,766 99
Kips .....	8,003 32	22,497 96	8,255 69	1,617 00	40,373 97
Hair .....	10,265 38	27,250 47	54,919 96	24,021 35	116,457 16
Miscellaneous, horns, bones, &c.....	16,160 39	57,026 94	8,534 66	5,147 42	86,869 41
Bone-ash .....	.....	.....	4,057 95	.....	4,057 95
Total in United States gold.....	283,634 53	618,747 60	425,124 26	208,680 65	1,536,187 04

WM. K. PEABODY.

## SANTOS.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Santos to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

## COFFEE.

Quarter ending December 31, 1873.....	\$901,397 25
Quarter ending March 31, 1874 .....	964,341 97
Quarter ending June 30, 1874 .....	484,413 53
Quarter ending September 30, 1874.....	448,705 92
Total for the year .....	2,798,858 67

WM. T. WRIGHT.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

No 10.] GUATEMALA CITY, *July 30, 1874.* (Received Sept. 9.)

I have the honor to submit herewith several tables, which I hope may prove of interest. These tables show the state of trade for 1873 in all the Central American States, viz: the import and export trade of each State, the total volume of trade of all the States, and the proportion of the trade with the United States.

Table XII shows the trade of the United States with each Central American State in 1873, and its increase over the previous year. This increase, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, (\$932,768.71,) is so large that it must be highly gratifying.

It has been my aim to make the tables as correct as possible, and, at the same time, to so arrange them that the information contained in them can be gleaned without difficulty. Wherever estimates are made in the tables they are so designated. I have endeavored to make the estimates so that they shall, in no instance, exaggerate, but rather be under than above the facts.

The official reports for 1873 for Guatemala have been only published for the first time within the last few days, and the facts upon which to base this report could not be obtained from the minister of finance until the publication of the report. In order to avoid this delay hereafter, I propose to report the trade of each State as its official report reaches me, and, when all are received, tabulate them as a whole. I also propose to embrace in the report of all the States, the trade of the United States with Honduras, as that is geographically an important portion of Central America, and for the further reason that a considerable amount of the trade of the United States with Central America is done through Belize.

Table X shows the total volume of trade of the Central American States for 1873 to have been \$27,595,906.52. Table XI shows the proportion of the United States in this trade to have been \$4,702,520.56. When it is considered how very few merchants of Central America are from the United States, and the feeble efforts made by the commercial men of our country to win the trade of this rich portion of the American continent, it is a matter of surprise that our trade is so large. It is steadily increasing, and I shall leave no honorable effort untried, within the province of my duty, to augment it still further.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON.

*Tables showing the trade and commerce of Guatemala for the year 1873.*

## I.—EXPORTS.

	Value.
Coffee .....	\$2, 408, 106 88
Cochineal .....	498, 366 45
India rubber .....	156, 124 80
Hides and skins .....	109, 369 70
Indigo .....	37, 392 50
Sundries .....	30, 215 40
Woolen cloth .....	53, 382 00



	Value.
Sugar.....	\$20,615 49
Sarsaparilla.....	12,130 95
Money.....	9,576 00
Cacao.....	3,690 75
Civet.....	3,592 75
Lead.....	3,475 60
Gold amalgam.....	3,432 00
Cigaritos.....	643 50
Tobacco.....	274 00
Vanilla.....	173 00
Wood.....	12,500 00
Total.....	3,363,061 77
Total for 1872.....	2,691,800 19
Increase during 1873.....	671,261 58

The countries to which the above goods were exported are as follows :

United States—		
California.....	\$676,872 60	
New York.....	558,123 07	
		\$1,234,995 67
England.....	659,228 13	
Germany.....	845,022 92	
France.....	319,020 75	
Italy.....	39,978 40	
Central America.....	79,480 60	
Belize.....	100,776 23	
South America.....	67,827 52	
Mexico.....	3,456 60	
Belgium.....	12,625 00	
Spain.....	649 95	
Total.....		3,363,061 77

## II.—IMPORTS.

	Value.
Cotton, in thread and cloth.....	\$805,502 32½
Wool, in thread and cloth.....	207,724 26½
Silk, in thread and cloth.....	160,852 06
Merchandise, miscellaneous.....	100,996 92½
Iron, in various forms.....	70,960 99
Machinery.....	62,055 75
Shoes.....	50,352 45
Wines.....	49,020 73½
Linen thread.....	40,405 71½
Groceries.....	40,154 72½
Hats.....	39,368 75
Drugs.....	37,810 65½
Millinery.....	32,231 08
Books.....	22,277 89
Bags.....	21,727 00
Leather.....	20,285 81
Paper.....	20,146 20
Alcohol.....	18,453 89½
Flour.....	17,272 49
Watches.....	14,207 00
Crockery-ware.....	12,928 37½
Tobacco, manufactured.....	12,877 45
Perfumery.....	12,649 67
Glass-ware.....	10,869 65½
Stearine, manufactured and raw.....	8,958 20
Saddles.....	7,269 70
Arms and ammunition.....	7,247 50
Musical instruments.....	7 114 05
Cinnamon.....	7,030 32
Cordials.....	6,853 82

	Value.
Furniture .....	\$6,780 47
Matches .....	5,967 82½
White wax .....	5,971 97½
Oil .....	5,516 82½
Artists' tools .....	5,252 28
Copper-plates .....	4,446 85
Toys .....	4,501 87
Beer .....	4,036 37½
Petroleum .....	3,559 86
Carriages .....	3,322 08
Tin-ware .....	2,963 25
Cacao .....	2,171 87½
Chinese tea .....	2,096 00
Marble .....	1,962 00
Gloves .....	1,495 70
Sundries .....	1,366 15
Billiard-tables .....	1,180 50
Ready-made clothing .....	1,130 00
Steel .....	1,026 62½
Printing materials .....	937 00
Seeds and plants .....	538 79½
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,991,830 75½</b>
Expenses to ports of entry .....	372,435 00
<b>Total real value at ports</b> .....	<b>2,364,265 75½</b>

The countries from which the above were imported are :

England .....	\$959,405 25
France .....	445,138 88
United States—	
New York .....	\$70,673 36
California .....	52,587 23
	<hr/>
Germany .....	123,260 59
Spain and dependencies .....	283,496 67½
Switzerland .....	67,066 11
Belgium .....	37,292 50
Italy .....	25,394 40
China .....	17,789 20
Ecuador .....	15,946 20
Panama .....	7,494 00
Mexico .....	5,070 78
Japan .....	1,680 57
Central America .....	851 80
Peru .....	1,410 50
	<hr/>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,991,830 734</b>
Expenses to ports of entry .....	372,435 00
<b>Total real value at ports</b> .....	<b>2,364,265 734</b>
<b>Total value of imports for 1872</b> .....	<b>2,269,214 03</b>
	<hr/>
<b>Increase in 1873</b> .....	<b>95,051 70½</b>

*Comparative statements for 1872 and 1873, valued at the ports of entry, freights, insurance, &c., added.*

## III.—IMPORTS.

WHENCE.	Year.	Value.
Great Britain.....	1872	\$1,195,870 89
Do.....	1873	1,150,255 86
Decrease in.....	1873	45,615 03
France.....	1872	431,723 00
Do.....	1873	522,595 30
Increase in.....	1873	96,872 30
Germany.....	1872	352,185 37
Do.....	1873	336,652 30
Decrease in.....	1873	15,533 07
United States.....	1872	112,667 32
Do.....	1873	146,371 96
Increase in.....	1873	33,704 64
All other countries, increase from, in.....	1873	69,428 88

## IV.—EXPORTS.

Great Britain.....	1872	\$768,006 94
Do.....	1873	*760,004 36
Decrease in.....	1873	8,002 58
France.....	1872	119,844 96
Do.....	1873	319,020 75
Increase in.....	1873	199,175 79
Germany.....	1872	528,340 53
Do.....	1873	845,022 92
Increase in.....	1873	316,682 39
United States.....	1872	994,590 55
Do.....	1873	1,234,995 67
Increase in.....	1873	240,405 12
All other countries, increase from, in.....	1873	23,040 82
United States, total trade of, in.....	1873	1,381,367 53
Do.....	1872	1,107,257 87
Total increase in.....	1873	274,109 66

\* The trade to Belize is included in this.

## SALVADOR.

*Statements showing the trade and commerce of Salvador for 1873.*

## V.—EXPORTS.

	Value.
Indigo.....	\$1,802,037 00
Coffee.....	1,056,329 81
Sugar, raw and refined.....	212,293 90
Tobacco and cigars.....	87,102 15
Money, coined.....	75,901 94
Balsam.....	60,900 66
Rice.....	56,641 04

	Value.
Silver bars.....	\$51,148 00
Hides and skins.....	46,616 29
India rubber, crude.....	21,429 74
Mantillas.....	21,419 25
Ores, crude.....	8,300 00
Starch.....	1,766 58
Hats.....	1,434 00
Straw carpets.....	1,197 00
Beans.....	578 90
Wood.....	550 00
Ropes.....	510 00
Sundries.....	559 24
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3,506,715 50</b>
The exportations of 1872 exceeded the above by.....	404,279 84

## VI.—IMPORTS.

	Value.
Medicines, cotton, and woolen goods; cacao, hats, flour, and sundry manufactured articles.....	\$2,055,023 00
Tobacco.....	4,730 00
Cattle.....	4,280 00
Cheese.....	2,585 00
Woolen cloth.....	36,600 00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,103,218 00</b>
Excess of exports over imports for 1873.....	1,403,497 50
Excess of imports for 1872 over imports of 1873.....	847,792 00
Whole excess of the trade of 1872 over that of 1873.....	1,252,071 84
Taking the ratio of the United States import trade with Guatemala as basis, our import trade with Salvador would be.....	136,709 17
Our export trade (estimated).....	570,000 00
<b>Total trade with United States</b> .....	<b>706,709 17</b>
Increase in our trade for 1873 (estimated).....	139 960 32

## HONDURAS.

*Statements showing the trade and commerce of Honduras for 1873.*

## VII.—EXPORTS.

Gold and silver, coined and uncoined.....	\$600,000
Cochineal.....	200,000
Hides.....	150,000
Cattle.....	80,000
Sarsaparilla.....	75,000
India rubber.....	35,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>*1,140,000</b>

## VII.—IMPORTS.

Total amount of importations represented by European and American manufactures, \$1,000,000.\*

Taking the ratio of the United States import trade with Guatemala as basis, our imports into Honduras would be.....	\$65,000
Export trade with United States, estimated.....	407,000
<b>Total trade with United States in 1873</b> .....	<b>472,000</b>
<b>Increase in our trade for 1873, (estimated)</b> .....	<b>93,644</b>

\* I consider this total inexact and excessive.

## NICARAGUA.

## VIII.—Exports and imports of Nicaragua for 1873.

## EXPORTS.

	Value.
Cotton, chocolate, sarsaparilla, tobacco, hides, skins, and woods .....	\$1,226,000
Cochineal.....	380,000
Gold and silver.....	150,000
Coffee.....	125,000
India rubber.....	78,000
Sugar.....	41,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>*2,000,000</b>

## IMPORTS.

American and European goods amounting to about \$1,000,000.†	
Taking the ratio of the United States trade with Guatemala as basis, our	
Nicaraguan imports would be.....	\$65,000 00
In the same ratio our export trade would be .....	730,000 00
<b>Total trade with United States for 1873</b> .....	<b>795,000 00</b>
<b>Increase in our trade for 1873, (estimated)</b> .....	<b>157,725 50</b>

## COSTA RICA.

## IX.—Exports and imports of Costa Rica for 1873.

## EXPORTS.

Coffee.....	\$6,099,187 32
India rubber, gold, and tortoise-shell.....	300,000 00
Hides.....	142,200 00
Sundries.....	78,258 20
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>†6,619,645 52</b>

## IMPORTS.

Consisting of general merchandise from Europe and America.....	\$4,500,000 00
Imports by countries and articles not furnished by the Government. No	
data to form estimates of the imports from the United States. Taking	
ratio of the import trade of the United States with Guatemala as a	
basis, our imports at Costa Rica would be.....	297,500 00
And our export trade.....	1,049,943 76
<b>Total trade with the United States</b> .....	<b>1,347,443 76</b>
<b>Increase of United States trade in 1873 (estimated)</b> .....	<b>\$267,329 13</b>

## RESUME.

## X.—Imports and exports of the Central American States for 1873.

## IMPORTS.

Guatemala.....	\$2,364,265 75†
Salvador.....	2,103,218 00
Nicaragua.....	1,000,000 00
Honduras.....	1,000,000 00
Costa Rica.....	450,000 00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>10,967,483 75‡</b>

†I consider this inexact and excessive.

‡I consider this inexact and less than the actual amount.

§The United States received—as per statement of E. Rohrmoser, consular agent—of this \$1,049,943.76.

## EXPORTS.

	Am.
Guatemala.....	\$3,363.
Salvador.....	3,506.
Honduras.....	1,140.
Nicaragua.....	2,000.
Costa Rica.....	6,619.
Total.....	16,628
Total volume of trade of Central American States in 1873.....	27,595,

## XI.—Imports and exports of Central American States with United States in 187

## IMPORTS.

Guatemala (official).....	\$146
Salvador (estimated).....	136.
Honduras (estimated).....	65
Nicaragua (estimated).....	65
Costa Rica (estimated).....	297.
	710.

## EXPORTS.

Guatemala (official).....	\$1,234
Salvador (estimated).....	570
Honduras (estimated).....	407.
Nicaragua (estimated).....	730
Costa Rica (official).....	1,049
Total.....	3,991
Exports.....	\$3,991
Imports.....	710
Total trade with the United States.....	4,702

## XII.—Total trade of Central American States with the United States in 1873.

With Guatemala.....	\$1,381
With Salvador.....	706
With Honduras (estimated).....	472
With Nicaragua (estimated).....	795
With Costa Rica (estimated).....	1,347
Total.....	4,702

## Increase of trade of United States of 1873 over 1872.

With Guatemala (official).....	\$274
With Salvador (estimated).....	139
With Honduras (estimated).....	93
With Nicaragua (estimated).....	157
With Costa Rica (estimated).....	267
Total increase in 1873.....	931

## COSTA RICA.

## PUNTA ARENAS.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Punta Arenas to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Coffee .....	\$2, 751 20	\$327, 714 65	\$364, 766 15	\$12, 354 67	\$707, 586 67
Hides .....	7, 814 64	4, 129 85	5, 656 42	12, 923 94	30, 524 85
Deer and other skins .....	586 50	391 66	1, 025 75	1, 692 41	3, 696 32
India rubber .....	434 06	1, 606 80	1, 220 49	6, 151 20	9, 412 55
Cedar logs .....		17, 863 25		20, 596 03	38, 459 28
Ore .....			1, 213 02	141 31	1, 354 33
Oil, whale .....	727 65		36 00		763 65
Total in United States gold .....	12, 314 05	351, 706 21	373, 917 83	53, 859 56	791, 797 65
Total for preceding year .....	14, 753 58	253, 380 51	741, 634 08	40, 175 65	1, 049, 943 82
Increase .....		98, 325 70		13, 683 91	
Decrease .....	2, 439 53		367, 716 25		258, 146 17

A. MORRELL.

## GUATEMALA.

GAUTEMALA CITY, October 1, 1874. (Received November 4.)

In accordance with the instructions of the Department of State, it becomes my duty to report on the commerce of this country. My residence here having been very short, the report will necessarily be imperfect and brief.

The inclosed report of the declared exports to the United States during the past year shows an increase of more than 12½ per cent. over the exports of last year. This is due, in a measure, to the increased production of coffee, and to the growing belief in the fact that the United States affords the best and most convenient market for all articles produced in this country.

Unfortunately for our commerce, most of the mercantile business transacted in this country is transacted by Germans, who, once a year, receive their goods in their own sailing-vessels, and make their remittances by return cargoes. They make large advances to the planters, who, in turn, pledge their crops for repayment. Were it not for this condition of affairs, I believe that most of the exports of Guatemala would pass to the United States as their natural market. There is but little American capital in, or represented in, this country, and our merchants and merchandise are but little known here. The principal importations from the United States are provisions, machinery, and petroleum. Although it has been impossible for me to obtain accurate information on this subject, I am fully convinced that our import trade is increasing.

I am unable to make any report of the shipping at San José, Champerico, and Izabal, as the agents whom I have nominated for those places have not yet been confirmed.

JOHN GRAHAM.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Guatemala to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Cochineal .....	\$21,790 02	\$10,596 85	\$105,118 51	\$37,685 96	\$175,191 24
Coffee .....	31,268 64	273,747 70	344,881 70	197,921 11	847,819 15
Deer-skins .....	4,223 06	2,912 48	5,364 78	6,479 85	18,981 07
Dry hides .....	2,552 98	6,065 94	5,164 84	712 79	14,496 55
India rubber .....	8,732 62	6,828 38	1,477 50	944 63	17,983 13
Miscellaneous .....	1,552 60	1,859 04	4,421 61	7,921 96	15,755 21
Total in United States gold.	70,120 92	302,010 39	466,428 94	251,666 20	1,090,226 35
Total for preceding year....	67,541 94	145,552 81	449,555 03	305,968 75	968,618 53
Increase .....	2,578 88	156,457 58	16,873 91	.....	121,607 82
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	54,302 55	.....

## NICARAGUA.

### CORINTO.\*

OCTOBER 10, 1874. (Received November 3.)

The greater part of the merchandise to and from this port is shipped by the Pacific Mail Company's line of steamers, running semi-monthly between Panama and San Francisco, and touching at all the Central American and Mexican ports, and connecting, at Aspinwall, via the Panama Railroad, with the French and English lines for Europe.

Import duties at this port are 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, payable in government paper, which makes it equivalent to paying 30 per cent. in gold.

**Warehousing.**—Goods can remain in warehouse for twelve months without duty. Warehouse charges are 5 cents per 100 pounds per month for the first six months; 25 cents per hundred weight per month for the remaining six months. When the duty is once paid there is no drawback allowed on reshipment.

**Exchange.**—The par exchange on London is \$5 to the pound sterling. Bills of short date 3 per cent. premium.

**Currency.**—The coin in circulation is United States, French, English, and South American. The British sovereign is valued at \$5; the five-franc piece at \$1.

Freight to New York, per sailing-vessels, \$20 per ton for hides; per steamer, 60 cents per hide, 3 cents per pound for deer-skins, and 3 cents per pound for India rubber.

**Lighterage,** \$1 per ton put in warehouse.

**Tonnage duties.**—Vessels coming in to land cargoes, 10 cents per ton; vessels entering in ballast to load produce are exempt from tonnage duties.

**Prohibited articles.**—Alcohol, tobacco, and gunpowder, all of which are monopolized by government.

United States products consumed here are flour, provisions in tins, agricultural implements, and machinery.

Average market prices, during the year, of the staple exports, were: Hides, 15 cents per pound; deer-skins, 40 cents per pound; India rubber, 40 cents per pound; sugar, 6 cents per pound; coffee, 20 cents per pound; cedar, \$35 per M feet; indigo, \$1 per pound; fustic, \$10 per ton; corn, 50 cents per bushel; cheese, 18 cents per pound; cacao, 50 cents per pound; beans, \$1 per bushel.

GUSTAVUS A. GAUFFREAU.

\*Consular district of San Juan del Sur.



Statement showing the commerce at Corinto for the year ending September 30, 1874.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Dry goods and machinery.....	Unknown...	\$304,204 95	Unknown...	England.
Dry goods, wines, and liquors.....	do.....	103,586 90	do.....	France.
Hardware, dry goods, and liquors.....	do.....	41,350 05	do.....	Germany.
Machinery, dry goods, and provisions.....	do.....	41,653 55	do.....	United States.
Dry goods.....	do.....	3,511 95	do.....	Panama.
Woolen goods.....	do.....	12,750 95	do.....	Guatemala.
Rice, Rebosos.....	do.....	13,173 90	do.....	Salvador.
Wines.....	do.....	574 00	do.....	Italy.
Coffee.....	do.....	317 00	do.....	Costa Rica.
Dried fruits and wines.....	do.....	2,934 85	do.....	Spain.
Total.....		523,999 40		

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Brazil wood.....	1,978	\$3,956 00	France and England.
Beans.....	516	698 00	Costa Rica.
Brooms.....		12 00	Do.
Cotton.....	97,949	11,753 88	England.
Coffee.....	1,219,258	243,845 80	England and United States.
Cacao.....	98	2,016 00	France.
Cedar timber.....	2,631,933	99,177 43	Germany and United States.
Corn.....	372	300 00	Costa Rica and Salvador.
Cheese.....	35,154	8,788 50	Do.
Deer-skins.....	167,373	64,148 11	United States.
Hides.....	612,446	104,837 68	Do.
Feather.....		24,381 00	France.
Gentianero timber.....	40,500	1,690 00	United States.
Indigo.....	5,522	5,522 00	United States and England.
India rubber.....	15,205	6,709 25	Do.
Mahogany.....	31,701	1,428 04	Germany and Peru.
Najassa water.....	330	273 00	San Salvador.
Lard.....	14,960	1,426 00	Costa Rica.
Hammonds.....	10	729 00	Guayaquil.
Palm-leaf.....	110	275 00	Costa Rica.
Palm-oil.....	40	40 00	Do.
Rice.....	1,700	102 00	Do.
Rum.....	4,375	2,187 50	Do.
Rebosos.....	2	3,480 00	Do.
Sugar.....	693,378	41,602 58	England and Panama, Costa Rica.
Sugar.....	28,996	2,319 68	Costa Rica and England.
Saddle-bags of agave.....	2	40 00	Costa Rica.
Saddles.....		115 00	Do.
Gold and silver coin.....	18	13,785 00	United States and England.
Gold, in bars.....	5	7,964 50	Do.
Total.....		592,462 95	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Corinto for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
German.....	Bordeaux.....	2		2	660	2	660
	Guatemala.....	2		2	532	2	532
	Bremen.....	4		1	1,700	4	1,700
	Salvador.....	1		1	259	1	259
Danish.....	Germany.....	1		1	189	1	189
British.....	Liverpool.....	1		1	474	1	474
	Salvador.....	1		1	401	1	401
Spanish.....	Malaga.....	1		1	242	1	242
Peruvian.....	Peru.....	3		3	643	3	643
Indian.....	Montevideo.....	1		1	634	1	634
European.....	Panama.....	1		1	156	1	156
Colombian.....	Honduras.....	1		1	176	1	176
United States.....	California.....	69	91,133	1	213	70	91,346
	Valparaiso.....			1	410	1	410
Total.....		69	91,133	21	6,689	90	97,822

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Corinto, &c.—Continued.*

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
German.....	Bordeaux.....			2	660	2	660
	Guatemala.....			2	532	2	532
	Bremen.....			4	1,700	4	1,700
	Salvador.....			1	259	1	259
Danish.....	Germany.....			1	189	1	189
British.....	Liverpool.....			1	474	1	474
	Salvador.....			1	401	1	401
Spanish.....	Malaga.....			1	242	1	242
Peruvian.....	Peru.....			3	643	3	643
Italian.....	Montevideo.....			1	634	1	634
Nicaraguan.....	Panama.....			1	156	1	156
Colombian.....	Honduras.....			1	176	1	176
United States.....	California.....	69	91,133	1	213	70	91,346
	Valparaiso.....			1	410	1	410
Total.....		69	91,133	21	6,689	90	97,822

### SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

*Statement showing the commerce at San Juan del Norte for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

#### IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value entered.	Whence.
Groceries, hardware, machinery, &c.....	\$216,070 94	United States.
Dry goods and liquors.....	254,951 42	England.
Dry goods, liquors, &c.....	90,460 51	France.
Liquors.....	3,734 05	Colon, United States of Colombia.
Toys, liquors, dry goods, &c.....	6,748 50	Germany.
Sugar.....	2,069 39	Demerara, West Indies.
Marble.....	119 63	Italy.
Tobacco, rice, &c.....	6,963 74	St. Thomas, West Indies.
Total.....	581,158 18	

#### EXPORTS.

Articles.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
India-rubber.....	\$228,846 69	United States.
Hides.....	43,924 58	Do.
Deer-skins.....	27,561 98½	Do.
Cocoa-nuts.....	1,427 61	Do.
Coffee.....	378 70	Do.
Sugar.....	399 40	Do.
Indigo.....	467 00	Do.
Brasil wood.....	1,068 00	Do.
Quinine.....	3 40	Do.
Machine, for repairs.....	36 35	Do.
India-rubber.....	296,119 25	England.
Deer-skins.....	4,135 60	Do.
Coffee.....	3,398 00	Do.
Indigo.....	16,751 00	Do.
Tortoise-shell.....	4,980 00	Do.
Leopard-skins.....	29 75	Do.
Bar gold.....	189,134 87	Do.
Silver coin.....	5,355 00	Do.
Gold and silver coin.....	3,073 37	Do.
India-rubber.....	6,750 00	France.
Hides.....	405 80	Do.
Coffee.....	3,436 20	Do.
Indigo.....	4,536 00	Do.
One tree.....	100 00	Do.
Bar gold.....	10,548 00	Do.
Silver coin.....	2,338 52½	Do.
American gold.....	3,187 50	Do.
Hides.....	6,426 00	Hamburg.
Indigo.....	546 00	Do.
Total.....	865,425 18	

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of San Juan del Norte for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	England .....	12	37,053	1	350	13	37,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	United States .....	.....	.....	3	737	3	737	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States .....	do .....	.....	.....	8	1,189	8	1,189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German .....	England .....	.....	.....	2	540	2	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian .....	Genoa .....	.....	.....	1	250	1	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French .....	.....	.....	.....	1	343	1	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British .....	England .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	37,053	.....	.....	12	37,053
.....	Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	350	1	350
.....	United States .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	737	3	737
United States .....	do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,189	8	1,189
German .....	Mexico .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	540	2	540
Italian .....	Genoa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	250	1	250
French .....	United States .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	343	1	343
Total .....	.....	12	37,053	16	3,409	28	40,462	12	37,053	16	3,409	28	40,462

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of San Juan del Norte to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Rubber .....	\$55,619 63	\$45,941 98	\$42,665 65	\$84,619 42	\$328,846 69
Hides .....	14,592 80	10,301 82	570 24	18,459 72	43,924 58
Deer-skins .....	9,994 45	2,480 27	1,550 85	13,536 41	27,561 97
Coco-nuts .....	81 50	155 75	.....	837 86	1,437 61
Coffee .....	434 00	.....	.....	297 20	378 70
Sugar .....	238 35	161 05	.....	.....	399 40
Indigo .....	467 00	.....	.....	.....	467 00
Brail-wood .....	.....	1,068 00	.....	.....	1,068 00
Machine, for repairs .....	.....	.....	36 35	.....	36 35
Quinine .....	3 40	.....	.....	.....	3 40
Total .....	81,431 13	60,108 87	44,893 09	117,750 61	304,113 70
Total for preceding year .....	56,958 21	30,306 52	42,401 98	54,588 44	184,253 13
Increase .....	24,472 92	29,802 35	2,491 11	63,162 17	119,860 55

ROMEO H. FREER.

## SAN JUAN DEL SUR.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of San Juan del Sur to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Hides .....	\$24,497 73	\$32,744 22	\$25,420 64	\$22,175 27	\$104,837 86
Deer-skins .....	15,883 73	25,168 01	6,608 97	16,477 40	64,138 11
India-rubber .....	4,134 60	1,470 60	614 15	549 90	6,769 25
Coffee .....	677 50	12,384 00	10,940 25	867 50	24,869 25
Indigo .....	1,124 50	.....	90 10	202 50	1,417 10
Sugar .....	.....	.....	38 16	.....	38 16
Kip-skins .....	26 30	14 40	.....	.....	40 70
Cedar logs .....	27 91	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,027 91
Sago flour .....	.....	184 99	.....	.....	184 99
Goat-skins .....	.....	.....	.....	47 00	47 00
Jenisero logs .....	.....	.....	.....	283 70	283 70
Total in United States gold .....	46,372 27	72,966 22	43,712 27	40,403 27	203,654 03
Total preceding year .....	27,138 91	44,769 40	14,193 08	76,943 33	163,046 72
Increase .....	19,233 36	28,196 82	29,517 19	.....	40,607 31
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	36,540 06	.....

GUSTAVUS A. GAUFFREAU.

## SALVADOR.

## ACAJUTLA.

*Statement showing the commerce at Acajutla for the year ending September 30, 1873.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence.
Cottons ..... packages.	2,937	\$183,249 06	} The greater portion imported from England, chiefly the cottons; and the remainder from France and Germany.
Woolens ..... do.	115	23,230 76	
Linens ..... do.	65	5,630 24	
Linens, mixed ..... do.	15	1,405 33	
Silks ..... do.	41	11,262 21	
Silks, mixed ..... do.	8	931 44	} France, California, and Spain.
Provisions ..... do.	7,083	32,162 13	
Wines ..... do.	8,885	28,378 82	
Spirits ..... do.	2,768	9,441 84	
Spices ..... do.	72	4,738 21	
Hardware ..... do.	4,666	116,046 17	} England, France, and United States.
Medicines ..... do.	286	10,396 03	
Iron ware ..... do.	1,613	20,423 35	} Do.
Sundries, (free duty) ..... do.	3,291	35,020 39	
Total .....	31,843	480,305 97	Europe and United States.

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

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## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Packages.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Indigo.....pounds.	95, 910	640	\$95, 910 00	United States, England, and continent.
Rice.....do.	117, 858	842	3, 535 74	California and Central American markets.
Starch.....do.	4, 395	32	175 80	Central American markets.
Balsam.....do.	16, 165	172	24, 247 50	France and England.
Coffee.....do.	7, 433, 377	51, 927	966, 339 01	California, United States, England, continent, and Valparaiso.
Black beans.....do.	8, 547	54	170 90	Central American markets.
India rubber.....do.	2, 837	21	1, 149 20	New York and England.
Cordage, (lassos).....dozen.	340	7	510 00	Central American markets.
Raw sugar.....pounds.	2, 970, 555	16, 306	89, 116 65	California, United States, England, and continent.
Castic.....number.	110, 000	1, 100	550 00	California.
Deer-skins.....do.	11, 348	62	4, 539 20	New York.
Hides.....do.		3, 140	6, 280 00	New York and California.
Hats.....dozen.	257½	49	1, 102 00	} Central American markets.
Hats, saloon.....number.		2	18 00	
Cigars.....do.	1, 819, 750	244	9, 098 75	
Straw hats.....dozen.	478	9	1, 434 00	} New York.
Tobacco.....pounds.	37, 000	270	3, 700 00	
Strawparilla.....do.	818	7	98 16	
Baskets, &c.....do.		71	185 24	} Central American markets.
Specie.....do.		5	1, 983 00	
Shipments.....do.		84		
Total.....		75, 044	1, 210, 143 15	

J. MATHÉ.

## LA UNION.

Statement showing the value of the imports and exports of La Union during the year 1874.

## IMPORTS.

Packages.	Articles.	Whence.	Value.
7, 179	Merchandise.....	Panama.....	\$412, 828 50
8	Jewelry.....	do.....	2, 175 45
14	Furniture.....	do.....	1, 296 00
4	Preserves.....	do.....	43 26
71	Hardware.....	do.....	1, 675 83
23	Medicines.....	do.....	299 09
52	Machinery.....	do.....	1, 496 90
19	Wines, &c.....	do.....	165 07
109	Merchandise.....	Europe.....	10, 627 22
14, 030	Merchandise, various.....	do.....	150, 018 27
26	Machinery.....	do.....	6, 919 12
19	Medicines.....	do.....	147 49
4, 045	Wines, &c.....	do.....	15, 181 89
297	Brandy.....	do.....	687 13
47	Preserves.....	do.....	360 36
10	Furniture.....	do.....	410 96
13	Powder.....	do.....	206 00
126	Hardware.....	do.....	5, 649 00
8, 932	Wines, &c.....	South America.....	50, 565 49
14	Merchandise, various.....	do.....	503 31
40	Iron.....	do.....	24 00
4	Hats, (junco).....	do.....	1, 368 00
3, 000	Flour.....	United States.....	9, 212 00
26	Wines, &c.....	do.....	736 60
10	Merchandise, various.....	do.....	154 10
28, 120	Total.....		672, 747 04

## DEMONSTRATION.

Pack-ages.	Whence.	Value.
7, 440	Packages imported from Panama .....	\$419, 930 10
16, 864	Packages imported from Europe .....	190, 303 44
8, 990	Packages imported from South America .....	52, 460 80
3, 696	Packages imported from United States .....	10, 102 70
39, 190	Total .....	672, 747 04

## EXPORTS.

Pack-ages.	Articles.	Whither.	Rate.	Value.
80	Starch .....	Central American republics.	\$14 33	\$1, 147 04
275	Cigars .....	do	41 30	11, 359 00
9	Ropes, &c .....	do	24 00	215 00
1, 650	Tobacco .....	do	16 00	27, 222 85
528	Rice .....	do	4 00	4, 220 70
1	Cheese .....	do	15 00	30 00
48	Sugar .....	do	8 00	207 00
18	Specie .....	do		17, 533 50
15	Rebozos, (shawls) .....	do		2, 278 00
1	Anise .....	do		25 00
7	Woolen cloth .....	do		512 00
1	Leather .....	do		40 00
48	Sweets .....	do		100 00
1	Herbs .....	do		10 00
8	Raw silver .....	France		11, 392 00
555	Zs. indigo, (150 pounds each) .....	United States	1 00	82, 550 00
123	Rubber .....	do	30 00	7, 871 70
219	Deer-skins .....	do	40 00	12, 694 15
6, 975	Hides .....	do	16 00	17, 439 95
81	Coffee .....	do	16 00	2, 737 40
5	Specie .....	do		5, 892 00
8	Deer-skins .....	do	40 00	194 84
7, 371	Muscovado .....	United States	\$4 00	\$48, 539 16
3, 179	Zs. indigo, (150 pounds each) .....	London	1 00	506, 850 00
18	Specie .....	do		44, 384 00
9	Rubber .....	do	30 00	180 00
149	Hides .....	do	16 00	430 00
313	Coffee .....	do	16 00	8, 625 40
2	Specie .....	Panama		1, 235 81
54	Silver-ore .....	France		2, 700 00
523	Zs. indigo, (150 pounds each) .....	do	1 00	78, 750 00
94	Raw silver .....	do		70, 236 00
39	Zs. silver-ore .....	do		1, 500 00
6, 741	Hides .....	do	16 00	16, 767 94
7	Deer-skins .....	do	40 00	430 00
35	Coffee .....	do	16 00	840 00
2	Specie .....	do		1, 100 00
1	Stuffers' birds .....	do		100 00
179	Zs. indigo, (150 pounds each) .....	Hamburg	1 00	26, 850 00
2	Coffee .....	do	16 00	60 00
346	Zs. indigo, (150 pounds each) .....	South America.	1 00	51, 900 00
14	Rice .....	do	4 00	140 00
50	Cigars .....	do	6 00	852 00
17	Ropes, &c .....	do		200 00
12	Mats .....	do		80 00
1	Coffee .....	do		15 00
11	Canadiatola .....	do		48 00
182	Sugar .....	do		1, 421 04
30, 009	Total .....			1, 070, 468 78

## DEMONSTRATION.

Pack- ages.	Whither.	Value.
2,682	Packages exported to Central American republics .....	\$64,910 09
2	Boxes specie to Panama .....	1,235 81
15,347	Packages exported to United States .....	177,909 20
3,722	Packages exported to London .....	563,719 40
7,442	Packages exported to France .....	181,105 24
181	Packages exported to Hamburg .....	26,910 00
633	Packages exported to South America .....	54,686 04
30,009	Total .....	1,070,468 78

NOTE.—The exports reach the amount of \$1,070,468.78, including \$70,144.50 in coin money. Therefore the sum of \$1,000,324.28 is the value of the produce exported from this port during the fiscal year, and the imports of foreign merchandise, \$672,747.04, leaving \$327,577.24 in favor of the exports of produce.  
JOHN F. FLINT.

## SONSONATE.

DECEMBER 9, 1874. (Received January 13, 1875.)

I have the honor to inclose herewith a general statement of imports and exports through the port of Acajutla for the year ending September 30, 1874. I also wished to forward a statement of the imports from the United States for the same period, but was unable to do so as no separate account of such is kept in the custom-houses. It will be remarked in the inclosed statement that the value of coffee exported has been placed at a very high figure. This was owing, however, to the increased value of this article in foreign markets during the past year. The quantity has also increased in consequence of new plantations coming into bearing. The exports in the annexed statement are entirely the products of this department, which may be considered in that respect the most important of the republic. The producing districts are within fifteen to fifty miles of the port of Acajutla, and there are good cart-roads from the principal districts to the port.

The term of the contract with the line of steamers running on this coast (the Pacific Mail Steamship Company) having ended, the government has withdrawn the differential duty of 2 per cent. in favor of goods passing by the Isthmus of Panama, and the duties now amount to 30 per cent., payable 15 per cent. in cash and 15 per cent. in paper, which bears a value of from 50 to 70 per cent. The steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company still continue to run semi-monthly both ways along the coast, and from time to time the direct steamers of the same line between Panama and San Francisco touch at the various ports; but as stated their contract with the government having expired, and the government apparently not intending to renew the same, the company are endeavoring to make arrangements with the government for running their steamers on this coast, attracted, no doubt, by the amount of traffic which, including all Central America, is very considerable.

I also inclose a statement of the shipping of all nations which entered this port during the year.

J. MATHÉ.

*Statement showing the imports and exports through the port of Acapulco for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cottons.....packages	5,016	\$344,608 57	Indigo.....pounds	56,066	\$56,066 00
Woolens.....do...	166	29,210 06	Balsam.....do...	20,133	22,204 00
Linens.....do...	117	9,525 19	Coffee.....do...	6,215,005	1,134,240 66
Linens, mixed.....do...	7	1,072 58	Muscovado.....do...	2,660,241	79,807 23
Silks.....do...	192	34,387 57	India rubber.....do...	2,825	986 82
Silks, mixed.....do...	33	5,320 11	Deer-skins.....do...	15,106	6,042 40
Provisions.....do...	12,932	56,837 62	Hides.....packages	6,449	12,898 00
Wines.....do...	6,756	20,864 49	Leaf-tobacco.....pounds	57,000	10,092 00
Liquors.....do...	1,965	5,509 57	Cigars.....thousands	2,034,708	10,173 54
Haberdashery.....do...	4,582	120,642 61	Rice.....pounds	13,831	1,752 50
Medicines.....do...	988	13,481 20	Mats.....dozen	5334	1,752 50
Hardware.....do...	1,405	17,473 56	Sugar.....pounds	300	15 00
Spices.....do...	45	2,135 57	Starch.....do...	3,416	136 64
Free goods.....do...	2,715	52,194 40	Hats.....dozen	200	600 00
Miscellaneous articles.do...	2,258	34,040 29	Melado.....pounds	47,200	944 00
			Sundries.....packages	37	209 66
			Specie.....do...	11	9,273 96
Total.....	39,178	747,303 39	Total.....		1,346,013 62

*Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered at the port of Acapulco for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	From.	Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Colombian.....	San Francisco and coast.....			2	436	2	436
Hawaiian.....	Pern and coast.....			2	731	2	731
German.....	France and coast.....			8	2,515	8	2,515
English.....	Liverpool and coast.....			3	1,201	3	1,201
French.....	France and coast.....			6	2,588	6	2,588
American.....	Coast.....			1	240	1	240
Danish.....	Coast.....			1	200	1	200
Mexican.....	Coast.....			2	230	2	230
American.....	Panama.....	27	26,400			27	26,400
	San Francisco.....	27	27,800			27	27,800
Total.....		54	54,200	25	8,191	79	62,391



## CHILI.

## VALPARAISO.

NOVEMBER 27, 1874. (Received January 15, 1875.)

I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report of the commerce of this consular district for the year ending September 30, 1874. The short period I have been at this port (two months) gave me but little time to make an extended report on the resources of this republic. As no report on the commerce of this consular district has been made to the Department for many years, I am unable to compare the imports and exports of this year with former years. Most of the goods imported are by English merchants. The German merchants are principally engaged in the jobbing and retail trade. There are but two American houses engaged in importing goods to Valparaiso.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF CHILI.

The Chilian Congress, now in session, has made two very important amendments to the constitution of the republic. The first, giving religious freedom to all denominations of Christians; the second amendment makes the priests and bishops amenable to the civil law. Heretofore, should a priest of the Roman Catholic church commit any crime, even murder, he was not amenable to the civil law, but was tried by an ecclesiastical court called by the bishop, and in all cases acquitted, or, if not, aided and assisted to leave the country. These amendments required a two-third vote of Congress to make them legal. All of the members who voted for this change in the constitution have been excommunicated by the bishop of Santiago. This act of the bishop has caused great excitement among the ignorant and lower classes, all of whom are under the complete control of the priests, and are, therefore, great fanatics on religious matters. A revolution is threatened by the priests. I am satisfied, however, that the government is sufficiently strong to put down any attempt at revolution.

There are many important diplomatic questions pending between the governments of Chili and Great Britain, which no doubt have been made known to the Department of State by our minister at Santiago.

## NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

During the year ending September 30, 1874, there arrived at this port 87 American vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 50,987 register; 611 British vessels, during the same period, with an aggregate tonnage of 581,181; 101 French vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 70,417; 103 German vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 50,839; 46 Italian vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 28,306; 6 Swedish vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,179; 4 Norwegian vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,575; 3 Belgian vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,960; 4 Danish vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,716; 4 Dutch vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,000; 4 Polynesian vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 701; 1 San Salvadorian vessel, with a tonnage of 317; 1

Colombian vessel, with a tonnage of 570; 99 Guatemalan vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 31,845; 161 Nicaraguan vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 42,175; 67 Oriental vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 14,026; 6 Peruvian vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,845; 1 Bolivian vessel, with a tonnage of 135; 276 Chilean vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 89,416.

## STEAM NAVIGATION.

There are at present three lines of steamers on this coast, English, German, and Chilean. Last year there were four, but the French line has been withdrawn. The English fleet has increased from 59 vessels last year, with an aggregate tonnage of 120,405, to 65 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 144,405. These vessels do nearly all the carrying-trade between the republics of Ecuador, Peru, and Chili to and from Europe. One German steamer arrives monthly from Hamburg with freight, but carries no passengers. The Chilean line runs between this port and Panama, calling at all the ports of Chili, Peru, and Ecuador, running in opposition to the English line, and has reduced the price of freight and passage at least one-half.

## AGRICULTURE.

Chili is peculiarly an agricultural country, and it is from this source alone that her prosperity exists. Nearly all of the wheat and flour imported into Peru is shipped from Chili. Wool is shipped to England, Germany, and the United States.

D. J. WILLIAMSON.

*Statement showing the imports into and the exports from Valparaiso from and to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1873.*

## A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Rate of duties.
<i>Chilian gold.</i>			
Oils for lamps.....liters.	58, 012	\$15, 546	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Oil, almond.....kilograms	1, 109	555	Do.
Oil, olive.....liters	120	38	Do.
Oil, Palma Christi.....kilograms.	2, 884	1, 010	Do.
Oil, cod.....do....	9, 445	4, 733	Do.
Cologne and Florida water.....dozen.	8, 661	21, 292	Do.
Spirits of turpentine.....liters.	114, 243	22, 846	Do.
Brandy.....dozen.	58	564	\$3 per dozen.
Bitters.....do	766	4, 566	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Flows.....kilograms.	3, 331	18, 369	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Sugar, refined.....do	1, 427, 229	310, 094	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Codfish.....do....	4, 793	2, 875	Do.
Scales, large.....do	349	3, 152	Do.
Buckets, wooden.....dozen.	925	2, 743	Do.
Trays.....do	33	51	Do.
Varnish.....liters.	2, 431	1, 252	Do.
Trunks and valises.....	8	56	Do.
Shoe-blackings.....	44, 174	13, 920	Do.
Pumps for mines.....	18	216	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Pumps for wells.....	134	1, 127	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Safes, iron.....	3	180	10 cents per kilogram.
Boxes, not put together.....	6, 000	920	25 per cent. ad valorem
Scales, small.....	45	1, 047	Do.
Bells.....	1	31	Do.
Beef, salt.....kilograms.	14, 536	2, 241	Do.
Carriages.....number.	25	14, 030	Do.

Statement showing the imports and exports into and from Valparaiso, &c.—Continued.

## A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Rate of duties.
<i>Chilian gold.</i>			
Cartridges ..... thousand	468	\$3, 066	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Houses, wooden .....	7	9, 503	Do.
Bedsteads, wooden .....	2	64	Do.
Clothes-brushes ..... dozen	734	538	Do.
Beer ..... do.	96	238	\$1 per dozen.
Shawls ..... do.	11	76	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Boats ..... do.	3	150	Free.
Nails, iron ..... kilograms	461, 650	46, 400	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Copper in plates ..... do.	900	540	Do.
Stoves, iron ..... do.	423	4, 539	Do.
Glue ..... kilograms	207	63	Do.
Ticking, cotton ..... meters	3, 635	431	Do.
Glass ware ..... packages	235	2, 269	Do.
Pictures ..... do.	2	100	Do.
Filters ..... do.	3	12	Do.
Drugs ..... packages	1, 031	31, 034	Do.
Barrel-staves ..... do.	73, 209	4, 391	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Sweetmeats ..... kilograms	364	241	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Effects for secretary of the treasury ..... packages	43	1, 577	Free.
Effects for foreign diplomatic officers ..... do.	2	300	Do.
Effects for benevolent societies ..... do.	4	431	Do.
Effects for charity hospitals ..... do.	8	602	Do.
Effects for the municipality of Santiago ..... do.	573	4, 918	Do.
Effects for the House of Congress ..... do.	17, 772	39, 015	Do.
Pickles ..... do.	12	85	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Brooms ..... dozen	686	1, 450	Do.
Muskets ..... do.	17	148	Do.
Looking-glasses, large ..... do.	2	26	Do.
Pega, wooden ..... kilograms	63, 083	10, 096	Do.
Matches ..... packages	35	286	Do.
Flannel ..... meters	239, 564	31, 325	Do.
Fruit, preserved ..... kilograms	490	134	Do.
Fruit, dried ..... packages	39	416	Do.
Biscuits, fine ..... kilograms	65	42	Do.
Gas for lamps ..... liters	1, 658, 989	198, 011	Do.
India rubber ..... kilograms	272	408	Do.
Mining fuse ..... do.	9, 800	3, 136	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Tools for carpenters ..... packages	513	14, 822	Do.
Tools for coopers ..... do.	4	312	Do.
Tools for blacksmiths ..... do.	9	1, 527	Do.
Tools for shoemakers ..... do.	5	339	Do.
Tools for agriculture ..... do.	100	2, 830	Do.
Oil-cloth ..... meters	578	593	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Soup, common ..... kilograms	15, 219	1, 836	Do.
Hams ..... do.	300	120	Do.
Sirup ..... dozen	295	1, 374	Do.
Cordage, hemp ..... kilograms	25, 863	6, 466	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Cages ..... do.	108	108	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Shirts, cotton ..... kilograms	4, 215	4, 342	Do.
Cotton cloth for pants ..... meters	9, 471	1, 474	Do.
Cotton shirts, twilled ..... do.	83, 090	12, 059	Do.
Bagging ..... do.	41, 384	5, 380	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Toys ..... packages	14	595	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Lamps and candlesticks ..... do.	16, 626	7, 976	Do.
Lamps for mines ..... do.	250	506	Do.
Books, blank ..... packages	132	11, 645	Do.
Books, printed ..... do.	40	7, 540	Free.
Canvas ..... meters	5, 311	1, 169	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Wood for building ..... do.	1, 290, 991	459, 017	Do.
Do. .... pieces	1, 497	2, 396	Do.
Wood for furniture ..... meters	24, 515	9, 805	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Do. .... pieces	195	725	Do.
Lard, hogs ..... kilograms	3, 716	1, 115	Do.
Machinery, assorted ..... packages	4, 496	253, 553	Free.
Do. .... gross	80	8, 512	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Wick for lamps ..... do.	1, 520	869	Do.
Merchandise, assorted ..... packages	4	698	Free.
Do. .... do.	38	3, 468	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Hardware ..... do.	423	19, 895	Do.
Do. .... do.	41	2, 854	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Billiard-tables ..... do.	4	560	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Heavy ..... liters	277, 792	22, 224	Do.
Moldings ..... meters	4, 586	1, 529	Do.
Chocolate-mill ..... do.	798	399	Do.
Molds, iron ..... dozen	1	8, 000	Free.
Furniture ..... packages	268	11, 703	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Organs ..... do.	2	143	Do.
Wick for candles ..... kilograms	1, 836	729	Do.
Shovels, iron ..... dozen	41	353	15 per cent. ad valorem.

Statement showing the imports and exports into and from Valparaiso, &c.—Continued.

## A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Rate of duties.
		<i>Ochliangold.</i>	
Paper for making cigarettes.....kilograms.	2, 749	\$3, 131	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Paper in little books for cigarettes.....gross.	700	455	Do.
Paper, letter.....kilograms.	205	92	Do.
Paper, hangings.....rolls	755	214	Do.
Paper, brown.....kilograms	1, 178	147	Do.
Paper, sand.....reams	377	1, 868	Do.
Perfumery.....packages	138	4, 822	Do.
Pianos.....number.	7	3, 950	Do.
Grindstones.....kilograms.	39, 242	1, 593	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Do.....packages	32	489	Do.
Brushes, paint.....dozen	63	85	Do.
Paint, fine.....packages	6	217	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Paint, prepared.....kilograms	17, 935	2, 296	Do.
Pistols and revolvers.....number	743	4, 008	Do.
Copying-presses.....do..	4	300	Do.
Cheese.....kilograms.	150	75	Do.
Clocks.....kilograms.	1, 990	6, 047	Do.
Oars.....kilograms.	1, 827	1, 827	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Resin.....kilograms.	24, 003	963	Do.
Rifles.....	3	80	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Steelyards.....	401	11, 504	Do.
Tallow.....kilograms.	3, 858	849	Do.
Saddles.....	35	441	Do.
Chairs, cane-seat.....dozen	3, 333	57, 555	Do.
Chairs, wood-seat.....do..	1, 480	12, 215	Do.
Tobacco, Virginia.....kilograms.	129, 096	46, 152	Monopolized.
Tobacco, chewing.....do..	3, 642	3, 119	Do.
Tacks.....do..	15, 855	7, 161	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Tea.....do..	1, 669	1, 836	55 cents per kilogram.
Shears.....dozen	40	83	15 per cent. ad valorem.
Ink, writing.....do..	444	32	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Hats, straw.....do..	386	2, 409	Do.
Types, printing.....kilograms.	2, 490	3, 735	Free.
Shirtings, gray.....do..	4, 762	3, 434	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Wheat.....do..	654, 321	85, 062	Free.
Printing-materials.....packages	8	800	Do.
Candles, tallow.....kilograms	50	15	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Candles, spermaceti and composition.....do..	1, 296	698	Do.
Vinegar.....liters.	4, 650	326	Do.
Wine, red.....do..	20	80	\$1.50 per dozen.
Sulphate of lime.....kilograms.	2, 090	83	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Total.....		1, 999, 476	

## B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Horns, cows'.....thousand.	80	\$2, 000
Quillai bark.....kilograms.	2, 024	61
Wax.....do..	300	270
Skins, chinchilla.....dozen.	50	100
Skins, ostrich.....	2	40
Skins, goat.....	38, 080	19, 040
Wool, common.....kilograms.	628, 539	150, 850
Books, printed.....packages.	6	600
Linseed.....kilograms.	447, 470	40, 272
Nuts.....do..	131, 214	11, 802
Alfalfa-seed.....do..	40, 260	4, 026
Rags.....do..	78, 072	5, 465
Total.....		* 234, 533

\* The apparent discrepancy between this amount and that in the following table is not explained.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Valparaiso to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	
Alfalfa-seed .....	\$1,710 36	\$2,991 00	.....	.....	\$4,701 36
Copper ores .....	.....	22,587 87	.....	\$61,999 17	84,587 04
Goat-skins .....	.....	.....	.....	12,635 96	12,635 96
Linseed .....	9,408 46	21,207 95	\$26,889 94	.....	57,506 35
Nitrate of soda .....	129,648 20	305,882 98	178,514 46	77,917 35	691,968 99
Sheep's wool .....	.....	.....	90,297 42	65,277 51	155,574 93
Walnuts .....	3,214 84	.....	7,975 22	6,401 13	17,591 19
Miscellaneous .....	1,294 82	38 63	1,143 49	14,660 31	17,137 25
Total in Chilean gold .....	145,276 68	352,708 43	304,820 53	238,891 43	1,041,697 07
Total for preceding year .....	310,469 23	472,128 49	404,349 81	329,762 47	1,516,716 00
Decrease .....	165,192 55	119,420 06	99,529 28	90,877 04	475,018 93

#### POPULATION OF VALPARAISO.

The population of Valparaiso numbers 110,000, as follows: Natives, 75,000; Germans, 15,000; British, 6,500; French, 3,750; Italians, 1,500; Americans, 250; Peruvians, Bolivians, Brazilians, Argentine Confederates, &c., 8,000.

The police of Valparaiso number 1,792, as follows: Captains, 7; first lieutenants, 23; second lieutenants, 17; third lieutenants, 33; adjutants, 7; first sergeants, 42; second sergeants, 133; corporals, 109; detectives, 118; patrol, 1,303. Total, 1,792.

The patrolmen receive \$30 per month. This number of police is almost equal to the force in New York City, with a population of 1,000,000.

The governor of this province holds the offices of mayor of Valparaiso and superintendent of its police, &c.

#### COQUIMBO.

MARCH 31, 1874. (Received July 6.)

The trade at this port during the past year shows a considerable falling off in shipping as compared with previous years. The following table gives the movement in British sailing-vessels:

	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Direct trade .....	44	22,778	673	.....	.....	.....
Indirect trade .....	7	1,795	64	54	28,202	812
Total .....	51	24,573	737	54	28,202	812

I have not included in the above return the coasting steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which touch at this port three times per week, each way. The steamers of the Straits Line, belonging to the same company, also called here—also at the adjoining port of

Guayacan—very frequently during the year to load copper. I may say that the entire exports of this province now find their way to the European markets in steamers, instead of in sailing-vessels as formerly.

## IMPORTS FOR 1873.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
British coal..... tons...	18, 000	£250, 000
Chilian coal..... do....	40, 000	75, 000
Coke..... do....	7, 000	25, 000
Bricks.....	500, 000	400
Total value.....		154, 000

The above articles were required for the smelting operations of the district; but, as in former years, nearly all the general merchandise consumed was supplied through Valparaiso.

The exports of copper, as far as I have been able to ascertain, amounted to about 15,000 tons, which, with the exception of one small cargo, all found its way to the English markets. Of this quantity the establishment at Guayacan, belonging to Messrs. Urmeneta & Errazuriz, produced 9,500 tons. The total value, estimating the price at £75 per ton, would thus give the large sum of £1,125,000.

In the early part of the year a great demand arose for cattle in Peru, and during the year nearly 6,000 were exported from here, which may be valued at £75,000 pounds; as food for these cattle, some 25,000 bales of hay, worth about £12,000, were also exported.

A. GOLLAN.

## CHINA.

No. 47.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Peking, July 22, 1874. (Received September 12.)*

I have the honor to send a copy of the "Returns of Trade at the Treaty Ports," containing an abstract of trade and customs revenue for ten years—1864 to 1873 inclusive. This report contains the results of many previous returns, from which the progress from year to year, and the chief articles of trade of this empire can be easily seen. Among other items of interest to Americans, in this report, is the great variation in United States imports; rising from 289,832 taels to 1,543,991 taels, and falling, again, to 271,168 taels during those ten years; the exports fluctuated from 6,316,130 taels to 13,279,988 taels, as the extremes.

## AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The tonnage of American shipping direct to China, for the year 1873, was 97,321 tons; while the amount of carrying-trade in American vessels was estimated at 1,643,700 tons.

## BRITISH SHIPPING.

The British shipping direct for 1873 was 655,406 tons, and the carrying-trade 1,174,598 tons. That we exceed Great Britain in the carrying-trade is owing merely to the fact that the greater portion of the passenger-steamers on the Yang-tse River, and along the coast from Ning-po to Tien-tsin, is under our flag.

## CHINESE SHIPPING.

The increase in shipping under the Chinese flag, amounting to 99,692 tons in one year, was occasioned by the encouragement given by the government to its subjects to buy and run their own steamers.

## OPIUM.

An interesting table occurs in the report giving the consumption of opium at the various ports, and the great proportion which is carried into the interior through Hong-Kong, amounting in one year to 36,228 piculs—worth over 17,000,000 taels.

The decrease in the importation at the ports of Tien-tsin and Hankow is chiefly owing to the increase in the cultivation and manufacture of the native drug in the regions of country beyond these ports—the use of the native drug gradually extending among classes who cannot buy the imported article. The amount of native opium now grown is estimated as being rather more than the imported; which, if correct, makes the consumption of opium in the Chinese Empire 25,000,000 pounds. A noticeable contrast is seen in the total value of the tea export, in 1873, of 39,299,139 taels, and the value of the import of opium from India,

36,039,143 taels for the same year. During the last three or four years the market price of opium has gradually decreased, and this will probably continue as the native article comes more and more into competition with the imported. The customs-revenue on the last year's import—65,797 chests—was about 2,000,000 taels; but the irregular taxes levied on it in the interior probably amounted to two or three times that sum.

The care bestowed on the "Returns of Trade" renders the tables entirely trustworthy, and simplifies the work of ascertaining the status and course of the trade of China.

S. WELLS WILLIAMS.

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF CHINA, AS  
RETURNED AT THE TREATY-PORTS.

*Annual value of the foreign trade of China, 1864 to 1873.\**

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>
1864 .....	51,293,578	54,096,509	105,390,087
1865 .....	61,844,158	60,054,634	121,898,792
1866 .....	74,563,674	56,161,807	130,725,481
1867 .....	69,329,741	57,895,713	127,225,454
1868 .....	71,121,213	69,114,733	140,235,946
1869 .....	74,923,201	67,143,988	142,067,189
1870 .....	71,000,278	61,990,235	132,990,513
1871 .....	78,190,093	74,860,550	153,050,643
1872 .....	74,826,130	83,719,827	158,546,017
1873 .....	73,992,903	77,540,919	151,533,822

\* The want of trade statistics at Hong-Kong—it being a free port—makes the returns of the treaty-ports but an imperfect statement of the foreign trade of China.



*Annual value of the whole trade of each port carried on in foreign vessels, 1870 to 1873.*

Ports.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Value.	Total of each port.	Value.	Total of each port.	Value.	Total of each port.	Value.	Total of each port.
<b>New-Chwang:</b>	<i>Tseda.</i>	<i>Tseda.</i>	<i>Tseda.</i>	<i>Tseda.</i>	<i>Tseda.</i>	<i>Tseda.</i>	<i>Tseda.</i>	<i>Tseda.</i>
Net foreign imports.....	2,342,229		1,945,606		2,214,500		2,355,661	
Net native imports.....	684,925		740,841		1,136,769		835,382	
Exports.....	2,250,996	5,172,152	1,452,363	4,144,156	2,000,502	5,371,791	1,562,464	4,773,507
<b>Tien-tsin:</b>								
Net foreign imports.....	11,835,176		12,918,543		10,444,756		9,768,679	
Net native imports.....	4,252,218		5,301,997		5,167,994		6,175,121	
Exports.....	753,577	16,930,991	947,142	18,557,632	1,365,559	16,996,309	1,956,733	17,803,553
<b>Che-foo:</b>								
Net foreign imports.....	4,532,115		4,303,896		4,248,068		3,647,969	
Net native imports.....	1,191,392		2,312,688		1,677,991		1,624,061	
Exports.....	2,575,945	8,002,432	2,310,673	8,827,259	2,607,771	9,133,630	2,136,512	7,410,562
<b>Hankow:</b>								
Net foreign imports.....	12,065,161		12,044,734		10,625,710		10,631,403	
Net native imports.....	7,258,164		9,640,094		6,476,344		7,818,675	
Exports.....	14,442,924	33,766,249	17,859,377	30,324,205	18,990,269	36,092,343	17,869,499	36,339,577
<b>Kiukiang:</b>								
Net foreign imports.....	2,844,028		2,567,440		2,723,907		2,914,418	
Net native imports.....	452,335		392,940		463,833		608,768	
Exports.....	6,130,323	9,436,686	6,870,311	9,800,700	7,964,623	11,172,013	8,590,209	12,113,415
<b>Chin-Kiang:</b>								
Net foreign imports.....	6,844,866		7,613,939		9,452,846		9,086,765	
Net native imports.....	2,103,000		4,308,599		2,318,879		2,320,928	
Exports.....	322,761	9,270,627	785,661	10,708,199	3,147,006	14,924,731	710,564	12,117,675
<b>Shanghai:</b>								
Net foreign imports.....	11,928,889		14,755,816		10,086,419		8,392,503	
Net native imports.....	4,511,217		7,300,065		7,367,400		7,359,540	
Exports.....	23,000,686	39,440,792	21,390,540	51,446,421	31,690,591	49,061,410	31,402,438	47,134,478
<b>Ningpo:</b>								
Net foreign imports.....	5,618,493		5,190,789		5,922,646		6,312,646	
Net native imports.....	1,098,964		1,847,821		1,618,714		1,618,714	
Exports.....	7,296,576	14,614,033	8,976,464	16,015,094	10,351,148	17,969,297	7,721,672	15,653,032

Annual value of the whole trade of each port carried on in foreign vessels, 1870 to 1873—Continued.

Ports.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Value.	Total of each port.	Value.	Total of each port.	Value.	Total of each port.	Value.	Total of each port.
<b>Foo-Chow:</b>		<i>Tael.</i>	<i>Tael.</i>	<i>Tael.</i>	<i>Tael.</i>	<i>Tael.</i>	<i>Tael.</i>	<i>Tael.</i>
Net foreign imports.....	3,424,484		3,175,512		3,374,400		3,006,436	
Net native imports.....	1,399,530		1,162,293		1,339,631		1,328,908	
Exports.....	9,406,622	14,090,636	13,005,053	17,343,288	13,044,397	17,758,518	13,066,279	17,401,623
<b>Tamsui:</b>								
Net foreign imports.....	612,739		744,734		763,365		896,394	
Net native imports.....	13,131		31,955		36,438		49,714	
Exports.....	449,134	1,075,004	566,000	1,342,689	774,264	1,578,067	610,187	1,606,295
<b>Takow:</b>								
Net foreign imports.....	844,442		1,053,401		1,013,076		960,900	
Net native imports.....	176,371		166,043		92,055		72,948	
Exports.....	1,436,920	2,457,733	1,360,758	2,610,202	717,402	1,822,333	1,062,941	2,096,789
<b>Amoy:</b>								
Net foreign imports.....	3,678,823		3,440,708		3,673,541		4,251,685	
Net native imports.....	1,450,481		1,657,185		2,143,912		2,113,281	
Exports.....	2,538,032	7,687,336	3,437,622	8,535,575	3,670,284	9,489,737	3,367,226	9,732,192
<b>Swatow:</b>								
Net foreign imports.....	4,032,812		5,557,224		4,735,935		6,388,979	
Net native imports.....	2,033,932		3,655,824		7,100,641		3,921,837	
Exports.....	2,727,714	9,424,518	3,869,459	13,102,597	4,046,813	15,883,389	5,229,363	15,452,169
<b>Canton:</b>								
Net foreign imports.....	6,094,962		6,259,963		4,756,133		6,337,861	
Net native imports.....	2,613,822		5,085,092		7,449,381		3,123,411	
Exports.....	14,893,157	23,601,951	17,709,330	22,035,284	19,268,784	31,444,498	16,156,437	25,607,709
<b>Total:</b>								
Net foreign imports.....	76,532,219		80,002,715		74,632,392		74,942,296	
Net native imports.....	30,469,512		47,369,737		44,440,611		38,965,716	
Exports.....	87,965,409	*164,547,628	106,340,609	*189,443,524	113,571,453	*194,194,825	110,794,564	*185,736,860

\* The full-faced figures given are the sum of the foreign imports and native exports only, and consequently represent the whole trade (exclusive of re-exports of foreign goods to foreign ports) carried on with and in China by foreign vessels during the respective years. A great amount of home-trade is done by foreign vessels in distributing the foreign imports from Shanghai to Hankow, Kinkiang, Chiu-Kiang, Tien-tsin, Che-foo, New-Chwang, and Ning-po, and in bringing teas from Hankow, Kinkiang, and the same for re-exportation abroad.

Annual value of the trade of China with each country in the years 1866, 1870, 1872, and 1873.

Countries.	1866.	Excess of imports or exports.	1870.	Excess of imports or exports.	1872.	Excess of imports or exports.	1873.	Excess of imports or exports.
<b>Great Britain:</b>								
Imports from .....	<i>Totals.</i> 15, 673, 297		<i>Totals.</i> 26, 596, 111		<i>Totals.</i> 29, 155, 571		<i>Totals.</i> 23, 310, 780	
Exports to .....	34, 097, 250	18, 423, 953	32, 063, 409	5, 467, 358	43, 092, 112	13, 836, 241	41, 617, 394	18, 306, 524
<b>Hong-Kong:</b>								
Imports from .....	18, 704, 207	8, 716, 661	21, 375, 847	9, 984, 387	23, 264, 157	9, 823, 214	27, 713, 652	18, 974, 512
Exports to .....	9, 977, 546		11, 391, 500		13, 440, 943		8, 739, 140	
<b>India:</b>								
Imports from .....	35, 298, 351	33, 250, 536	19, 896, 232	19, 712, 078	18, 486, 627	18, 031, 052	18, 555, 290	15, 939, 364
Exports to .....	77, 815		114, 154		457, 575		2, 615, 686	
<b>Singapore and Straits:</b>								
Imports from .....	1, 378, 188	930, 702	789, 388	493, 723	808, 243	349, 032	631, 771	133, 009
Exports to .....	447, 466		295, 665		459, 211		496, 762	
<b>Australia:</b>								
Imports from .....	481, 896		523, 899		463, 140		597, 338	
Exports to .....	1, 874, 274	1, 392, 378	1, 560, 817	1, 055, 008	2, 286, 314	1, 823, 174	2, 156, 758	1, 559, 402
<b>New Zealand:</b>								
Imports from .....								
Exports to .....	74, 104	74, 104	22, 324	22, 284		67, 351	183, 114	
<b>South Africa:</b>								
Imports from .....								
Exports to .....			17, 381	17, 381	131, 761	131, 761		
<b>British America:</b>								
Imports from .....								
Exports to .....	93, 637	93, 637	24, 423	24, 423	177, 748	177, 748	170, 540	149, 819
<b>British Channel:</b>								
Imports from .....								
Exports to .....	353, 422	353, 422	478, 367	478, 367				
<b>Continent of Europe:</b>								
Imports from .....	259, 895		537, 593		380, 044		734, 897	
Exports to .....	1, 374, 385	1, 114, 490	2, 994, 870	2, 457, 277	4, 846, 960	4, 458, 920	7, 310, 583	6, 575, 686
<b>United States:</b>								
Imports from .....	289, 892		416, 445		410, 405		571, 163	
Exports to .....	6, 316, 130	6, 026, 298	2, 519, 490	8, 103, 035	13, 279, 988	12, 869, 583	8, 401, 526	8, 130, 358

\* The imports from Hong-Kong come originally from Great Britain, America, the Straits, India, &amp;c.



## Foreign goods imported into China in 1872 and 1873.

Articles.	1872.		1873.		Increase or decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		<i>Taels.</i>		<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>
Opium ..... piculs.	60,724.04	27,653,342	65,303.04	29,026,971	.....
Increase of opium imports in 1873 .....					1,373,629
Cotton goods:					
Shirtings, gray, plain ..... pieces	4,149,846	9,017,820	3,756,606	7,535,710	.....
white, plain ..... do.	629,905	1,371,167	522,209	1,125,841	.....
figured ..... do.	31,711	70,940	8,840	21,849	.....
dyed, plain ..... do.	45,088	116,103	34,086	91,386	.....
figured ..... do.	72,857	203,362	88,368	245,366	.....
T-cloths ..... do.	4,968,871	7,453,633	1,885,538	2,598,032	.....
Drills, English, Dutch, American ..... pieces	1,064,798	3,294,938	1,302,578	3,619,305	.....
Sheetings ..... do.	138,346	440,277	76,695	255,245	.....
Jeans and twills ..... do.	405,469	900,357	322,638	760,910	.....
Chintzes, furnitures, and cotton-prints ..... pieces	182,064	267,485	268,308	383,220	.....
Turkey-red cloths and cambrics ..... pieces	73,145	145,162	135,608	272,303	.....
Damasks, dyed ..... do.	21,181	101,455	24,733	116,924	.....
Velvets, velveteens, and fustians ..... pieces	6,130	48,976	77,095	607,047	.....
Jaconets, cambrics, lawns, and muslins ..... pieces	60,815	56,425	39,107	37,461	.....
Domestic, gray ..... do.	5,628	23,638	572	1,716	.....
Handkerchiefs ..... dozen	321,159	177,435	300,783	151,105	.....
Cotton goods, unclassified ..... pieces	64,378	185,864	84,658	225,420	.....
Yarn and thread ..... piculs.	49,808.51	1,522,032	67,832.91	3,426,959	.....
Total .....		25,407,069		21,535,879	.....
Decrease in 1873 .....					3,861,190
Metals:					
Copper, bar and rod ..... piculs.	5,479.83	82,061	7,277.96	130,981	.....
sheet, nails, and munzt-metal ..... piculs.	3,314.23	71,155	4,760.36	98,435	.....
old ..... do.	1,379.19	16,947	539.91	7,462	.....
ore and unmanufactured ..... piculs.	60.09	450			.....
wire ..... do.	136.34	2,454	444.00	9,773	.....
manufactured and ware, unclassified ..... piculs.	77.15	1,235	394.00	7,090	.....
Iron, nail-rod ..... do.	169,778.83	501,711	137,257.30	442,812	.....
bar ..... do.	49,152.69	138,805	26,089.11	78,269	.....
wire, and manufactured, unclassified ..... piculs.	27,013.38	76,888	16,186.08	88,903	.....
unmanufactured, unclassified ..... piculs.	2,980.60	6,891	10,917.96	20,778	.....
wire ..... do.	6,760.45	47,323			.....
pig and kentledge ..... do.	7,730.62	9,181	15,269.34	28,075	.....
Lead, in pigs ..... do.	201,594.65	964,679	89,439.74	459,655	.....
tea and sheet ..... do.	1,585.58	9,429	756.99	4,721	.....
Quicksilver ..... do.	3,787.14	261,158	1,726.83	154,443	.....
Spelter and zinc ..... do.			30.00	207	.....
Steel ..... do.	13,563.34	46,990	4,379.27	19,663	.....
Tin, in slabs ..... do.	47,127.11	1,262,044	58,631.12	1,437,336	.....
plates ..... do.	927.53	5,470	6,768.25	53,849	.....
Manufactured, unclassified, as hardware, brass-ware, brass buttons, steel-ware, cutlery, &c. ....		86,478		61,694	.....
Total .....		3,611,389		3,104,081	.....
Decrease in 1873 .....					507,308
Woolen goods:					
Alpaca ..... pieces			105	1,473	.....
Blankets ..... pairs	4,800	10,449	11,024	38,436	.....
Bombazettes ..... pieces	7,996	46,787	8,274	57,893	.....
Hauting ..... do.	428	1,524	505	1,795	.....
Camlets, English ..... do.	63,932	969,729	85,463	1,301,201	.....
Dutch ..... do.	3,438	63,111	5,258	97,195	.....
imitation ..... do.	386	3,285	350	2,904	.....
Cloth, broad, medium, and habit ..... pieces	29,721	892,455	37,544	1,042,749	.....
Spanish stripes ..... do.	53,642	674,816	74,004	934,259	.....
Kassian ..... do.	5,214	160,598	2,736	82,440	.....
Fannels ..... do.	1,861	23,667	4,232	41,404	.....
Lestings ..... do.	27,016	304,181	52,697	575,928	.....

*Foreign goods imported into China in 1872 and 1873—Continued.*

Articles.	1872.		1873.		Increase or decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		<i>Tael.</i>		<i>Tael.</i>	<i>Tael.</i>
Lastings, crape. .... pieces..	6,615	53,524	11,115	95,164	.....
imitation .... do ..	3	23	401	3,429	.....
Long ells .... do ..	85,684	515,293	70,565	438,820	.....
Lusters and Orleans, plain and figured .... pieces..	272,833	1,110,002	292,700	1,145,993	.....
Unclassed .... do ..	1,289	35,140	4,476	85,182	.....
Total .....		4,794,584		5,946,265	.....
Increase in 1873 .....					1,151,681
Miscellaneous piece goods:					
Woolen and cotton mixtures, pieces..	4,262	23,028	7,466	47,093	.....
Woolen and silk mixtures, pieces..	24	211			.....
Linen goods .... pieces..	2,220	13,257	7,003	45,775	.....
Caucas .... bolts	2,121	12,402	3,326	20,051	.....
Total .....		48,698		113,519	.....
Increase in 1873 .....					64,821
Sundries:					
Sugar, brown .... piculs	154,792.62	442,042	166,279.62	475,658	.....
white .... do ..	61,174.46	298,668	64,483.98	333,907	.....
Betel-nuts .... do ..	9,654.84	33,046	14,789.48	57,355	.....
Birds' nests .... do ..	660.774	420,378	645.66	440,318	.....
Bicho de mar .... do ..	17,982.91	389,085	22,085.89	511,039	.....
Cloves and spices .... do ..	1,796.60	24,140	154.52	404,761	.....
Coal .... tons	134,393	1,228,605	115,113	905,188	.....
Cotton, raw .... piculs	207,531.81	2,329,235	202,207.18	2,146,678	.....
Fish, dry and salt .... do ..	46,911.01	334,408	32,074.39	235,008	.....
Flint-stones .... do ..	31,723.86	15,168	48,083	22,944	.....
Ginseng .... do ..	2,129.16	402,607	2,099.93	872,267	.....
Grain and pulse .... do ..	6,761.49	20,126	3,255.06	13,729	.....
Indigo .... do ..	34,506.03	177,863	89,110.50	536,240	.....
Isinglass .... do ..	2,905.98	86,449	2,927.98	73,643	.....
Matches .... groes	297,1214	218,960	265,865	243,185	.....
Mangrove-bark .... piculs	45,552.84	37,959	74,439.40	59,001	.....
Needles .... mille	911,169	179,939	1,395,913	252,662	.....
Oil ....		155,056		168,040	.....
Paints ....		52,522		120,465	.....
Pepper, black and white. piculs	42,167.39	428,821	34,145.71	387,451	.....
Rattans .... do ..	41,878.04	184,631	34,548.38	160,194	.....
Rice .... do ..	658,749.31	1,092,873	1,156,051.65	1,439,862	.....
Sea-weed and agar-agar .... do ..	403,579.42	1,083,837	305,678.87	640,163	.....
Sandal-wood .... do ..	64,056.98	332,818	82,627.85	371,407	.....
Sapan-wood .... do ..	88,387.33	215,513	159,143.41	393,790	.....
Other wood ....		204,266		119,644	.....
Shell-fish, awabi, shrimps, &c., piculs..	20,925.97	331,407	17,731.37	204,425	.....
Silk, raw .... piculs			162.51	61,753	.....
manufactured ....		372		1,482	.....
Tea, Japan .... piculs	18,770.81	91,445	9,248.42	27,017	.....
Timber of all sorts ....		552,556		439,565	.....
Vegetable wax or tallow. piculs	654.52	7,749	294.41	4,447	.....
Window-glass .... boxes	26,017	84,377	35,608	127,645	.....
Other articles ....		1,793,927		2,015,230	.....
Total sundries .....		13,310,848		14,266,188	.....
Increase in 1873 .....					955,340
Grand total imports .....		74,826,130		73,992,903	.....
Decrease in total imports in 1873.					833,227

## Exports of native goods, 1872 and 1873.

Articles.	1872.		1873.		Increase or decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
<b>Silk:</b>		<i>Taels.</i>		<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>
Raw and thrown . . . piculs	63,192.86	27,719,030	54,002.29	27,777,886	Increase, 58,856
Refuse . . . do.	7,669.06	392,743	8,745.40	460,115	Increase, 61,372
Coarse and wild . . . do.	2,148.05	181,714	7,289.55	511,015	Increase, 329,301
Coroons . . . do.	2,357.89	152,356	2,707.57	250,873	Increase, 98,521
Piece goods . . . do.	5,301.50	2,607,052	5,149.39	2,203,342	Decrease, 404,710
Manufactured goods, unclassified . . . piculs	352.14	157,773		229,696	Increase, 61,923
Worms' eggs . . . do.		1,326			Decrease, 1,326
<b>Tea:</b>					
Black . . . piculs	1,420,170.00	33,545,411	1,274,232.08	32,501,528	Decrease, 1,033,883
Green . . . do.	256,464.00	10,275,616	215,413.16	5,749,422	Decrease, 4,526,194
Brick . . . do.	96,993.55	969,935	107,330.13	1,046,539	Increase, 77,004
Dust . . . do.	949.48	4,204	416.19	1,250	Decrease, 2,954
Bags of all kinds . . . pieces	465,948.00	19,633	641,948.00	24,948	Increase, 5,315
Bamboo and ware . . . do.		107,528		82,834	Decrease, 24,694
Beans and peas . . . piculs	66,864.05	79,859	48,697.85	45,969	Decrease, 33,890
Cassia, lignea . . . do.	69,084.82	898,623	51,729.82	620,376	Decrease, 278,047
Camphor . . . do.	9,791.01	70,631	10,757.30	79,906	Increase, 9,275
China, earthen, and pottery ware . . . piculs	68,641.21	368,930	50,246.08	351,365	Decrease, 17,565
Coal . . . do.			37,046.08	7,760	Increase, 7,760
Clothing, Chinese, boots and shoes . . . do.		191,474		207,260	Increase, 15,786
Cotton, raw . . . piculs	5,981.36	71,752	25,349.92	228,774	Increase, 157,022
Curios . . . do.		44,232		37,942	Decrease, 6,290
Dyes, colors, and paints . . . piculs	913.76	20,479		10,730	Decrease, 9,749
Fans of all kinds . . . pieces	7,031,302.00	91,748	1,504,511.00	37,120	Decrease, 54,628
Fish of all kinds . . . piculs	6,090.31	65,621	2,501.15	20,512	Decrease, 45,109
Fire-crackers . . . do.	36,945.12	261,021	23,455.39	172,616	Decrease, 88,405
Flour . . . do.	1,322.64	3,538	1,097.81	2,790	Decrease, 758
Fruits of all kinds . . . do.	23,593.46	56,165	18,405.41	32,320	Decrease, 23,845
Fungus . . . do.	2,691.57	53,832		85	Decrease, 53,747
Glass ware, bangles, &c. . . do.	5,832.76	185,171	6,753.36	201,515	Increase, 36,344
Grass cloth . . . do.	552.05	61,272	590.13	47,459	Decrease, 14,413
Hair of all kinds . . . do.	1,012.70	17,339	2,241.08	57,008	Increase, 39,669
Hemp, rope, and twine . . . do.	5,491.13	51,083	12,417.38	158,226	Increase, 107,743
Hides of all kinds . . . do.	3,971.37	63,275	3,586	37,586	Decrease, 25,689
Horns of all kinds . . . do.	334.39	493	420.09	1,216	Increase, 723
Horns of all kinds . . . do.	94.39	2,064		7,341	Increase, 5,277
Indigo . . . do.	2,032.58	12,313	815.99	7,963	Decrease, 4,340
Lang-gans . . . do.	3,844.63	18,412	3,014.05	17,116	Decrease, 2,296
Mats and matting . . . pieces	331,084.00	471,903	398,295.00	392,618	Decrease, 89,085
Medicines . . . piculs	8,177.69	71,126	8,563.74	57,405	Decrease, 13,721
<b>Metals, manufactured:</b>					
Knives, cutlery, brass-ware, iron, tin, and pewter ware, &c. . . piculs	11,906.11	148,377		141,402	Decrease, 6,975
Unclassified . . . do.	232.06	2,198	813.89	1,600	Decrease, 598
Nut . . . do.	13.36	71,325	16.74	189,218	Increase, 117,893
Nankeens . . . do.	668.05	35,901	827.22	42,163	Increase, 6,262
Nut-galls . . . do.	22,174.44	134,822	17,686.94	108,190	Decrease, 25,632
Oil of all kinds . . . do.	80,661.20	278,278	17,559.21	60,121	Decrease, 202,157
Paper, paper-ware, books, tin-foil, brass foil . . . piculs	30,691.79	295,553	25,316.76	255,164	Decrease, 40,389
Preserves . . . do.	11,667.92	91,504	11,231.07	89,049	Decrease, 2,545
Provisions and vegetables . . . do.	64,464.80	166,799	20,224.33	65,782	Decrease, 101,017
Rattans and rattan-ware . . . do.	361.72	2,778	619.18	4,364	Increase, 1,586
Rhubarb . . . do.	3,095.77	110,433	3,162.31	98,296	Decrease, 12,137
Safflower . . . do.	2,412.07	144,724	1,367.02	102,527	Decrease, 42,197
Skins of all kinds . . . pieces	12,014.00	12,475	4,722.00	8,498	Decrease, 3,977
Straw braid . . . piculs	13,445.83	163,678	11,891.55	180,765	Increase, 17,087
<b>Sugar:</b>					
White . . . do.	101,167.50	543,144	176,002.59	987,840	Increase, 442,696
Brown . . . do.	415,665.78	914,630	307,813.18	676,207	Decrease, 238,423
Candy . . . do.	6,768.91	45,593	19,072.05	145,164	Increase, 99,571
Tobacco . . . do.	22,804.79	222,368	5,150.16	51,437	Decrease, 170,931
Terminelli and macaroni . . . do.	40,052.34	158,675	11,203.87	47,859	Decrease, 110,816
Wax . . . do.	206.63	1,681	1.75	58	Decrease, 1,623
Wool . . . do.	5,798.99	42,271	2,601.47	20,677	Decrease, 21,594
Other articles . . . do.		777,313		576,692	Decrease, 200,621
<b>Total</b> . . . do.		83,719,887		77,540,919	
<b>Decrease in total exports in 1873</b> . . . do.					6,178,968

## RECAPITULATION.

	1872.	1873.
	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>
Value of total exports .....	63,719,887	77,540,919
Value of total imports .....	74,826,130	73,992,903
Excess of exports .....	8,893,757	3,548,016

## THE OPIUM TRADE.

*Net importation of opium in foreign vessels into each of the treaty-ports of China and into Hong-Kong for eight years, 1866 to 1873.*

PORTS.	Total import, 1866.	Total import, 1867.	Total import, 1868.	Total import, 1869.
Shanghai, imported and stored on board of receiving-vessels .....	<i>Piculs.</i> 40,384	<i>Piculs.</i> 41,629	<i>Piculs.</i> 37,601	<i>Piculs.</i> 39,669
Shanghai, re-exported from receiving-vessels to other Chinese ports .....	30,021	29,401	26,732	27,518
Shanghai, landed for local consumption .....	11,755	11,962	10,779	11,999
New-Chwang .....	2,660	2,585	2,625	2,519
Tien-tsin .....	9,161	7,898	7,423	5,243
Che-foo .....	3,794	2,735	3,077	3,076
Hankow .....	4,112	4,242	2,871	2,602
Kiukiang .....	2,260	2,204	1,923	1,905
Chin-Kiang .....	5,026	4,826	4,862	5,568
Ning-po .....	4,321	5,047	4,505	4,713
Foo-Chow .....	5,927	5,503	4,963	4,807
Tamsui .....	1,111	1,055	931	1,039
Takow .....	1,431	1,531	1,102	1,532
Amoy .....	4,009	3,735	3,716	3,721
Swatow .....	5,461	5,516	4,272	4,238
Canton .....	3,488	2,111	806	1,100
Total imports into treaty-ports .....	64,516	60,948	53,915	53,413
Total value in taels .....	34,838,640	31,994,576	26,127,869	26,329,953
Hong-Kong .....	81,350	86,530	69,537	86,065
Hong-Kong .....	42,582,240	44,018,076	33,157,769	42,427,794
Excess of Hong-Kong imports over all the treaty-ports .....	16,834	25,522	15,622	32,652
Excess of Hong-Kong imports over all the treaty-ports .....	7,743,600	12,023,500	7,029,900	16,097,841

PORTS.	Total import, 1870.	Total import, 1871.	Total import, 1872.	Total import, 1873.
Shanghai, imported and stored on board of receiving-vessels .....	<i>Piculs.</i> 43,138	<i>Piculs.</i> 41,924	<i>Piculs.</i> 41,062	<i>Piculs.</i> 42,670
Shanghai, re-exported from receiving-vessels to other Chinese ports .....	31,144	30,004	28,942	30,043
Shanghai, landed for local consumption .....	11,700	11,697	12,349	12,724
New-Chwang .....	2,445	2,279	2,160	2,421
Tien-tsin .....	7,161	7,091	4,652	4,958
Che-foo .....	3,914	3,203	3,243	3,104
Hankow .....	3,678	3,144	2,413	2,994
Kiukiang .....	2,110	2,064	1,934	2,366
Chin-Kiang .....	6,943	6,986	8,576	9,636
Ning-po .....	5,024	5,425	6,549	7,358
Foo-Chow .....	4,256	3,529	3,887	3,275
Tamsui .....	1,163	1,306	1,400	1,641
Takow .....	1,731	1,974	1,941	1,952
Amoy .....	3,098	3,056	3,125	3,379
Swatow .....	4,840	6,840	7,415	9,105
Canton .....	754	1,076	949	824
Total imports into treaty-ports .....	58,817	59,670	61,193	65,797
Total value in taels .....	27,713,588	28,910,925	28,077,596	29,143,377
Hong-Kong .....	95,045	99,744	86,385	88,322
Hong-Kong .....	44,764,922	45,166,981	38,522,905	36,030,143
Excess of Hong-Kong imports over all the treaty-ports .....	36,222	30,074	25,192	22,585
Excess of Hong-Kong imports over all the treaty-ports .....	17,051,340	16,256,066	10,444,609	6,895,766



All the opium imported into China reaches it through Hong Kong. As the quantity consumed in Hong-Kong is comparatively trifling, the amount brought into China in native vessels, and which consequently does not appear in these returns, must be nearly equal to the quantity by which the Hong-Kong importations exceed the entries at the treaty-ports. A deduction must be made from this for the amount sent to California for the use of the Chinese there. This has been, for the last seven years, as follows :

*Amount of opium sent to the Chinese in California.*

	Boxes.	Dollars.	Taela.
In 1867 .....	873	370,402	278,202
In 1868 .....	449	188,750	141,563
In 1869 .....	343	138,453	103,840
In 1870 .....	272	102,970	77,228
In 1871 .....	1,409	596,190	447,143
In 1872 .....	796	344,833	258,625
In 1873 .....	1,748	680,437	510,328

## TEA.

## Particulars of exports for 1873.

Destination.	Black.									Leaf.	Dust.	Brick.
	Congon.	Oolong.	Pouchong.	Souchong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe.	Scented Capor.	Mixed.	Total black.			
Great Britain.....	Piculs 816,535	Piculs 9,608	Piculs 67	Piculs 28,118	Piculs 3,344	Piculs 24,837	Piculs 26,437	Piculs 185	Piculs 909,131	Piculs 89	Piculs 312	Piculs 45
Hong Kong.....	285,909	21,321	651	5,476	681	13,730	21,822	498	90,088	.....	.....	2,062
India.....	353	.....	.....	.....	6	115	.....	.....	514	.....	.....	.....
Singapore and Straits.....	692	373	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,047	.....	.....	.....
Australia.....	85,163	27	.....	891	.....	1,459	289	16	87,845	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand.....	8,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	3	.....	8,272	.....	.....	.....
British America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continent of Europe.....	445	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	8,563	60,419	2,233	3,293	.....	.....	.....	40	74,539	283	.....	90
Buenos Ayres.....	600	.....	.....	30	.....	2,865	.....	.....	3,405	.....	.....	.....
Russia, (Vladivostok).....	33,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,904	.....	.....	.....
Russia and Siberia, via Kiahkta.....	47,713	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,713	.....	.....	100,315
Amoor provinces.....	1,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,990	.....	.....	4,783
Japan.....	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	160	.....	.....	.....
Philippine Islands.....	127	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	.....	.....
Cochin-China.....	176	1,717	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,969	.....	.....	.....
Siam.....	463	1,075	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	1,532	.....	.....	.....
Java.....	4,678	4,692	.....	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,562	.....	.....	.....
Sues.....	2,602	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,602	.....	104	.....
Total.....	1,037,616	99,100	2,951	38,120	4,031	43,069	46,551	752	1,974,222	372	416	107,330

TEA—Continued.  
Particulars of exports for 1873.

Destination.	Green.						Japan.	
	Young Hy-son.	Hyson.	Hyson skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total green.	Grand total green and black.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Great Britain .....	26, 519	9, 086		955	7, 183	30, 707	74, 449	984, 056
Hong-Kong .....	678	761			132	5, 049	6, 040	94, 790
India .....	14	3, 760				38	3, 812	4, 336
Singapore and Straits .....								1, 047
Australia .....	40	13				199	252	88, 097
New Zealand .....	12					33	45	2, 317
British America .....	384	12		8	135	307	686	886
Continent of Europe .....		19			51	8	71	516
United States .....	77, 288	10, 915		3, 767	20, 215	37, 015	140, 210	224, 122
Buenos Ayres .....					15	83	98	3, 293
Russia, (Odessa) .....								33, 204
Russia and Siberia, via Kiakhta .....								148, 028
Amoor provinces .....		1					1	6, 776
Japan .....		5				4	9	302
Philippine Islands .....								144
Cochin-China .....								1, 900
Siam .....								1, 532
Java .....								9, 582
Sues .....								2, 706
Total .....	104, 925	24, 565		4, 730	27, 750	73, 443	235, 413	1, 617, 763
								85
								4, 613
								4, 698

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

Piculs.

*Total exports of tea for the past eight years.*

Years.	Black.	Green.	Leaf.	Dust.	Brick.	Total
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
1866.....	961, 617	189, 790	1	22, 226	18, 504	1, 192,
1867.....	1, 042, 229	223, 434	8	96	65, 277	1, 330,
1868.....	1, 191, 497	220, 002	854	9, 734	53, 123	1, 475,
1869.....	1, 214, 631	230, 945	679	8, 373	73, 521	1, 522,
1870.....	1, 087, 121	227, 481	1	3, 499	62, 896	1, 380,
1871.....	1, 362, 634	232, 617	146	456	83, 790	1, 679,
1872.....	1, 420, 170	256, 464	85	950	96, 994	1, 774,
1873.....	1, 274, 232	235, 413	372	416	107, 330	1, 617,



Navigation at the twenty-ports of China for the past six years.

Flag.	1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Vessels entered and cleared.		Vessels entered and cleared.		Vessels entered and cleared.		Vessels entered and cleared.		Vessels entered and cleared.		Vessels entered and cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States .....	3, 023	9, 237, 327	4, 165	9, 746, 515	4, 557	3, 004, 746	4, 600	3, 187, 643	5, 174	3, 471, 323	5, 001	3, 483, 303
British .....	7, 165	3, 334, 092	6, 737	3, 052, 320	6, 577	3, 135, 500	7, 100	3, 330, 881	8, 360	3, 954, 130	6, 955	3, 645, 557
Argentine Republic .....	.....	.....	.....	980	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1, 000	.....	.....
Austrian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian .....	2	1, 306	.....	.....	16	3, 594	.....	.....	6	3, 084	.....	.....
Chinese shipping* .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7, 004
Chinese junks† .....	571	32, 732	482	20, 636	469	29, 939	474	30, 013	545	36, 117	531	176, 017
Colombian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish .....	135	93, 737	221	46, 157	333	76, 866	273	59, 371	221	51, 367	195	51, 448
Dutch .....	124	35, 106	184	50, 954	376	81, 547	293	59, 791	82	21, 672	55	12, 368
French .....	919	139, 165	218	109, 173	194	79, 834	277	135, 839	225	164, 346	189	151, 213
German .....	1, 772	467, 087	2, 357	668, 366	1, 304	370, 607	1, 450	428, 747	1, 976	607, 948	1, 702	492, 033
Hawaiian .....	12	1, 930	12	1, 800	10	1, 500	12	1, 800	8	1, 768	.....	.....
Italian .....	4	1, 642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese .....	12	4, 168	9	476	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peruvian .....	.....	.....	14	1, 400	4	440	11	440	14	3, 094	7	3, 328
Portuguese .....	.....	.....	10	1, 730	5	702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian .....	32	12, 039	27	10, 919	23	7, 090	88	34, 340	31	33, 068	62	49, 693
Sau Salvador .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siamese .....	232	91, 312	202	86, 132	141	63, 705	115	43, 456	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish .....	44	11, 147	34	10, 130	41	9, 436	50	18, 434	146	56, 857	147	60, 980
Swedish and Norwegian .....	106	26, 163	100	25, 746	135	49, 236	218	45, 884	209	50, 346	131	29, 368
Total steamers .....	7, 158	.....	7, 915	.....	7, 724	5, 038, 595	5, 218	5, 637, 415	9, 711	6, 512, 463	9, 501	6, 742, 220
Total sailing-vessels .....	6, 917	.....	7, 587	.....	6, 412	1, 849, 300	6, 745	1, 744, 142	7, 379	1, 974, 010	5, 790	1, 479, 534
Grand total .....	14, 075	.....	14, 802	.....	14, 136	.....	14, 963	.....	14, 090	.....	15, 291	8, 227, 754

\* Vessels of the foreign type, owned by Chinese and sailing under the Chinese flag.

† Vessels built and owned by Chinese, but sailing under special licenses issued by the superintendents of customs at Shanghai and Ning-po.

*The direct foreign trade of each port.*

Port.	1872.			1873.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>
New-Chwang .....	324, 204	160, 063	484, 267	175, 269	27, 445	202, 714
Tien-tsin .....	637, 257	1, 938, 549	2, 575, 806	623, 940	2, 197, 458	2, 821, 407
Che-foo .....	1, 084, 552	151, 484	1, 236, 036	625, 617	112, 607	738, 224
Hankow .....	32, 030	4, 043, 166	4, 075, 196	9, 607	4, 411, 920	4, 421, 526
Kinkiang .....	36, 221		36, 221			
Chin-Kiang .....	56, 246, 677	45, 064, 456	101, 311, 133	51, 513, 290	41, 833, 819	93, 347, 109
Shanghai .....	1, 361, 997	21, 113	1, 383, 110	1, 984, 343	2, 933	1, 987, 276
Ning-po .....	3, 130, 304	12, 145, 136	15, 275, 440	2, 777, 214	12, 081, 714	14, 858, 928
Foo-chow .....	391, 770	81, 831	473, 601	663, 929	172, 164	836, 093
Tamsui .....	410, 634	651, 078	1, 062, 312	429, 004	516, 012	945, 016
Takow .....	4, 587, 502	3, 527, 725	7, 915, 227	4, 960, 041	2, 650, 534	7, 610, 575
Amoy .....	4, 743, 075	910, 000	5, 653, 075	6, 396, 326	1, 102, 458	7, 498, 784
Swatow .....	5, 080, 208	15, 224, 686	20, 304, 894	6, 642, 247	12, 431, 646	19, 073, 893
Canton .....						
Total .....	78, 066, 431	83, 719, 887	161, 786, 318	76, 800, 836	77, 540, 919	154, 341, 755
Re-exports abroad from Shanghai, (chiefly to Japan) .....	2, 912, 390			2, 618, 482		
Re-exports abroad from all other ports .....	327, 911			189, 451		
Total re-exports .....	3, 240, 301		3, 240, 301	2, 807, 933		2, 807, 933
Net total of the direct foreign trade .....	74, 826, 130	83, 719, 887	158, 546, 017	73, 992, 903	77, 540, 919	151, 533, 822

NOTE.—The values of the trade with Hong-Kong, included in the above table, represent only that portion of the trade of China with foreign countries which passes through Hong-Kong, with this exception, that the opium imported into Shanghai is carried to the credit of India.

*Whole trade carried on by foreign vessels between Hong-Kong and the treaty-ports, (with the exception mentioned above.)*

Year.	Imports of—		Total imports.	Exports of native goods for—		Total exports.	Grand total.
	Foreign goods.	Native goods.		Foreign countries.	Chinese ports.		
	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>
1872 ....	23, 264, 157	3, 256, 126	26, 520, 283	13, 440, 943	3, 140, 279	16, 581, 222	43, 101, 505
1873 ....	27, 713, 652	3, 318, 685	31, 032, 337	8, 739, 140	3, 240, 660	11, 979, 800	43, 012, 137

THE SHARE TAKEN BY EACH NATIONALITY IN THE CARRYING-TRADE OF CHINA, 1873.

*The import and export trade carried on under foreign flags from and to foreign countries.*

FOREIGN IMPORT TRADE.

Flags.	Tonnage inward.		Values.	Duties.	
	Entries at ports.	Total tonnage of entries.	Foreign imports.	Import duties.	Tonnage dues.
	No.	Tons.	Taels.	H. K. lbs. m. c. c.	H. K. lbs. m. c. c.
British .....	1,268	655,405	62,284,050	2,810,209 5 4 0	97,832 5 3 6
American .....	134	97,321	3,029,606	102,617 7 0 5	14,626 8 0 0
German .....	217	72,014	3,167,463	119,285 5 6 6	18,870 9 3 6
French .....	61	63,208	6,055,048	148,010 7 8 1	7,625 8 6 8
Dutch .....	5	1,288	38,357	1,712 8 4 9	184 8 0 0
Danish .....	25	8,577	141,248	4,506 5 1 1	1,952 1 6 4
Spanish .....	10	7,142	334,010	15,371 2 6 9	1,032 0 0 0
Swedish and Norwegian .....	19	5,522	145,246	6,442 9 6 2	1,043 2 9 6
Russian .....	10	8,814	487,725	19,282 2 8 9	2,347 6 0 0
Austrian .....					
Belgian .....	2	3,502	299,107	10,578 7 2 4	718 4 0 0
Italian .....	2	1,580			
Non-treaty powers .....	43	22,647	550,484	18,937 2 0 3	5,241 2 5 2
Chinese .....	9	4,688	268,452	11,232 3 9 3	405 6 0 0
Total .....	1,815	951,718	76,800,836	3,268,107 7 9 2	151,881 8 5 2

## FOREIGN EXPORT TRADE.

Flag.	Tonnage outward.		Values.			Export duties
	Clearances at all ports.	Total ton- nage of clearances.	Native ex- ports.*	Re-exports.†		
				Foreign.	Native.	
	No.	Tons.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Hk. tle. m. c. c.
British .....	1,251	653,915	40,153,273	859,829	17,252,564	2,364,480 7 7 3
American .....	134	96,348	1,711,783	1,719,856	1,558,075	56,003 8 2 2
German .....	156	54,317	2,778,747	108,939	826,578	235,258 6 2 1
French .....	56	59,390	7,741,142	52,371	1,116,684	169,123 1 0 5
Dutch .....	2	481	8,902	.....	33	644 9 7 9
Danish .....	23	7,470	351,235	.....	14,454	36,590 3 5 8
Spanish .....	21	7,538	295,704	8,485	60,364	22,171 7 2 1
Swedish and Norwegian .....	16	4,468	106,992	774	13,023	6,663 1 5 3
Russian .....	11	7,585	749,159	6,177	2,540,141	60,751 5 8 4
Austrian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian .....	2	3,502	22	1,869	2,387	251 8 9 8
Italian .....	2	1,590	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-treaty powers .....	42	22,295	172,818	3,411	24,593	13,370 9 7 5
Chinese .....	6	3,196	20,111	46,222	33,095	2,034 4 2 9
Total .....	1,722	922,097	54,089,922	2,807,933	23,450,991	2,989,345 4 7 8

\* Original shipments direct.

† Reshipments direct.

Share taken by each nationality in the carrying trade between the treaty-ports of China.

## COAST TRADE OUTWARD.

Flags.	Tonnage outward.		Values.				Duties.	
	Clearances at all ports.	Total tonnage of clearances.	Native exports.	Re-exports.		Export duties.	Tonnage dues.	
				Native.	Foreign.			
	No.	Tons.	Taels.	Taels.	Taels.	Hk. tle. m. c. c.	Hk. tle. m. c. c.	
British .....	2,274	1,174,598	18,267,497	6,485,348	15,801,771	970,697 0 5 8	24,871 1 4 8	
American .....	2,403	1,643,700	30,169,916	6,815,133	25,776,978	1,815,023 4 1 0	19,268 2 3 8	
German .....	692	190,650	4,531,449	595,172	534,326	214,655 0 5 9	10,347 8 3 6	
French .....	36	14,213	424,982	170,677	4,623	14,767 1 1 8	1,519 6 0 0	
Dutch .....	25	5,584	143,663	.....	1,376	7,660 6 1 2	354 0 0 0	
Danish .....	71	17,303	316,760	11,839	8,662	14,422 9 7 3	1,079 3 5 8	
Spanish .....	3	847	34,515	2,289	8,663	54 2 0 3	.....	
Swedish and Norwegian .....	50	10,410	126,705	4,196	100,204	6,798 9 4 4	470 7 0 0	
Russian .....	21	17,519	113,680	.....	1,642	9,750 0 4 0	110 0 0 0	
Austrian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Belgian .....	.....	.....	3,799	1,389	2,116	.....	.....	
Italian .....	1	65	9,979	.....	.....	117 1 2 7	5 1 2 3	
Non-treaty powers .....	43	17,411	315,066	16,600	15,027	13,203 5 3 9	1,115 7 6 4	
Chinese .....	423	99,692	2,253,619	537,859	939,910	80,345 9 9 7	1,529 9 4 0	
Total .....	6,044	3,191,992	56,704,636	14,640,482	43,195,364	3,147,772 0 8 0	60,671 7 0 7	

## COAST TRADE INWARD.

Flags.	Tonnage inward.		Values.		Coast trade duties: Import duties on foreign goods re- entered included.
	Entries at all ports.	Total ton- nage of entries.	Native im- ports.	Foreign im- ports.	
			<i>Tnals.</i>	<i>Tnals.</i>	<i>Hk. lbs. m c. c.</i>
British .....	2,162	1,161,639	31,493,729	15,831,905	549,152 4 7 4
American .....	2,330	1,645,834	34,955,968	26,620,468	397,459 7 8 7
German .....	637	175,052	6,003,712	628,440	106,393 0 8 4
French .....	36	14,422	463,157	5,185	6,822 8 9 9
Dutch .....	23	5,013	216,987	1,576	3,666 9 9 0
Danish .....	76	18,098	384,235	21,911	5,772 8 1 9
Spanish .....	4	1,200	13,453	6,600	6 8 7 9
Swedish and Norwegian .....	46	8,968	175,830	91,636	3,302 2 6 2
Russian .....	20	15,975	148,891	8,848	913 7 1 5
Austrian .....					
Belgian .....					
Italian .....	2	83	3,681		54 5 6 4
Non-treaty powers .....	39	16,121	262,072	15,606	3,796 3 2 0
Chinese .....	425	99,542	2,675,474	913,453	34,868 3 4 0
Total .....	5,800	3,161,947	76,997,189	44,144,928	1,116,216 1 3 2

## Native and foreign population of treaty-ports in 1873.

Treaty-ports.	Foreign population.		Chinese population.
	No. firms.	Residents.	
New-Chwang .....	215	1,530	60,000
Tien-tsin .....	52	518	950,000
Che-foo .....	45	357	27,000
Hankow .....	9	338	600,000
Kiukiang .....	1	28	40,000
Chin-Kiang .....	2	54	130,000
Shanghai .....		103	273,000
Ning-po .....	3	29	115,000
Foo-Chow .....	10	44	600,000
Tamsui .....		36	50,000
Takow and Taiwan, for city .....		9	220,000
Amoy .....	3	32	350,000
Swatow .....	1	23	20,000
Canton .....	4	356	1,500,000
Total .....	345	3,457	4,940,000

## AMOY.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received December 8.)

In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit my annual report on the trade of this consular district.

It is impracticable to give at this time a detailed tabular statement of the entire trade of the port, owing to the fact that the annual customs report has not yet been made up. When it is, it will be forwarded to Shanghai and published in connection with reports from the other treaty-ports, and, I presume, forwarded to the Department by the consul-general. I shall, therefore, confine myself to remarks of a general character and such tabular statements as can be compiled from the books of this office. However, as soon as the necessary data can be obtained, I will forward statements in accordance with *proforma* tables accompanying circular of February 9, 1871.

Besides a cargo of lumber and spars from Puget Sound, nothing has been landed here from the United States during the year. I think a



fair trade in that line might be established by any one who would keep on hand a full assortment of materials for repairing vessels. A number of articles of American manufacture are, however, re-imported to this place from Hong-Kong.

#### EXPORTS.

Six million one hundred and two thousand three hundred and thirty-five pounds of sugar were this year shipped from Takao, in Formosa, to the United States, the most of it direct to San Francisco. The average price paid per pound 3 cents, and the average freight \$16 per ton. This trade is capable of indefinite expansion.

#### TEA.

Since my report last year the shipments of tea to the United States, as shown by the books of this office, aggregate 7,457,789 pounds, costing, with all charges, \$2,011,576.94. Of this quantity, 4,820,726 pounds are Amoy, and 2,637,063 pounds Formosa Oolongs. While the latter is considered a better article, and stands higher in the New York market, it is produced near the market, at Tamsui, and consequently escapes the *lekim* duty that is imposed on Amoy teas as they pass the various barriers *en route* to this port from the districts where they are produced. It is difficult to ascertain to a certainty what this duty amounts to; but it, without doubt, constitutes an important item in the cost of tea-purchased at Amoy. I have endeavored in the interest of consumers in America to induce foreign dealers to make their purchases up-country and bring their teas down the river under transit-passes, but, so far, I am not aware that it has been done. Besides the items mentioned, Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co. have sent some heavy shipments to New York, of which there is no record in this office.

The shipments for the season will probably exceed those of last year about 2,500,000 pounds. The average prices paid will not differ materially from those of former years.

These teas are still largely carried to New York via Suez in British steamers. Although they do not reach market so quickly as they would via San Francisco, yet on this route not more than one-third as much of a vessel's space is taken up with coal as is necessary in crossing the Pacific; so that what is lost in time is made up in freight by ships going through to New York. The completion of the Darien Canal will, undoubtedly, change the course of this whole trade; for then the time saved by that route will be worth more than the extra freight earned on the other.

#### THE AMOY TEA DISTRICTS.

The nearest point of this region from Amoy is about sixty, and the farthest one hundred and seventy-five miles. It is one vast succession of mountains and small valleys, lying just beyond the principal interior range that runs parallel with the coast, and on the headwaters of the North or Dragon River, and is approached by passing up that stream. The river is navigable from the sea by small river-boats, carrying 10 or 12 tons, for a distance of sixty miles. Here navigation is effectually interrupted by a series of cascades and falls, about six miles long, and everything going or coming is carried over a mountain nearly 3,000 feet high, by coolies. The Chinese will listen to no proposition for the im-

provement of the river, believing that these obstructions were placed there by the god of earth and water in order to give employment to the poor people who live by bearing burdens. The district is more sparsely populated than many other portions of China, with what was formerly an industrious and thriving race. Lately, the ravages of English opium have been fast reducing many of them to bankruptcy, starvation, and death. In some localities, whole mountains once occupied and highly cultivated are now deserted, and the people themselves say opium is impoverishing and depopulating the country. Since an offer of a prize has been recently made in England for the best essay on "British opium policy," may we not hope that something will be done to put a check to this dread curse for which that nation is so fearfully responsible? The country is well supplied with an abundance of the most excellent water, every available drop of which is employed by the people in running rice-mills, elevating water for the purpose of irrigating rice and other crops that require it. Their mills are of the rudest imaginable pattern, with undershot-wheels. Frequently they are built on flat-boats anchored in a stream, so that the current will turn the wheel, and, by shifting the anchorage when required, are kept running at all stages of water. The mills are generally tended by women.

Timber of various kinds is everywhere abundant, although in many places it is constantly being cut down to make room for tea, which seems to succeed best on wood-producing soil; in other places it is planted and cultivated for market. The principal varieties are tamarack, pine, chestnut, camphor-wood and bamboo. Tamarack grows tall and straight, and is rafted down the river in great quantities and made into a soft kind of lumber that is used in building boats, floors for houses, coffins, &c. Bamboo is probably the most useful of all woods. There are two principal varieties: the large, which grows to an average height of 40 feet, by 4 to 12 inches in diameter at the butt, and the small, averaging about 12 feet in height by 1 to 3 inches in diameter. It covers the ground as thickly as it can stand. Boats, houses, masts, drain-pipes, chairs, and a thousand objects of ornament or utility are made of it; and it supplies the material for all the paper that is manufactured in the country. It is first split into thin strips and thrown into a tank of water to soak. When thoroughly softened, it is ground or pounded into a pulp and diluted with water to a proper consistency. It is now ready for use, and the operator holds in his hands a sieve the size and shape of the sheet he desires to make, and dipping it once or twice into the water thus prepared, he forms the sheets of paper one after another, until he has finished a thousand in a day. He then has only to press and dry and take it to market. Nearly everybody in the country makes a little paper. The bamboo attains its full size in one season, and when young and tender affords an article of food much prized by the Chinese.

Fishes are found in the streams, among them the mountain-trout, called by the natives the "tiger-fish," probably from its color and manner of taking food.

Game is also quite plentiful, the most common being pheasants and quail.

Tigers of enormous size constantly roam about the country, and keep the people in a perpetual state of terror. Not unfrequently they carry off a man, woman, or a child, while at work in the fields, and nothing more is ever seen of the victim but, perhaps, a few bones. However, they are in one way beneficial to the country—they effectually prevent all robbers and night-prowlers from roving about after dark.

Although but a small proportion of the land is devoted to the culture of tea, it is by far the most important product of the district. The annual crop amounts to about 7,500,000 pounds, of which nine-tenths are sent to the United States. Considerable quantities of rice, sugar-cane, millet, barley, and sweet-potatoes are also grown.

Near the center of this region iron is mined and manufactured, and a good quality of anthracite coal is found. There are no roads except the rocky, winding foot-paths that lead from one village to another over the mountains; and traveling is slow and tedious, people and all kinds of freight being carried by coolies, or small river-boats, made for running rapid water.

#### THE WAR IN FORMOSA.

I am fully persuaded that the ultimate effects of the war in Formosa upon commerce in this part of the world, will, in the main, be beneficial. In addition to the settlement of this question of jurisdiction over, and responsibility for the acts of the savage inhabitants of Formosa, and the adoption of measures for the protection of foreign vessels that may happen on or near its coasts, it will hasten the development of that vastly fertile tract of country lying along its eastern border, which has been hitherto almost wholly unknown. Besides, it has already been the means of compelling China to take other important steps in the way of progress; the authorities at Foo-Chow have consented to the construction of telegraph-wires through the Fuh-Keen province, and are favorably considering propositions for their further extension into the interior of the country. I fear, however, that trade in this province will sustain more than its share of the injury necessarily arising out of this enterprise, both direct and indirect. The odious lekim duty, already imposed upon foreign importations\* to such an extent that that branch of trade is almost broken up at this port, will probably be doubled or tripled to meet the expenses of these improvements and the extensive preparations for war which have been made. This result, I think, is inevitable, however the difficulty with Japan may be settled. One of its most injurious effects is seen in the unsettled and embarrassed condition into which it has thrown the communities at Amoy and in Formosa. The Chinese mind is most skillful in discovering and exaggerating imaginary dangers, and for the past four months the air has been literally charged with rumors of wars. During the pendency of negotiations at Peking, many leading merchants of those places suspended business, and, with their families, sought better security in the interior of the country; while others, little less timid, declined investments, and converted their effects into gold, or something else that would not retard their flight when trouble came. The rebellious and lawless elements have been diligently at work, availing themselves of every opportunity to magnify evils and intensify the excitement, with the hope of inciting disaffection with the government, and creating opportunities for plunder; and, under the influence of these various causes, domestic trade has been much disturbed.

The experience of the Chinese government in this business affords but another demonstration of the soundness of the proposition that an efficient navy is the best safeguard any nation can have against trouble and insult from other powers, and in the long run the best economy in the management of foreign relations. If China had possessed a dozen effective war-vessels it is not probable that this difficulty would have occurred.

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\* See accompanying table.

## THE EXPORTATION OF COOLIES.

So far as I am able to learn, the importation of coolies to California continues without abatement. I say "exportation" because, though they all, when interrogated, may say they are willing to go, but few of that class would ever get to the United States if their passage was not paid by rich companies who drum them up all over the country and take them to America for the purpose of speculating on their labor. If this obnoxious business were only ended the people of the United States could find no ground for apprehension or complaint at the voluntary individual emigration of those who would go there independently and without the intervention of cooly-brokers. The practical effect of the law as it stands is simply to deny to suitors the aid of our courts in the enforcement of contracts for the service out of which these speculators derive their profits; and nearly twenty years' personal observation among them on the Pacific coast has taught me to believe that they are generally able, through their combined power and influence, together with the ignorance and helplessness of the cooly, to accomplish their purpose by means peculiarly Chinese. It is utterly useless to attempt the enforcement of any restrictions upon this traffic out here, where every man who has the least important thing to do with it, officially or otherwise, has a direct pecuniary interest in its continuance. The remedy, to be effective, must not only be applied where our courts have complete jurisdiction, but it must be such a one as will wholly deprive the cooly-importer of the profits of his business and make it too dangerous to be tempting. A law having for its object the discovery and punishment of parties guilty of enforcing, or attempting to enforce, these contracts, or of, in any manner, receiving or enjoying, either for himself or as agent for another, the emoluments or wages, or any part thereof, of any Chinese subject in the United States, with the intention of applying the same in discharge of an obligation arising out of any such contract, aided by a system of rewards to persons giving information of its infraction, would, in my opinion, have a beneficial effect.

I believe no coolies go from this port to the United States direct, or, so far as I am informed, at all.

J. J. HENDERSON.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Amoy to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Tea, Oolong and Congou .....	\$948, 793 93	\$96, 685 98	\$257, 120 44	\$708, 976 59	\$2, 011, 576 94
Sugar, brown, (Formosa) .....	.....	64, 265 19	85, 179 28	.....	149, 444 47
Total in United States gold.	948, 793 93	160, 951 17	342, 299 72	708, 976 59	2, 161, 021 41
Total for preceding year. . .	1, 131, 305 42	2, 122 88	.....	953, 976 80	2, 087, 403 16
Increase .....	.....	158, 828 29	342, 299 72	.....	73, 616 31
Decrease .....	182, 511 49	.....	.....	245, 000 21	.....

*Leaking duties levied at Amoy on sums of the principal articles of trade.*

[illegible]

Leekim duties levied at Amoy on some of the principal articles of trade—Continued.

No. in treaty tariff.	Articles.	No. in Chinese tariff.	Treaty-tariff duty.	Amoy leekim.	China - Chew lee.	Amoy value.		Per cent of Amoy leekim on value about—	Per cent of Amoy leekim on value.	Per cent of Amoy leekim on value.	China-Chew lee.	duty on value.
						Dolls. etc.	Tael, m. c. c.					
98	Tin-plates..... per picul.	147	4 0 0	4 0 0				5				
99	Mangrove-bark..... do.	73	3 6 0	3 6 0			90	6 4 8				
103	Pepper, black..... do.	10	5 0 0	7 2 0			13 00	9 3 6 0				
106	Pepper, white..... do.	10	5 0 0	7 2 0			22 00	15 8 4 0				
109	Rattans, Ranjermaasing..... do.	74	1 5 0	1 6 0			4 40	3 4 6 0				
109	Rattans, Straits..... do.	74	1 5 0	1 6 0			3 80	2 7 4 0				
111	Salt fish, wet..... do.	56	1 8 0	4 0 0			6 00	4 3 2 0				
111	Til-lee-hi..... do.	56	5 0 0	4 0 0			9 00	6 4 8 0				
111	Til-lee-hi..... do.	56	5 0 0	4 0 0			6 00	4 3 2 0				
111	Siam-hi..... do.	56	5 0 0	4 0 0			6 00	4 3 2 0				
150	Tinder..... do.	48	3 5 0	6 6 6			12 00	8 6 4 0				
113	Sandal-wood, 1st quality..... do.	8	4 0 0	1 4 2 0			6 00	4 3 2 0				
113	Sandal-wood, 2d quality..... do.	8	4 0 0	1 4 2 0			4 50	3 2 0				
114	Sapan-wood, Siam-root..... do.	67	1 0 0	1 6 0			3 00	2 1 6 0				
114	long..... do.	67	1 0 0	1 6 0			2 40	1 7 3 0				
114	manilla-root..... do.	67	1 0 0	1 6 0			1 60	1 1 5 0				
114	long..... do.	54	1 0 0	1 6 0			1 20	8 6 0				
116	Sharks' fins, black..... do.	55	5 0 0	9 1 0			20 00	14 4 0 0				
117	white..... do.	61	5 0 0	9 1 0			50 00	36 0 0 0				
121	Shrews, buffalo and deer..... do.	67	5 0 0	2 0 0			20 00	14 4 0 0				
124	Wood, ebony..... do.	75	1 5 0	2 4 6			4 00	2 8 8 0				
124	Wood, fragrant..... do.	46	4 5 0	8 0 0			10 00	7 2 0 0				
126	Laka..... do.	12	1 4 5	8 0 0			3 50	2 5 0 0				
126	Oil-cakes, Java..... do.	12	3 5	1 6			1 35	1 0 0 8				
12	Oil-cakes, Formosa..... do.	169	3 1 7 1/2	1 6			1 43	1 1 2 0				
11	Beans and peas..... do.	168	*3 0	1 6			5 30	3 0 3 0				
12	Bean-cakes..... do.	169	*1 7 1/2	1 6			12 00	9 6 2 0				
106	Bean-oil..... do.	8	*1 5 0	1 6			1 40	1 1 2 0				
97	Caster-oil..... do.	9	*1 0 0	1 6			1 55	1 1 0 0				
160	Vermicelli..... do.	150	*9 0	3 0			6 50	4 6 8 0				
EXPORTS.												
123	Sugar brown..... per picul.	144	1 2 0	1 2 0			3 00	2 1 6 0				
124	white..... do.	143	2 0 0	2 0 0			8 50	6 1 2 0				
125	candy..... do.	145	2 5 0	2 4 0			9 00	6 4 8 0				
							6 50	4 6 8 0				

120	Tea, Congow, best.....	11	2	5	0	1	3	5	0	22	00	15	9	4	0	63	.....
120	do.....	11	2	5	0	1	3	5	0	16	00	11	1	2	0	11	.....
120	Cholong, best.....	11	3	5	0	1	3	5	0	40	00	24	2	0	0	44	.....
120	do.....	11	3	5	0	1	3	5	0	30	00	21	6	0	0	61	.....
120	do.....	11	3	5	0	1	3	5	0	30	00	14	4	0	0	91	.....
120	do.....	11	3	5	0	1	3	5	0	30	00	14	4	0	0	91	.....

† Export. \* These being imports from Chinese ports, and having paid full export duty at port of shipment, only half-tariff duty is levied at port of import.

### CANTON.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Canton to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Cassia.....	.....	\$719 00	.....	\$6,301 94	\$6,920 94
China-ware.....	.....	213 24	.....	6,902 19	16,140 92
Cinnamon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,406 20
Fans.....	6,481 77	3,391 13	.....	10,065 12	19,038 02
Fire-crackers.....	52,223 20	22,661 73	7,051 68	22,023 84	103,970 45
Ginger.....	.....	517 18	.....	.....	517 18
Mating.....	191,371 89	55,154 96	.....	98,017 39	344,444 24
Oil painting.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preserves.....	.....	.....	9,097 76	9,499 79	4,597 55
Silk, piece goods.....	12,268 11	4,416 42	23,068 19	5,384 61	47,157 33
Silk, raw.....	131,569 92	165,018 35	6,610 36	69,282 70	372,501 23
Sundries.....	22,400 85	4,251 32	7,241 46	21,991 96	56,285 69
Straw-hats.....	8,727 19	1,601 00	.....	.....	13,933 19
Tea.....	34,298 68	.....	20,565 20	33,084 74	87,948 62
Total in Mexican dollars.....	498,519 05	257,964 33	74,313 90	275,454 28	1,076,251 56
Total for preceding year.....	817,381 68	320,917 87	186,509 33	436,351 67	1,761,160 55
Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease.....	348,862 63	62,953 54	112,195 43	160,897 36	684,908 99

J. R. CORYELL.

## CHIN-KIANG.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received December 8.)

This report will take the form of tabular statements made up with care from reliable sources, and it will be seen from these that the trade of this consular district for the year under review ending September 30, 1874, exhibits a material falling off.

## CAUSE OF THE DECLINE OF TRADE.

The principal causes of this decline are, I consider, three—

1st. The excessive imports of foreign manufactured woollens and cottons during the years 1871 and 1872, all of which were sent direct to the consuming district inland, and a large portion of the excess is still undistributed.

2d. The deterioration of English and other cotton goods sent to China, more especially shirtings and drills, which have, during the past two or three years, been very much overweighted with foreign matter, (size.) losing, after being washed, in some cases 34 per cent. (In this connection it will be well to mention the difference in American and English cotton manufactures, the former in no case losing more than 3½ to 5 per cent. after washing.)

3d. The withdrawal by the Chinese government of the facilities granted under what was termed "export transit passes," for the barter of native produce for cottons, by which the foreign merchant was enabled to take in exchange for his goods the products of the country immediately around the districts consuming the foreign article. It must, however, be pointed out that the regulations under which these passes were issued necessitated the exports to a foreign country of the goods bought in the interior, and the failure to do this by the foreign trader caused the authorities to withdraw the privilege. These goods, however, were mostly of a character unsuited to markets outside of China. The renewal of these passes, under a different form, has been talked of, but at present the matter is in abeyance.

It will be seen by the tables that American manufactures enter, so far, very slightly into the general consumption, but hitherto the cost of the cotton productions of the United States, when compared with that of other countries, has been against the former from between 25 and 30 per cent. But in view of the complaints, now general, made against the spurious quality of the Manchester, England, manufactures, it is confidently hoped that in a very few years our cottons will hold a commanding place in the China markets, and although in this consular district there is not much demand for American cloths, still there are gratifying evidences that our sheetings, jeans, and drills are gradually but steadily coming into more favor with the Chinese. I send with this report one English and two Chinese copies of a circular distributed among the native traders by one of our leading American firms.

*English copy of circular mentioned above.*

We have received advices from our constituents in America stating that the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce's report, regarding the deterioration of English and continental cotton goods sent to China, is being widely commented on by the New York commercial papers.

These papers show that, according to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce report, English drills after being washed lose 35 per cent. in weight owing to the quantity of size put in them to make them heavy, so that even goods whose chops were formerly a guarantee for their quality are now looked upon with suspicion by the Chinese. The



very same is the case with shirtings. An experiment was made by a prominent piece-goods exporting firm in America, by washing twenty-five pieces of American drills, whose chops are well known in China, when it was found that there was only a loss of about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to 5 per cent. in weight, thus showing their great superiority over English and other drills.

Again, American cotton cloth, judged by the quantity of cotton alone, is 15 per cent. cheaper than English and continental cotton goods, without speaking of the superiority of the staple used in its manufacture at all. The papers think that the knowledge of these facts will be encouraging to American cotton-spinners, who will try to keep up the standard of American cotton goods, and which will induce the Chinese to buy them again as formerly. In the circular of a prominent American cotton-goods exporting firm, it says: "The fact that the American mills are run by water-power at a trifling cost as compared with the high prices now ruling, and likely to remain, for coal, which has become a vital element in European productions, and the gradual approximation of labor in Europe to the American standard, will necessarily force the attention of buyers to the American market."

Having received these advices, we feel it our duty to make it known to Chinese consumers, to show them that they will find American goods the most economical investment.

SHANGHAI, *September 1, 1874.*

For the average values of the principal articles of commerce during the year, reference is invited to the annexed tables. During the year there have been no changes made in the duties levied on American or other manufactures, and on this head, therefore, nothing need be said.

#### THE SILK CULTIVATION.

A noticeable feature in the trade of this district is the increase in the cultivation of silk in and around Chin-Kiang, most of which is sent to Shanghai for export, from thence to America and Europe, and although the total is small when compared to other silk-producing districts, still it must be noticed that it is only within the last three years that this branch of industry has sprung into existence. I am informed that the cost of the article laid down in this market is from \$220 to \$250 per 100 pounds, and at this rate small farmers and cottagers find it a very remunerative business. The introduction of the mulberry-tree is to be credited to the enlightened policy of a former taotai, a native of Huchow, in the province of Anwei, who undertook to procure the trees from thence and to distribute them gratis to the country people. Hopes are entertained that in the course of a few years raw silk will be one of the principal articles of export from Chin-Kiang.

#### THE TEA CULTIVATION.

With regard to tea cultivation, mentioned in a former report of Mr. Consul Flint, I find, after inquiries made, and judging from the total quantity exported, that very little progress has been made in this direction. It will be seen by the table of exports, that during the present year 1,330 piculs (133 pounds each) was exported against 1,211 piculs during the previous year. I believe that the principal reason why more tea does not find its way from the interior to Chin-Kiang, is owing to want of water-communication, by canal, with the tea-growing districts. Were it not for this, much of the tea that finds its way to Kiukiang for shipment would come to this port.

During the period under review there have been no additions to the aids to navigation, such as light-houses, light-beacons, buoys, &c. There are now erected in this district ten light-beacons, placed at various points of the river, lighted with dioptric lights of the sixth order. Some slight changes have been made in the position of some of these beacons, but

they are not of much importance and have not in any way altered the channel of the river.

Under the various sections comprised in the following, viz, "rates of freight to the United States; articles prohibited to be imported into this consular district; differences of duties on articles imported in foreign or national vessels; alteration in tonnage or other dues, in collecting or otherwise; employment of capital of American citizens," nothing of interest has to be reported. In regard to capital of our citizens, I would, in this connection, mention that there are only three Americans resident in the whole of this consular district, and these are engaged in commission business, which requires little or no capital.

#### FALLING OFF IN THE RECEIPTS OF FEES.

Before concluding this report I think it well to point out the great falling off in the receipts of fees for this year when compared with previous ones. The table annexed will give the receipts of this, as well as former years, and I would remark that the causes of this falling off, in my opinion, have been through the alterations in the manner of collecting the tonnage-dues on American vessels trading on this river, (vide Circular No. 43, section 331, of the Consular Regulations,) and also to the withdrawal of the export transit passes. These passes had to be viséd by the consul, for which a charge of \$2 per seal was made under regulation, and sometimes as many as one hundred passes per week went through the consulate.

After a review of the trade of this port and consular district for the year, and from a perusal of the tables annexed, the conclusion will be arrived at, that the business has not been up to the average of former years either in extent or profitability.

A. E. SALTER.

*Comparative table of the principal articles of import during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, made up to the 30th day of September in each year.*

Articles.	Whence.	Average market-val- ue per picul or picul *	1872.		1873.		1874.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cottons, manufactured .....	America .....	<i>Tael.</i> 3 50	18,655	63,192	13,191	46,168	16,748	<i>Tael.</i> 54,639
Do .....	England, &c. ....	2 10	1,381,104	2,900,129	1,148,329	2,444,987	833,732	1,750,837
Woolens, manufactured .....	do .....	6 60	67,492	443,417	50,403	335,299	40,324	284,944
Iron, nail-rod, bar, &c. ....	England and Continent .....	3 40	52,854	179,703	47,700	162,180	43,910	149,394
Lead .....	England .....	5 90	12,094	71,354	9,431	55,642	10,923	60,315
Steel .....	Sweden and England .....	4 00	2,193	8,772	2,290	9,160	2,465	9,490
Tin .....	do .....	5 50	287	1,478	380	1,760	361	2,015
Sugar, brown .....	Straits, Singapore, &c. ....	3 30	109,346	567,444	179,238	501,465	168,272	537,947
Sugar, white .....	do .....	6 00	101,970	611,620	94,362	565,812	86,373	517,638
Opium .....	India .....	475 00	8,576	4,073,600	9,306	4,420,350	10,612	5,040,710
Total values of principal articles .....	.....	.....	.....	8,992,939	.....	8,632,843	.....	8,471,593

NOTE.—A picul is 133½ pounds avoirdupois; a tael is reckoned at 1.33 Mexican dollars.

\* These averages are for the year 1874.

*Comparative table of the principal articles of export during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, made up to the 30th day of September in each year.*

Articles.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Average value per picul during year 1874.	Whither.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Tael.</i>	
Tea, green.....		1,211	1,330	35	America and Europe.
Cotton, raw .....	11,576	9,864	4,074	12	Chinese coast-ports and Europe.
Silk, piece-goods.....	204	284	314	300	Chinese coast-ports.
raw .....	12		1,256	180	America and Europe.
Rice.....	1,867,234	67,582	23,324	1	Chinese coast-ports.
Wheat.....		110,336	37,884	1.50	Do.
Pease.....	17,459	19,210	12,988	1.10	Do.
Total.....	1,896,485	208,487	81,170	.....	

*Comparative table of the number and tonnage of vessels entered of each nationality for the years ending September 30, 1872, 1873, and 1874.*

Year.	American.		British.		German.		Danish.		Russian.		Swedish.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1872.....	1,225	739,475	884	378,885	36	8,735	24	1,774	6	9,080	2	408	2,237	1,138,357
1873.....	1,130	598,741	793	301,709	17	4,110	2	120	8	10,990	.....	.....	1,950	915,870
1874.....	1,089	592,331	781	311,432	18	4,390	.....	.....	4	6,210	.....	.....	1,892	911,363
Total.....	3,304	1,930,547	2,458	992,026	71	17,435	26	1,894	18	26,280	2	408	6,079	2,962,590

*Statement showing the quantities of goods (import and export) carried by American steam and sailing vessels and the vessels of other nationalities for the year 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity carried by American vessels.	Quantity carried by British and other vessels.	Total quantities imported and exported during year 1874.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>			
Cotton manufactures.....pieces..	569,661	280,820	850,480
Woolen manufactures.....do.....	27,231	22,003	49,234
Iron, all sorts.....do.....piculs..	18,720	25,190	43,910
Lead, steel, and tin.....do.....	5,150	7,919	13,069
Sugar, white.....do.....	52,980	33,292	86,272
brown.....do.....	115,500	43,375	158,875
Opium.....do.....	6,750	3,802	10,552
<b>EXPORTS.</b>			
Tea, green.....piculs..	820	510	1,330
Cotton, raw.....do.....	920	3,094	4,014
Rice.....do.....	6,550	*16,824	23,374
Wheat and pease.....do.....	11,780	*39,092	50,872

\* A large quantity of this went in native boats.

## FOO-CHOW.

OCTOBER 28, 1874. (Received December 30.)

I have the honor to forward you a report of the trade of this port for the year ended 30th September, 1874, as far as it can be shown by the accompanying tables, A, B, C, and D. Imports and exports in foreign bottoms only are shown in tables A and B. The amount of trade in native bottoms, which is considerable, cannot be ascertained, nor will the officers in charge of the native customs establishment give any information as to the amount of revenue derived therefrom. It will be observed that there has been a slight falling off of both imports and exports, through the foreign customs establishment, as compared with last year, but this must have been mainly in the coast trade, as the export of tea to all countries has been more than 8,000,000 pounds in excess of the shipments of last year. The product seems to be rather increasing than otherwise, although, if we may judge from the ruinously low prices which have ruled in the English and American markets—especially the latter—the supply already greatly exceeds the demand.

## THE TEA-CULTURE.

Something of interest may be said in this connection in reference to the culture and manipulation of this product, which forms the chief article of export at this and other ports in China. The different kinds of tea which find a market here are Congou, Souchong, Pouchong, Oolong, Flowery Pekoe, and Scented teas. These are grown in as many different districts, and at distances from the port varying from fifty to seven hundred li—that is to say, from fifteen to two hundred English miles. All the tea districts are excessively hilly. The best leaf is said to be produced high upon the hills, except, perhaps, a portion of the finest Oolongs, which are grown in the richer soil of the valleys. Four years at least must elapse after the planting of the seed before any leaf can be picked, and six to seven years before the plant may be said to be in its prime. The soil where the plant is grown is a light, sandy loam, of about four to six inches in depth, with a subsoil of red clay, and is rarely fertilized. A superabundance of rain is quite as detrimental to the growth of good tea as a drought. An excess of rain causes a superfluity of sap, or strength, at the expense of flavor, while in a dry season the leaf is small and fragrant, but deficient of strength. The peasantry are the producers, none of whom are wealthy or forehanded, as the utmost produced by any one grower does not exceed 20 piculs a year—say 65 half-chests.

All the growers of a district are under the direction of, and governed by, a "head man," one of their own class, but possessing a little higher order of ability than his neighbors. Under his direction the leaf is collected from the several growers in his district, and mixed into "*chops*" or lots, according to quality, and by him is sold, for the best price obtainable, to the country tea merchant, who *fires*, sorts, and packs it, ready for transportation to the port of shipment. Before it is brought to the port, however, it passes into the hands of native "*teamen*," brokers, who go into the interior prepared to purchase and pay for the crop before it is sent down to the port. The foreign merchants often make heavy advances to these native brokers, against the tea to arrive. The latter grow rich—really at the expense of the foreign merchants, who, if they could go to the interior themselves, or send their employés, would save a handsome per cent. on the purchase.

Attempts have been made by a few foreign firms in China to organize

a system looking toward the evasion of this heavy tax upon their business, by having some of their employés (foreign) taught the language of the country, hoping to be able, through them, to purchase the tea direct from the producers; but there is really no hope of success in this direction, for the native teamen and brokers are a powerful class of men, who wield a tremendous influence, and can always induce the officials and the gentry to interpose such obstacles as actually to prevent the ingress of foreigners to the tea districts which are at all remote from the port; hence the article of the British treaty of Tien-tsin, which provides that foreign merchants—having passports, issued by their consuls—may proceed inland for purpose of business, or pleasure, is a dead letter as far as business is concerned. It is unquestionably a fact that the native brokers in all branches of trade in which our people engage in this country, who live at the ports, and form themselves into guilds, (trade associations,) are often the agents of the mandarins in establishing and perpetuating trade monopolies—which are forbidden by treaties—and are the active agents of the resistance offered to the opening up of the country to foreign trade. While they appear friendly—because it is their interest to so appear—they are in a position to prejudice the gentry against us, and, with their money, influence the officials to apathy and utter inaction in our defense.

Tea grown in districts convenient to water-courses is brought down in small river-boats of a class called "rapids boats," which carry from 100 to 300 chests. From other districts it is brought entirely in sacks, upon the shoulders of coolies and women. On its arrival at the port it is placed in warehouses of native merchants, and samples of each lot, or chop, are sent to each foreign merchant to "*taste*" and place a value upon; but the chops are never purchased by this muster, (sample.) The usual course is, when the foreigner has formed an approximate value upon the chop, by this examination of the small muster, (supposing it to be up to the muster,) if the seller is agreeable, a package, say half-chest, is sent to the merchants' *tea-room*, with which the muster is compared. The tea in the package is sifted in order that the percentage of dust and small leaf may be determined, when the price is settled. As soon after this as possible the whole chop is sent to the foreign "*Hong*," where it undergoes an examination, not only by a native warehouse-man, but by the foreign tea-inspector. Ten packages are selected for weighing, by which the gross weight is determined, and five packages for taring. From the latter the tea is necessarily thrown out, and is tasted and compared with the muster-chest, which has been kept, meantime, locked up in the foreigners' tea-room; but notwithstanding all this caution to prevent deception, the wily native often succeeds in getting more than the market value of his tea, and often does the foreign merchant find himself with an article he does not want and which is entirely unsuited to his trade.

Japan teas have been received with great favor in the American markets for the last six years, and have in a great measure taken the place of Foo-Chow Oolongs. This is attributable to two causes: First, the Japan leaf has been picked from young plants; and, secondly, the Foo-Chow teas have not been up to their standard in consequence of a succession of excessively unfavorable seasons. It is likely that as the Japan plants grow older, the quality of the tea will fall off. Formosa teas have also been preferred to Foo-Chow Oolongs of late, on account of their great strength. This is accounted for by the fact that in all that part of Formosa where tea is grown the soil is new and rich, and the culture of the plant is comparatively a new enterprise.

## TEA ADULTERATION.

As much is said about the adulteration of teas, it may be well to say that they are rarely adulterated before leaving this port, and in the very few instances which have been discovered, strong measures have been taken by foreign and native officials to prevent its repetition.

## TEA SALES.

The market opened this season about the middle of June, say a month after the first crop began to arrive from the interior. At the opening the arrivals had amounted to 250,000 chests—nearly the whole of the first crop. The business done—which was for the London, colonial, and continental markets—was on an extensive scale, the reported settlements of Congou in a single day amounting to 50,000 chests. As an instance of the rapidity with which business is conducted here at the first opening of the market, I note that within fourteen days after the opening five steamers, carrying over 10,000,000 pounds of tea, had been dispatched for England, and six vessels, carrying about 2,000,000 pounds, had cleared for Australia, the total value of which was about \$5,000,000. It is estimated that some 150,000 chests of leaf have been brought in from the most convenient districts this season, by coolies and women, to be here picked, assorted, and fired. Add to the number employed as carriers, the numbers of men, women, and children employed in assorting, firing, packing, making, painting, and lining the chests, and in shipping it off, and an indistinct idea may be formed of the thousands of native laborers who derive their means of subsistence from the trade in this single product of the country. Advances are made by foreign merchants to the native teamen of large sums of money, on their own security, together with two well-known native indorsers. These advances are made two or three months before the opening of the market here at the port, at rates of interest varying from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to 2 per cent. per month. Such advances are only made, however, on the first crop. Shipments to the United States since the opening of the present season up to the present date have amounted to only 2,362,696 pounds.

## IMPORTS.

The imports of foreign manufactures at this port do not increase, and for reasons which I have hitherto explained, to wit, owing to the heavy exactions of lekim made by the native officials. The higher price of such goods as find a market here has something to do with the falling off in their use. The favorite cotton goods now in request are those manufactured at Ning-po, chiefly on account of their cheapness. Of foreign manufactures, the T-cloths are most used, the proportion being nearly double that of gray shirtings. Ten years ago the sales of these goods at this port amounted to over 400,000 pieces per annum; a falling off of more than 100,000 pieces is now shown.

Of opium my report shows a decrease of 900 chests imported, as compared with last year. This does not, in my opinion, indicate any diminution in its use, but simply implies that the business of smugglers has been more successful during the last year than it was the previous one. A rumor was current here in official circles a year ago, that an imperial edict was about to be issued forbidding the use of the drug by government officers, and that the latter would be enjoined to adopt the requisite measures for the suppression of its use among non-officials. However much one might wish to see the country emancipated from the curse of opium-smoking, there is little hope that so commendable a scheme of the government could result successfully.

## SILK.

The silk product of this district, although steadily increasing, affords nothing for export, the entire product being manufactured for the use of the official and the wealthy classes. Much has been done by enterprising men of the district to foster and encourage this branch of industry, but it seems to be conceded that the climate is not so well adapted to the growth of the mulberry as that of the province of Chin-kiang, at a distance of some three or four hundred miles to the north of this.

## LIGHTS AND BUOYS.

In my general remarks accompanying my annual report for 1871, I referred to the dangers attending the navigation of the Min River, from its mouth up to the harbor, at Pagoda Anchorage, to the want of buoys, beacons, and coast-lights and to the apathy of the government in supplying these much-needed safeguards to the commerce of the port. For many years this was made the subject of oft-repeated appeals of consuls at all the open ports to the native authorities and the foreign customs department, and through the respective ministers to the government at Peking; but it did not seem to move them to any action in the matter until about two years ago. A first-class light-house has been erected on White Dog Island, a little north of the mouth of the river; another at Turnabout Island, to the south; and the channel, from the river's mouth to the anchorage, has been marked with large and conspicuous buoys. So the government has yielded reluctantly to the pressure of years, and has *allowed* that portion of the tonnage dues set apart for the purpose to be applied to these long-needed improvements, which in its eyes are a nuisance, or, at all events, a thing far beneath its notice. By a sort of compromise with the representatives of foreign powers, seven-tenths of the amount received as tonnage dues on foreign shipping was set apart for this purpose, and yet much "mild coercion" was required to prevent the diversion of the fund into other channels.

## AMERICAN AND CHINESE RELATIONS.

The relations of our people with the Chinese seem to be unchanged. It is the interest of the people at the port to be civil to us, because so large a number are directly and indirectly benefited by our trade; but the literati and gentry at the port and in the interior look upon all foreigners with contempt and scorn; teach their children to shout "foreign devil," "imp and barbarian" after us as we pass along the street, and parents often join in the "innocent amusement." Within the last twelve months three American citizens, (missionaries traveling with passports) were expelled from the city of Kien-Ning-foo, a large trading mart on the upper waters of the Min River, by authority of the local officers; in fact sent out from the prefect's yamun, under military escort; and the only reason assigned was that the gentry had resolved that no foreigners should be allowed in the city. A warrant was issued by one of the city magistrates, directed to one of the constabulary, who was deputed to conduct them down the river, directing him to conduct the "eastern barbarians" out of his jurisdiction. For this indignity and violation of treaty the magistrate was, at my earnest request, degraded by the viceroy of the province; but the prefect, who was equally culpable, was not punished nor censured, nor have I been able to obtain the



slightest assurance from the authorities that this condition of things is at all likely to be changed. I may add, as evidence that this ill feeling of the people is not directed toward missionaries alone, that a Russian merchant was expelled from the same place, at about the same time. At other places in the interior missionary work has been impeded by the persecution of native Christians; not unfrequently by their arrest and imprisonment, by the tearing down of chapels, &c. In most instances I have been able to procure, through the provincial officers, a satisfactory adjustment of such cases. At one place, however, a chapel of the American Methodist mission was taken possession of and locked up by the district magistrate more than a year ago, and he still retains possession, notwithstanding my persistent efforts with his superiors here to have the place restored to the mission. Very much of my time is employed in correspondence with the provincial authorities over such cases as I have mentioned above; all of which might soon be avoided if the high authorities could in some way be made to understand that the treaty rights of foreigners must be respected.

#### TELEGRAPHS.

In the month of May last, the representative of the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Denmark applied to me to obtain from the provincial officials permission for them to erect a telegraph-line between Foo-Chow and the Pagoda Anchorage, a distance of ten miles. I communicated the fact to the British and French consuls, soliciting their co-operation, which was readily accorded. We addressed a joint dispatch to the authorities on the subject, and, much to our surprise, we learned that the proposition was received by them with favor. Some six weeks later we received their reply, conceding the privilege and offering assistance and protection. Three weeks later the line was constructed, without opposition from the people, and in successful operation. A telegraph-line on Chinese soil, erected with official sanction, thus became an established fact without offense to the prejudices and superstitions of the people; and upon this initial step, so easily taken, was based the hope that the Chinese had, right here, entered upon a career of progress. It was known, however, that the complications between China and Japan, which seemed at that moment to point to war between the two empires, had influenced the authorities not a little in this matter, and the time was thought to be a favorable one for asking for other concessions; hence, at the request of the same company, I submitted their proposal to the officials for the construction of a line overland from this to Amoy, a distance of about one hundred and eighty miles. I addressed them on the subject toward the end of July, and on the 1st of August received their reply, and an acceptance of the company's proposition. All the preliminary arrangements for the commencement of the work were made without delay, the viceroy appointed two mandarins to assist the company's engineers in surveying and locating the line of route, and the company ordered from London all the materials, such as cables to cross the rivers, wire, insulators, and instruments, and contracted for the immediate erection of the poles. Suddenly the prospects of war vanish, telegraphs do not seem to be a necessity, the people in the interior are represented to be violently opposed to their construction, the taotai, who has been active in recommending them, is at once retired, a decidedly anti-foreign man put in his place, and, after twenty miles of the line have been completed and over \$50,000 have been expended, an effective embargo is laid upon the

scheme, and the work of construction intercepted. Even the twenty miles of line which has been erected has been ordered taken down, but the company will undertake to maintain it. Having exhausted every resource looking toward a solution of the question here, they must appeal to Peking for redress. A special ambassador is now *en route* to Peking, sent out, I understand, in the interest of the company, and it is not unlikely that if he should receive the support of the representatives of other powers he may eventually settle the matter favorably for the company. This done, and China will be effectually opened for the construction of telegraphs; and then the opening of mines under foreign superintendence and the construction of railways will speedily follow.

I have written thus at length on this subject with a view to showing to the Department the difficulties which attend the introduction of any new enterprise in this country. No improvement meets with favor except that it can be clearly shown that by its adoption some pecuniary advantage will accrue to the government officials.

M. M. DE LANO.

*Statement showing the commerce at Foo-Chow for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Whence.
Cotton goods:				
Shirtings.....pieces..	79,701	\$258,687	88,955 76	Hong-Kong and Shanghai.
T-cloth.....do.....	218,322	654,966	12,129 00	Do.
Drills, American, English, and Dutch.....pieces..	47,002	982,012	6,528 05	Do.
Chintzes, prints, &c.....do....	11,933	35,825	1,895 75	Do.
Linen goods.....do.....	1,959	13,713	544 17	Do.
Linen handkerchiefs.....dozen..	9,882	9,882	34 31	Do.
Woolen goods:				
Camlets.....pieces..	5,368	121,104	6,127 75	Do.
Cloths.....do.....	956	22,944	1,320 00	Do.
Spanish stripes, lastings, and long ells.....pieces..	10,270	191,468	12,994 28	Do.
Lusters and mixtures.....do....	1,842	4,210	511 66	Do.
Blankets.....pairs..	1,769	8,845	491 40	Do.
Metals:				
Iron—nails, rods, bar, and wire, piculs..	3,983	12,648	731 94	Do.
Lead, in pigs.....do.....	36,653	228,098	13,788 20	Do.
Tin, in slabs.....do.....	6,001	5,938	471 11	Do.
Opium.....do.....	3,628	1,481,130	144,229 14	Do.
Becho-de-mar.....do.....	3,143	47,145	2,051 50	Do.
Sundries.....do.....	20,657	227,221	15,887 29	Do.
Watches.....gross..	13,620	10,896	544 80	Do.
Window glass.....boxes..	2,684	13,420	559 16	Do.
Native:				
Sundries.....	140,633	268,346	10,295 80	Coast ports.
Do.....piculs..	9,408	69,360	3,170 50	Do.
Do.....do.....	40,607	217,715	5,505 14	Do.
Tea, for export.....boxes..	2,842	85,260	2,862 05	Do.
Silk goods.....pieces..	400	480,000	6,666 66	Do.
Total.....		4,750,833	265,301 42	
Treasure:				
Dollars, Mexican and American trade.....		3,772,915		
Copper cash.....	61,700	5,609		
Total.....		3,778,514		

## B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Export duty.	Whither.
Bamboo shoots.....piculs..	30, 168	\$170, 174	\$8, 543 70	Coast ports.
Bamboo ware.....do.	2, 646	5, 454	781 21	Do.
China-ware.....do.	1, 610	12, 880	1, 006 25	Do.
Flowers, dried.....do.	1, 204	24, 080	1, 204 00	Do.
Fruit, dried.....do.	3, 643	7, 286	364 30	Do.
Lamp-black.....do.	3, 630	6, 515	235 75	Do.
Lung-ngans.....do.	4, 538	42, 448	1, 572 22	Do.
Lotus-nuts.....do.	51	612	3 54	Do.
Medicines.....do.	1, 573	6, 725	456 25	Do.
Muscles, Dried.....do.	645	3, 870	179 16	Do.
Olives.....do.	6, 877	13, 754	687 70	Do.
Orange, and orange-peel.....do.	17, 377	34, 688	1, 915 85	Do.
Paper, Joss.....do.	39, 581	435, 802	18, 660 53	Do.
Prepared fruits.....do.	1, 336	16, 032	927 77	Do.
Rice.....do.	1, 242	3, 726	186 30	Do.
Tea.....pounds..	60, 408, 820	13, 289, 940	1, 571, 274 32	Great Britain.
Do.....do.	11, 891, 174	2, 716, 058	309, 170 52	Australia.
Do.....do.	6, 046, 820	1, 711, 245	158, 729 02	United States.
Do.....do.	1, 208, 204	265, 804	31, 413 30	New Zealand.
Do.....do.	194, 433	40, 828	5, 035 00	Continent of Europe.
Do.....do.	426, 829	93, 902	11, 097 55	Russia.
Do.....do.	390, 194	85, 842	10, 145 04	India and South Africa.
Do.....do.	5, 988, 617	1, 287, 020	157, 201 19	Hong-Kong and coast ports.
Do.....do.	1, 870, 785	411, 572	48, 640 41	Falmouth for orders.
Tobacco.....do.	34, 000	6, 800	159 37	Coast ports.
Timber.....pieces..	95, 681	38, 332	4, 000 00	Do.
Total.....		20, 731, 389	2, 343, 610 25	
Revenue from transit dues.....			15, 301 00	
Revenue from tonnage dues.....			19, 077 00	
Total.....			2, 377, 988 25	

C.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Foo-Chow to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Tea.....	\$953, 906 18	\$352, 268 23	\$84, 016 98	\$311, 085 43	\$1, 711, 276 82
Carries.....	283 77	112 69	.....	43 36	439 82
Total.....	954, 189 95	352, 380 92	94, 016 98	311, 128 79	1, 711, 716 64

D.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Foo-Chow for year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	Shanghai.....	.....	.....	11	4, 318	11	4, 318
British.....	Hong-Kong.....	69	44, 834	10	6, 460	79	51, 294
	Shanghai.....	61	54, 159	17	9, 944	78	64, 103
	London.....	1	641	.....	.....	1	641
	Formosa.....	5	2, 291	.....	.....	5	2, 291
	Japan.....	.....	.....	3	778	3	778
	Australia.....	.....	.....	5	2, 063	5	2, 063
	Calcutta.....	1	2, 192	.....	.....	1	2, 192
	Singapore.....	.....	.....	1	600	1	600
	China ports.....	9	4, 759	7	2, 341	16	9, 800
Chinese.....	Formosa.....	3	1, 765	2	672	5	2, 437
Dutch.....	Amoy.....	.....	.....	1	289	1	289
Danish.....	Coast ports.....	1	337	7	1, 973	8	2, 310
French.....	Manila.....	.....	.....	1	774	1	774
German.....	Hong-Kong.....	4	3, 943	10	2, 703	14	6, 646
	Coast ports.....	.....	.....	24	5, 561	24	5, 561
	Japan.....	1	707	.....	.....	1	707
	Siam.....	.....	.....	1	370	1	370
Japanese.....	Japan.....	2	1, 340	.....	.....	2	1, 340
Siamese.....	Siam.....	.....	.....	2	474	2	474
Total.....		157	119, 668	102	39, 320	259	158, 988

D.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Foo-Chow, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American .....	Shanghai .....	.....	.....	10	3, 871	10	3, 871
	New York .....	.....	.....	1	447	1	447
British .....	Hong-Kong .....	66	42, 315	1	729	67	43, 044
	Shanghai .....	30	27, 742	2	966	32	28, 708
	London .....	32	29, 575	11	10, 661	43	40, 236
	Singapore .....	.....	.....	2	578	2	578
	New York .....	2	2, 159	3	2, 140	5	4, 299
	Falmouth .....	.....	.....	2	970	2	970
	Australia .....	4	4, 437	23	6, 961	27	11, 402
	Japan .....	2	3, 045	.....	.....	2	3, 045
	Formosa .....	12	4, 255	.....	.....	12	4, 255
	Coast ports .....	3	1, 505	5	1, 693	8	3, 198
Chinese .....	Formosa .....	3	1, 765	4	1, 544	7	3, 309
Dutch .....	Coast ports .....	.....	.....	2	639	2	639
Danish .....	do .....	1	337	.....	.....	1	337
	Colonies .....	.....	.....	6	1, 793	6	1, 793
French .....	Coast ports .....	.....	.....	3	1, 948	3	1, 948
	Colonies .....	.....	.....	2	355	2	355
German .....	London .....	4	3, 873	.....	.....	4	3, 873
	Australia .....	.....	.....	10	2, 609	10	2, 609
	Coast ports .....	.....	.....	17	4, 055	17	4, 055
Japanese .....	Japan .....	2	1, 340	.....	.....	2	1, 340
Siamese .....	Siam .....	.....	.....	2	474	2	474
Total .....	.....	161	122, 392	106	41, 773	267	164, 165

### HANKOW.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Hankow to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Tea .....	Nil .....	Nil .....	\$42, 471 27	\$2, 678 30	\$45, 149 57
Total in United States gold .....	.....	.....	42, 471 27	2, 678 30	45, 149 57
Total for preceding year .....	Nil .....	Nil .....	Nil .....	Nil .....	Nil .....
Increase .....	.....	.....	42, 471 27	2, 678 30	45, 149 57

\* \$100 gold = 73 taels.

R. M. JOHNSON.

### NEW-CHWANG.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1873. (Received February 21, 1874.)

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

At no time since the advent of western commercial enterprise to China have merchants experienced such general reason for complaint as during the period now under review.

While merchants at the other ports opened by treaty to commerce have found cause for their forebodings in increased competition, overtrading.

losses on silk, resulting from bad quality and dullness of home markets; losses on tea, for various reasons known best to those engaged in the altered custom of buying and selling this important article; losses on cotton goods, owing partly to the deteriorated quality of the English textures with which the China markets are largely supplied; while iron, since its cost has so advanced in England, has met with comparatively little demand, and other metals met with sales not without loss; while steamers have so increased in numbers as to have driven off sailing-vessels, and reduced the freights for both classes; while exchange on London has ruled too low throughout for favorable remittances, and the numerous telegraph-lines (to the increase of which it is not unusual to attribute all the above complications) have finally served to equalize capital, the trade at this treaty-port as well, although for reasons differing widely from those given above, may be generally characterized for the period as a bad year.

Our troubles here have resulted almost entirely from the three following causes, namely: excessive rains and consequent floods, brigandage, and scarcity of silver.

Never within the memory of any one has this province been visited with such frequent and long-continued rains, and the results have been serious to the staple crops of pulse and millet.

From a short distance hence to Monkden, the capital of the province, the country has been flooded for a space estimated at no less than one thousand square miles, from which the swollen Lian has carried off vast quantities of millet-stalks, &c., far out to sea, and thousands are reduced to utter destitution. These are the circumstances best calculated to stimulate the lawless classes, from which Manchuria is never entirely free; and during the past two months the country has been in a state reached only, I should say, by Greece, where, in 1871, our minister writes in words equally applicable to this district: "Brigandage is the great evil. It prevents intercommunication, retards enterprise, and paralyzes business."

All the roads being under water, the only course for traffic to pursue was the Lian and its branches; and here along the river, at places where the banks were dry, or in armed boats at well-selected points, the robbers have stationed themselves and arrested and looted the native boats, in many instances treating the occupants with such cruelty that all traffic has ceased.

Finally, these bands have approached to within thirty miles of this port, and their depredations become so frequent and so audacious as not only to ruin trade, but to threaten the safety of foreigners during the ensuing winter. The resident consuls, in consequence, have addressed their ministers at Peking with a view to obtaining the protecting presence either of a gunboat or a company of marines.

The third cause referred to above, the scarcity of silver in this province, is yearly more apparent, and is, I am more than ever convinced, to be attributed, as explained in my report for 1871, to the denuding effects of the opium trade.

#### OPIUM.

Although I scarcely think that a minute account of the opium trade of this port will be of interest to the readers of these reports, yet, inasmuch as we have within our States and Territories a large Chinese population which is subject to increase, and many of whom use the noxious but fascinating drug, and since a large trade in the article in a peculiarly pre-

pared state already exists between Hong-Kong and San Francisco, and as it is within the bounds of possibility that the poppy may be extensively cultivated in some of our own States, I determine to add some interesting facts on the production and use of native opium in this province, extracted from the able and comprehensive report on the trade of this port for 1872, by the commissioner of customs, Mr. E. C. Taintor. He says:

A gradual but steady decline in the quantity of opium imported has taken place since 1868, the falling off averaging about 125 piculs annually for the four years past. Now the concurrent testimony of intelligent natives is that the number of those who smoke opium, so far from decreasing, is on the increase. It is equally beyond question that the population of the district of country which draws its supplies from this port is growing. There is but one answer, therefore, to the question, "Why the falling off?" That answer is the increased production of the native is driving the foreign drug from the field. The latter is smoked chiefly in the cities, where it is always to be bought; and where the smuggling in of the native drug is attended with some risk. In the villages, and among the agricultural classes generally, native opium is almost exclusively consumed. The use of the foreign drug is confined to the wealthier classes of the people, which are mostly to be found in the cities and large trading towns. The following estimate of the average quantity of opium smoked by one individual, the average annual expense to him, and the proportion of the population who smoke, was prepared for me by a Chinaman of intelligence and large acquaintance with the subject, and it is hoped will be found interesting, as it is worthy of attention.

It is estimated that of 100 smokers—

- 5 consume about 10 mace a day, ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. avoirdupois.)
- 25 consume about 5 mace a day, ( $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. avoirdupois.)
- 50 consume about 3 mace a day, ( $\frac{3}{8}$  oz. avoirdupois.)
- 15 consume about 2 mace a day, ( $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. avoirdupois.)
- 5 consume about 1 mace a day, ( $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. avoirdupois.)

---

100

This gives an average per diem of 3.6 mace, equal to 0.48 ounce, almost exactly half an ounce avoirdupois, or 13.6 grams, for each of the 100 smokers; and a total for a year of 8.2 catties, or about 11 pounds.

The estimated average cost to each man is about taels 50 (\$57) a year, of which taels 40 (\$70) would be for the opium, and taels 10 (\$18) for oil for the lamp and other incidental expenses. The profits arising from the cultivation of the poppy are said by those engaged in it to be actually tenfold greater than those accruing from grain and pulse. When the cultivation of the poppy was introduced and the comparatively cheap product was to be bought on the spot, the temptation to experience the effects of the fascinating drug induced very many persons who would never have thought of buying foreign opium to make trial of that of home growth.

Native opium, however, is coarser and more fiery than Indian, and its flavor inferior; and it was gradually found that its continued use gave rise to disagreeable and troublesome eruptions on the skin. This has created a growing disinclination to use it, but the habit once contracted it was very difficult to break it off, and a resort to foreign opium for a few days generally cured the ulcerous sores produced by the native.

I fear there would not be room in the limited space available for the consular reports to devote space to the whole of Mr. Taintor's able paper. The degenerating effect of the use of opium upon the physical constitution of the Chinese is the more apparent to observers the longer one resides in the country. So far as the north of China is concerned the opium trade is most injurious to the interests of Manchester and Bradford, in England, and to the textile-manufacturing interests elsewhere—in Holland, Germany, and the United States.

The Indian opium trade, by its great value compared to the products of the north of China, where neither silk nor tea is cultivated, impoverishes the country of its silver, and specie finally (as has been the case the past season in this province) becomes so scarce as to reach a premium of even 9 per cent., thereby reducing the cash value of cotton goods and other imports in a like ratio. The value to England of the opium trade with China is singularly shown by the fact that the

amount of revenue indirectly contributed by this one port alone to the Indian government, estimating the annual import here at 2,400 piculs, is about £144,000. On the other hand, China's account with the opium trade may be balanced with about 2,000,000 taels of import revenue, derived from import duty, and perhaps 3,000,000 taels more received from barrier taxation in the provinces, to the credit of annual revenue; against an incalculable debit of such items as loss of energy, weakening of fiber, depreciation of intellect, and the impoverishment of her people.

Since the opium trade in China has gone from the English and American firms, who formerly received consignments of the drug, into the hands and almost exclusive control of two large Bombay houses, (who, by advances to the native dealers in India, control the drug trade almost from its very incipency,) the consequences to the Chinese as a race resulting from its use are apt to be generally discussed by merchants in a more enlightened and unprejudiced spirit, as a rule, than formerly. Few there are who would compare the baneful results of opium-smoking to the use of spirits and tobacco in other countries. But such a course of reasoning appears thoughtless in the extreme; for where is there a nation of drunkards, as in time China will become a nation of opium-smokers?

The question of the moral and physical effects of the consumption of the drug has been treated almost to exhaustion by many writers, but most people who are conversant with the subject will admit that the day is not far distant when China, stimulated perhaps by the action of her neighbors, will strive to awaken from her present apathy to progress only to realize a condition of drugged lethargy which many years will not dissipate. Although I do not for a moment suppose that any amount of writing will do away altogether with the opium trade between India and China, I feel certain that the banks and steamer-freights would, in such an improbable event, be the only sufferers.

#### IMPORTS.

Reference to the accompanying statistics, A, B, C, will show the description, quantities, and values of the cotton goods, &c., which reach this market. It is necessary only to add that the returns are obtained from the foreign customs of receipts by foreign vessels, whereas many goods arrive in junks, no account of which is afforded by the native custom-house. The only articles, however, in which the United States are specially interested are those of cotton drills, sheetings, and jeans; and of them I have only to say, that I have so often pointed out in previous reports that these American fabrics have been nearly driven by English and Dutch manufactures from the China markets, and added also my views and reasons for such a course, that to say more at this moment would, it appears to me, be almost tantamount to an assertion that both the Government and the American manufacturers are strangely forgetful of their interests.

The importation of such goods into this market for 1873, as compared with 1872, is as follows:

	1872.	1873.
American drills .....	18, 812 pieces.	14, 863 pieces.
Dutch drills .....	11, 070 pieces.	16, 378 pieces.
English drills .....	32, 752 pieces.	71, 695 pieces.
American sheetings.....		4, 237 pieces.
English jeans.....		15, 152 pieces.

Why American drills should have been shipped to China of late is not easily understood; for they have lost heavily for two years past, and it can scarcely be expected they will command one tael (\$1.33) per piece more than English makes, which, although inferior in durability, have been more salable at their price.

Dutch drills sell usually at 0.35 taels, or 53 cents per piece less than English.

English cotton goods, however, although audaciously stamped with American trade-marks, (an act for which the perpetrators might be found liable in their own court of chancery,) have lost their fair name with the Chinese. Their manufacture in Manchester, it would appear, has reached a stage when a profit is obtainable only by the most questionable practice of "sizing" to an extent that makes a piece of cotton wash out half its weight. Indeed, the cotton textures received from Manchester for sale in the China markets have finally reached a stage of fraudulent manufacture when many reputable merchants regard the trade only with loss of pride and much apprehension for the future. Having an article taken from the "London Times" of last year, I quote it here for the benefit of those concerned. It reads:

It seems a pity that the present exhibition was not made the opportunity of instructing the public in that dark chapter of the cotton manufacture known as the "sizing" question, concerning which a memorial went up to the government last year from the weavers of Todmorden, and has been followed this year by a very clear and emphatic report from Dr. Buchanan, a government officer commissioned to make inquiries. This matter of the "sizing" of cotton lies in a nutshell, and we will state it shortly for the information of those who are not likely to see Dr. Buchanan's temperate but decided report. Up to twenty years ago fermented flour and tallow were used in the cotton manufacture to give tenacity to the warp and to lessen the friction in weaving. It was then found that the brown color imparted to the cloth by size made from cheap and bad flour could be corrected by china clay added to the size, and furthermore that this clay lessened the amount of tallow needed in the size. The clay came thus into use, and its use became still more general when the Russian war raised the price of tallow. Presently came the American war of secession, and the manufacturers were forced to put up with bad, short-fibered cotton, difficult to weave. It was then further found that a free use of size gave to poor sorts of cotton the needful tenacity of twist, and, weight for length being the test of good cloth, it was also evident that the more the size used the greater the weight. Thus very soon a practice crept in, and has now spread largely over the cotton trade, of unwarrantably loading cotton with quantities of size laid on to the warps to the extent of 40, 60, and even, as the weavers assert, 100 per cent. of their original weight. This practice of deliberate adulteration has become in the cotton trade a recognized detail of manufacture; but, however it may be viewed by those interested in the practice, it must still seem a downright dishonesty to the outer world. But the dishonesty of this practice is not the worst part of it, for the weavers suffer far more than the public, being compelled to inhale the dust of the clay as it rises from the warps. The government report shows this "heavy-sizing" process has thus converted weaving from a healthy into an unhealthy occupation; that it has made the weaving-room more dusty than the carding-room, and that it has sensibly increased among weavers in the clay-using mills lung diseases and the death-rate. It is intolerable that operatives should thus suffer because their employers choose to indulge in a questionable practice, and we trust that in the name of common humanity and commercial morality some speedy stop may be put to a state of things so deeply scandalous.

Finally, since English drills from their inferior quality fail now to command prices profitable to importers, and are by the Chinese considered dishonest beyond any of their own trade practices, it would seem a proper time for our Government, by legislation which will cheapen their manufacture, to bring about some measure to re-establish its formerly profitable trade with this country in American cottons.

#### EXPORTS.

Without a direct trade with the United States, an annual repetition of the fluctuating values and course of produce shipped from this place,



beyond what may be gathered from the accompanying tables, can be of little interest. With respect, however, to the bean-cake, which is here manufactured and used so extensively for fertilizing purposes on the sugar and rice lands in the south of China, I am able to afford an analysis made by Dr. Anderson, of Glasgow, for a gentleman there who imported a small quantity in order to learn if it would take the place of American oil-cake for fattening cattle, &c.

## ANALYSIS.

Water.....	13.46
Oil.....	3.69
Albuminous compounds.....	45.81
Mucilage, gum, &c.....	26.94
Fiber.....	3.41
Ash.....	6.69
	<hr/>
	100.00
	<hr/>
Nitrogen.....	7.33
Phosphates.....	.55
The ash contains phosphoric acid and combustible alkalis.....	1.76
Sand.....	.60

## MINERAL WEALTH.

Gold and silver, iron and coal, exist in this province, and at no distant date this port may become the outlet of great mineral wealth. On this subject the best and only reliable geological information must be sought for from Baron von Richthofen's book on China, which is now being prepared for the press. With regard, however, to the coal of this province, I append, as being of much interest, some extracts, from a memorandum of Her Britannic Majesty's acting consul, Mr. Harvey, on a visit paid to the coal-mines of Pen-hsi-hu, the most important in this consular district. He says:

Pen-hsi-hu is about one hundred and twenty English miles from the foreign port of New-Chwang. The mines there are larger and more numerous than those at Hua-tzu-ling. At both places the coal is worked by a great number of different and independent firms, some having only one shaft, and employing as few as ten or a dozen hands. But there are several large establishments. I visited what was said to be the largest. It is named the Chu-hsing-fu, and employs over two thousand men. Seven pits, or shafts, with separate entrances, are worked by this firm. They are all near each other, on the same hill-side, and are almost identical in size and construction. Their average length is said to be 500 feet. I went to the bottom of one of them, in company with the son of the head-manager, who replied without hesitation to all my questions, and from whom the greater portion of my information was obtained.

There is often, not always, a mat-shed, or small house covering the mouth of the pit. The latter consists of a single shaft, which runs down at a slant of about 45 degrees. None of the shafts are perpendicular; and all the coal is carried up along the inclined-plane by a set of men, to whom this duty is especially assigned. Their load is packed into two baskets, which are attached to the ends of a short carrying-pole, borne on the left shoulder. The shaft of the Chu-hsing-fu establishment, which I went down, is nearly 7 feet high the whole way, and at the bottom I was able to stand erect. The breadth is about the same; and I walked the whole way side by side with my guide. It is solidly supported on all sides by the trunks and branches of trees which are cultivated for the purpose on the hills around. Strong perpendicular beams of fir on both sides support a strong roof of the same material, while below the wood is so arranged as to form steps along the whole incline, to the bottom. In returning from below with his load, each miner makes use of a small curved staff, which he carries in his right hand, to catch the projection of the steps above, and in this way he supports and pulls himself along in his laborious ascent. One man's load (the two baskets above referred to) weighs from 66 pounds to 93 pounds, and it was stated that a strong man is able to accomplish thirty trips in a day. The present manager of the Chu-hsing-fu does not himself possess any geological knowledge. He simply understands the management of mines. When he wishes to open a new shaft, he calls in a "paer-tou" or specialist, who professes to understand the subject, and who advises him as to the site and direction to be selected.

A considerable amount of the coal from the mines above described is already conveyed to this port-town, and sold at prices varying from \$7 to \$10 per ton. It is used by the foreign community with entire satisfaction, and some tons having been furnished different vessels of war and merchant-steamers the past summer, their engineers have reported the best qualities to be equal to the best quality of Cardiff coal, for purposes of steam. Before the coal can be brought to this port to any amount, however, both foreign mining appliances and some improvements in the roads must be adopted.

The great difficulty the Chinese have to contend with in coal-mining is to control the water. A number of natives here with a promising spirit of enterprise have recently got up from Shanghai a hand or horse power pump and piping, with which they hope to keep one pit free. Should this first step, which is certainly in the right direction in western progressive mining, meet with success, the next will be to place a steam-engine at the mine, and this is already thought of.

#### COREA.

This country, with which our Government and some of our people now have had some experience, still continues its silent wayward course as regards all intercourse with outer nations. The extensive trade once permitted and carried on between China and Corea at a border market-town situated about one hundred and twenty miles east of this port, which was interdicted after the visit of the French, and more forcibly prohibited after the departure of the American expedition, has never been resumed.

Pressure on the part of Russia, or *force* from Japan, or, in the interests of all concerned preferably (if force is needed) from some western power, events in China, or internal dissensions among her own people, will in time compel Corea to a course of progress like that which is being pursued close around her. Russia has already removed her naval port from Nicolievsk to Vladivostock, on the very border (except the little boundary river, the Tumen) of Northern Corea; hundreds of Coreans emigrate annually to their hospitable neighbors; and the rapid establishment of the Amoor Steamship Company's line of steamers, and the general increase of trade in that direction, must soon demand a survey of the strange coast to the south, regardless of the sentiments of the government to which it belongs. But when the time arrives, from whatever means, when Corea shall be led to pursue a liberal course with reference to foreign commerce, American manufacturers may be certain of an exceptionally favorable demand and a large market for their honestly-made and durable cotton goods.

#### RAILROADS.

Many plans, doubtless, have been recommended to this government for the establishment of lines of rail, without a favorable response from it. Whenever the first track is laid, and the people realize not only that their *Feng-shuey* principles are undisturbed, but that the numbers of cartmen and boatmen are thrown out of employment on their old, straight lines, only to find increased employment in lateral directions, an immense field will be opened to enterprise and capital.

But for several reasons incident to the internal government of China, the government will probably insist either upon building the road with its own or borrowed money, or upon having the entire executive control

of it. Unless force be employed, however, time must be allowed the Chinese, not to feel the want of railways, but to feel that they can be made adaptable to a considerable extent at first to their old systems.

Nothing could have been more inopportune and chimerical than the effort recently made by private individuals in England to *present* the Emperor of China with a short line of rail costing £60,000; and it is a marvel to most people here that men of experience with the country should have lent their names to so thoroughly inexpedient and impracticable a scheme. The Chinese are not so unwise in their generation. Much may be hoped for, however, from the cumulative evidence brought home to them of the advantages of railroads by the different officials who are now going abroad, and by the numbers of students, on their return, who are now studying in the United States. From the foreigner's point of view the establishment of railroads through certain districts in China would, by the opening up of the country, not only increase their own commercial advantages, but would advance equally the interests of the native producer and trader, and by the increased facilities for the transportation of men and war-material strengthen the hands of the imperial government in cases of internal dissension. Thus, while one may believe that a line of rail from this port-town to the capital, Monkden, would be quite as profitable and advantageous as the best lines from New York westward, another recommends a line along the Peiho from Taku to Peking; others from Shanghai to Soochow and thence to Hankow, also from Hankow to Canton; and finally the Baron von Richthofen, whose ideas are not to be regarded lightly, suggests, as perfectly practicable, a line of rail along the large coal-bearing districts of Shansi, thence westward.

#### INTERPRETERS.

In conclusion, I would again most earnestly urge upon the Government the necessity of so far reorganizing our diplomatic and consular services in China as to secure the appointment of interpreters to the legation at Peking and the various consulates. For, as important changes occur, as most certainly they must in this country, and the commercial interests of the United States, already so great, increase, it is most unwise and short-sighted to expect that our ministers and consuls can guard the interests and protect the many claims intrusted to their care without the all-important aid of the language of the country and of the officials with whom they have to deal at their command. Neither can our Government expect without trained interpreters to reap her share of any future advantages which must fall to other countries who are in this respect better supplied. I believe it is not too much to say, that nearly every power under treaty with China is provided better with official interpreters than our own. It will not do for a moment longer to inquire how it is that we have got on so well without trained interpreters; for not only our ministers and consuls, but, I regret to add, the officials of other nations, know full well the narrow escapes from loss of dignity and success, and loads of indebtedness for borrowed interpreters, under which they have labored.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.

Statement showing the commerce of New-Chwang for the year ending September 30, 187

## A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Whence.
Cotton-goods, foreign :				
Shirtings, gray.....pieces..	105, 970	\$294, 066	Foreign goods mostly under exemption certificates, duty paid at Shanghai.	Shanghai, China
Shirtings, white.....do.....	1, 737	5, 271		
T-cloths.....do.....	155, 759	350, 457		
Drills, American.....do.....	14, 863	69, 112		
Dutch.....do.....	16, 378	71, 244		
English.....do.....	71, 695	322, 627		
Sheetings, American.....do.....	4, 237	17, 794		
Jeans, English.....do.....	15, 152	50, 000		
Brocades, dyed.....do.....	3, 250	13, 650		
Chintzes.....do.....	7, 403	15, 546		
Turkey-red cambrics.....do.....	2, 478	7, 434		
Shirtings, dyed, plain.....do.....	2, 410	9, 760		
Lastings, cotton.....do.....	1, 290	6, 772		
Woolens, foreign :				
Camlets.....do.....	1, 000	18, 000		
Lastings.....do.....	2, 640	45, 540		
Crape lastings.....do.....	2, 480	33, 480		
Lusters and Orloans.....do.....	4, 989	44, 901		
Spanish stripes.....do.....	877	17, 100		
Long ells.....do.....	560	5, 040		
Cotton and woolen mixture, &c., sundries.....pieces.....	5, 249	23, 620		
Cotton, native :			Native produce, half tariff duty.	
Raw.....piculs.....	3, 855. 11	63, 600		
Nankeens.....do.....	42. 04	1, 260		
Metals, foreign :				
Iron, nail-rod.....do.....	4, 675. 26	21, 037		
bar.....do.....	2, 419	10, 885		
Steel, tin, &c.....do.....	1, 235. 11	16, 155		
Opium, foreign :				Shanghai and foo, China.
Malwa, Patna, Benares.....do.....	2, 835	1, 732, 480		
Sugar, native :				Amoy, Swatow, Formosa China
Brown, white, candy.....do.....	41, 442. 42	219, 415		
Paper, native :				Amoy, Foo-Chow
1st quality, 2d quality, and Joas paper.....piculs.....	11, 908. 17	79, 105		
Needles.....mille.....	42, 620	165, 729	Tariff duty.....	Shanghai, Chin Hong-Kong Shanghai, Chi Russian Manch
Seaweed.....piculs.....	1, 485. 86	3, 350		
Value in Mexican dollars.....		3, 734, 430		
Equivalent in U. S. money.....		4, 768, 037		

## B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including charges.	Whither.
Barley, pearl.....piculs.....	346. 20	\$1, 826	Chinese coast ports.
Ginseng, native.....do.....	955. 50	334, 424	
Corean.....do.....	51. 10	80, 897	
Licorice.....do.....	289. 20	1, 807	
Melon-seed.....do.....	4, 387. 64	18, 819	Hong-Kong, Japan, and Chinese coast ports.
Medicine.....do.....	2, 968. 43	14, 692	
Pulse.....do.....	941, 090. 30	1, 883, 524	Chinese coast ports and Japan
Pulse-cake.....do.....	557, 762. 80	737, 198	
Pulse-oil.....do.....	50, 409. 53	337, 845	Chinese coast ports and Kung.
Samshu.....do.....	7, 111. 86	28, 815	
Dates, fungus, grass-cloth.....do.....		142, 000	
Deer-horns, shewas, silk.....do.....			
Manufactured tallow, &c.....do.....			
Total value in Mexican dollars.....		3, 601, 847	
Equivalent in U. S. money.....		4, 502, 309	

*C.—Statement showing the navigation of the port of New-Chwang for the year ending September 30, 1873.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	Hong-Kong, Japan, and Chinese coast ports.	8	5,080	5	1,841	13	6,921
British.....		14	8,513	61	20,738	75	29,251
Danish.....				10	2,871	10	2,871
Dutch.....				2	537	2	537
German.....		3	1,614	74	22,366	77	23,980
French.....				8	2,870	8	2,870
Norwegian and Swedish.....				2	622	2	622
Siamese.....				10	4,403	10	4,403
Chinese.....		1	734			1	734
Total.....		26	15,941	172	56,248	198	72,189

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	Hong-Kong, Japan, and Chinese coast ports.	8	5,080	5	1,841	13	6,921
British.....		14	8,513	61	20,738	75	29,251
Danish.....				10	2,871	10	2,871
Dutch.....				2	537	2	537
German.....		3	1,614	74	22,366	77	23,980
French.....				8	2,870	8	2,870
Norwegian and Swedish.....				2	622	2	622
Siamese.....				10	4,403	10	4,403
Chinese.....		1	734			1	734
Total.....		26	15,941	172	56,248	198	72,189

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of New-Chwang for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	Hong-Kong, Japan, and Chinese coast ports.	29	8,759	11	3,382	40	12,141
British.....		16	10,127	49	15,228	65	25,355
Danish.....				8	2,292	8	2,292
Hawaiian.....				2	946	2	946
Dutch.....				3	823	3	823
German.....				112	35,906	112	35,906
French.....				8	2,382	8	2,382
Russian.....		1	490			1	490
Swedish and Norwegian.....				2	387	2	387
Siamese.....				15	6,436	15	6,436
Chinese.....		5	2,973			5	2,973
Total.....		51	22,349	210	67,782	261	90,131

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of New-Chwang, &c.—Continued.*

Flag.	To	Cleared.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American .....	Hong-Kong, Japan, and Chinese coast ports.	29	8,759	11	3,382	40	12,141
British .....		16	10,127	49	15,228	65	25,355
Danish .....				8	2,292	8	2,292
Hawaiian .....				2	946	2	946
Dutch .....				3	823	3	823
German .....				112	35,906	112	35,906
French .....				8	2,382	8	2,382
Russian .....		1	490			1	490
Swedish and Norwegian .....				2	387	2	387
Siamese .....				15	6,436	15	6,436
Chinese .....		5	2,973			5	2,973
Total .....		51	22,349	210	67,782	261	90,131

*Statement showing the commerce at New-Chwang for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount of duty.	Whence.
<b>Cotton goods, foreign:</b>				
Shirtings, gray .....	pieces. 116,665.00	\$349,635 20	Foreign goods mostly under exemption certificate, duties paid at Shanghai. Native pro- duce, half tariff duties.	Shanghai.
"    white .....	do. 22,099.00	87,182 40		
T-cloths .....	do. 54,119.00	125,507 20		
Drills, American .....	do. 6,820.00	23,909 60		
Dutch .....	do. 8,070.00	31,952 00		
English .....	do. 71,268.00	287,705 60		
Chintzes .....	do. 11,009.00	30,107 20		
Turkey red .....	do. 2,228.00	7,545 60		
Sheetings, American .....	do. 3,340.00	13,814 40		
Jeans, English .....	do. 5,280.00	16,547 20		
Brocades, dyed .....	do. 398.00	1,600 00		
Cotton lastings .....	do. 2,547.00	20,036 80		
Sundries .....	do. 17,743.00	96,707 20		
<b>Woolens, foreign:</b>				
Camlets .....	do. 880.00	23,600 00		
Lastings .....	do. 2,200.00	39,934 40		
crape .....	do. 1,040.00	11,760 00		
Lusters .....	do. 8,762.00	54,840 00		
Spanish stripes .....	do. 380.00	7,838 40		
Long pills .....	do. 260.00	2,953 60		
Sundries .....	do. 160.00	6,372 80		
<b>Metals, foreign:</b>				
Iron, nail-rod and bar .....	piculs. 10,539.00	68,870 40		
Lead .....	do. 618.00	5,592 00		
Quicksilver .....	do. 11.24	1,708 80		
Tin .....	do. 513.78	18,268 80		
Steel .....	do. 773.00	6,041 60		
Needles .....	mills. 56,990.00	58,305 60		
<b>Opium, foreign:</b>				
Malwa .....	piculs. 869.00	1,429,950 40		
Patna .....	do. 53.00	36,352 00		
Benares .....	do. 63.00	40,040 00		
<b>Sugar, native:</b>				
Brown .....	do. 60,455.00	302,048 00		Shanghai, Ning-po, Foo-Chow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Hong-Kong, and Formosa.
White .....	do. 16,862.00	192,918 40		
Candy .....	do. 9,440.00	98,764 80		
<b>Sundries:</b>				
Cotton, raw, native .....	do. 1,929.00	28,731 20	do .....	Japan and Vladivostok.
Nankeens, native .....	do. 266.59	975,610 40		
Paper .....	do. 81,159.88	210,491 20		
Seaweed, foreign .....	do. 9,724.00	37,686 40		
Total .....		4,755,229 60		

Statement showing the commerce of New-Chwang for the year ending September 30, 1874.—  
Continued.

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
<i>Native produce.</i>			
Barley, pearl .....	piculs. 1, 524. 00	2, 682 24	Chinese coast-ports, Hong-Kong and Japan.
Beans, green, white, yellow, and black .....	do 1, 126, 070. 00	, 519, 566 40	
Bean-cakes .....	do 764, 895. 00	834, 400 16	
Bean-oil .....	do 25, 495. 00	102, 792 80	
Fungus .....	do 2, 203. 00	51, 057 60	
Ginseng, native .....	do 1, 247. 35	283, 458 56	
Corean .....	do 32. 70	79, 972 64	
Deer-horns, young .....	pairs 702½	43, 385 76	
Licorice .....	piculs. 274. 83	1, 168 64	
Medicine .....	do 5, 607. 00	36, 155 68	
Melon-seeds .....	do 8, 872. 00	32, 492 80	
Samsu .....	do 2, 685. 00	16, 762 24	
Wool .....	do 40. 80	359 04	
Total .....	.....	3, 004, 254 56	



## NING-PO.

DECEMBER 21, 1874. (Received February 8, 1875.)

## REPORT OF TRADE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

In forwarding the tables, A, B, and C, I have to remark that they have been compiled in accordance with the instructions received from the Department of State, and filled in as fully and as accurately as the information within my reach has permitted. Some portions of them it has been impossible to fill, as to the value of goods imported and exported, and the duties and charges paid on them. There is no accurate information to be obtained on these points.

## SHIPPING.

Table C, prepared for me in the customs here, exhibits the number, tonnage, and nationality of the vessels entered at and cleared from this port during the past year. The number, compared with that of the previous year, is about the same. The tonnage also, as indicated in the table, differs but slightly. But the tonnage here given is the customs tonnage, which, so far as concerns American vessels, differs very greatly in steamers from the registered tonnage. The registered tonnage of American vessels alone, entering at and clearing from this port during the present year, is 354,158; which is 140,860 more than the customs tonnage of all the vessels. There has been an increase of tonnage of American vessels during the present year of 34,880. In the number of vessels, however, there has been a slight decrease.

As remarked in the last report, it will be seen that American steamers have still the most of the carrying-trade of this port. In fact, nearly all the business that is done between this port and Shanghai—and nine-tenths of all its trade is with that port—is done in these steamers. There was a strenuous effort made a year ago to work this trade into Chinese-owned steamers. The Chinese Merchants' Steam Navigation Company put a steamer on this line and kept it running for some time, but, as it

was understood, at considerable loss. While it ran, it lessened no doubt the income of the other line, but for some reason it was obliged to stop, and the company has not yet replaced it. The company, however, is active in other parts of China, and the time may come when it will resume its operations here. The past year has been an unsettled one in China on account of the prospects of a war with Japan. This may have retarded the Chinese in their commercial pursuits. Now that peace is probable, they may resume them with greater energy.

#### IMPORTS.

The imports, exhibited in table A, do not differ much, either in kind or quantity, from those of the previous year. Even opium has but slightly increased. This may be, and it probably is, owing to the increase of the native drug. The growth of the poppy in this part of China is obviously increasing from year to year, and it is understood that in many other places it is grown in still larger quantities. It is impossible to say to what extent the cultivation of the native opium will be carried; but there can be no doubt as to the influence which it has, and which it must continue to have, on the country. It must be quite as ruinous for the country to grow its own opium as to import it, even if it can be grown cheaper than it can be imported. In this case there might seem to be some advantage, but in reality there would be none; for what might be saved in getting the drug cheaper would probably be more than balanced by the increased amount consumed. The effect which the growth of the poppy in China must have on commerce can be only injurious; its cultivation must consume labor and lessen other products. Merchants have never committed a greater mistake in their own interests, to say nothing of the wrong done to this people, than in bringing to them opium and encouraging its consumption. Every dollar's worth of opium which they have grown, brought to this country, and encouraged this people to buy and consume, has destroyed, and it must continue to destroy, many fold the resources of legitimate trade.

#### EXPORTS.

In the exports exhibited in table B there has been no important change. There has been some falling off in the article of cotton, but an increase in the articles of tea and silk. The increase in the article of tea has been 60,952 piculs, or 8,126,930 pounds; the whole amount exported being 153,678 piculs, or 20,490,400 pounds. This very large increase may be accounted for in part by supposing that some of the teas from the interior, which last year, owing to the difficulties of transit, found their way to other ports, have this year resumed their old channel. Nevertheless, it is quite likely that the product has increased, and that it will continue to do so, for the tea-growing capacity of this part of China is very great.

#### PASSENGER-TRAFFIC.

As heretofore, there are no statistics to be had on this subject. It is known, however, that the number of Chinese passengers to and from Shanghai is very considerable, and that this is a very important part of the business done by steamers on this line.

#### REVENUE.

The duties collected at the customs during the past year are, according to their published returns, as follows:



	<i>Hk.</i>	<i>tl.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>c.</i>
Import duties.....	28,	135	1	8	0
Opium duties.....	209,	202	0	7	7
Export duties.....	402,	452	8	4	4
Coast-trade duties.....	23,	447	0	9	4
Transit dues, inward.....	21,	531	3	8	7
Transit dues, outward.....	7,	873	2	6	5
Tonnage dues.....	2,	796	8	0	0
Chinese-registered vessels.....	14,	649	8	5	0
Chinese-owned vessels of foreign type steamers.....	37,	176	0	4	8
Total .....	747,	264	5	4	5

The Hai-Kwan tael, or the tael used in the transaction of the customs, is worth about \$1.58 United States coin. The revenue of this port, then, as above reported, for the past year is about \$1,180,670 in United States money.

#### LIGHTS AND BUOYS.

I am not aware that there has been any important change in these during the past year. In my last report they were mentioned as satisfactory, and I have heard no complaint in regard to them since.

#### CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The country has been in some excitement during much of the year, on account of the prospect of war with Japan. A part of the time the excitement was serious enough to occasion some anxiety that disturbances might break out dangerous to the safety of foreigners; for, strange to say, the notion was quite prevalent in this region that foreigners were the instigators of the Japanese; so that in fighting the one they must fight the other. I mention this as a notion common among the people. The officials were probably better informed. However, beyond a great many unpleasant rumors nothing occurred to disturb our peace.

During much of the previous year the weather was very dry. During the year past it has been very wet. The excessive wet does not seem to have greatly injured the crops. But in combination with the heat, or other causes, it has produced a great deal of sickness and a great many deaths. Almost everybody has been sick, and multitudes on multitudes have died. The oldest foreign residents here remember nothing that has equaled it before. The country is now quiet; and but for the great mortality which still continues, it would be usually prosperous.

EDWARD C. LORD.

Statement showing the commerce at Ning-po for the year ending September 30, 1874.

## A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
<b>Cotton goods:</b>				
Shirts, gray . . . . . pieces	355,696	Unknown.	Unknown.	Shanghai.*
" white . . . . . do	25,347	do	do	Do.
" dyed . . . . . do	1,176	do	do	Do.
Brocades . . . . . do	4,050	do	do	Do.
T-cloths . . . . . do	213,366	do	do	Do.
Drills, English . . . . . do	17,539	do	do	Do.
" American . . . . . do	4,540	do	do	Do.
" Dutch . . . . . do	5,245	do	do	Do.
Jeans . . . . . do	43,209	do	do	Do.
Chintzes . . . . . do	9,899	do	do	Do.
Velvets . . . . . do	2,010	do	do	Do.
Velveteens . . . . . do	618	do	do	Do.
Handkerchiefs . . . . . dozen	7,140	do	do	Do.
<b>Woolen goods:</b>				
Camlets . . . . . pieces	3,506	do	do	Do.
Lastings . . . . . do	2,916	do	do	Do.
Lusters . . . . . do	17,230	do	do	Do.
Spanish stripes . . . . . do	3,646	do	do	Do.
<b>Metals:</b>				
Iron, nail-rod and bar . . . . . piculs	30,600	do	do	Do.
Lead . . . . . do	12,640	do	do	Do.
Tin . . . . . do	21,419	do	do	Do.
Steel . . . . . do	2,094	do	do	Do.
<b>Opium:</b>				
Benares . . . . . do	104	do	do	India via Hong-K and Shanghai.
Malwa . . . . . do	6,914	do	do	Do.
Patna . . . . . do	340	do	do	Do.
Persian . . . . . do	5	do	do	Do.
<b>Sundries:</b>				
Bean-cakes . . . . . do	8,640	do	do	New-Chwang.
Betel-nuts . . . . . do	218	do	do	Siam.
Hemp . . . . . do	4,926	do	do	Coast ports.
Indigo . . . . . do	2,227	do	do	Do.
Mangrove bark . . . . . do	20,400	do	do	Siam.
Medicines . . . . . do	28,892	do	do	Coast ports.
Pepper . . . . . do	2,394	do	do	Siam.
Rice . . . . . do	8,800	do	do	Unknown.
Rattans . . . . . do	9,221	do	do	Siam.
Sea-weed . . . . . do	1,446	do	do	Japan via Shangh
Sugar, brown . . . . . do	19,902	do	do	Amoy and Formo
" white . . . . . do	13,992	do	do	Do.
" candy . . . . . do	7,965	do	do	Do.
Wood, ebony . . . . . do	5,005	do	do	Siam.
" red . . . . . do	8,162	do	do	Do.
" sandal . . . . . do	964	do	do	Do.
Japan . . . . . do	11,810	do	do	Do.

\* Nearly all foreign goods reach Ning-po via Shanghai. A small part comes direct from Hong-Kong.

## B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Alum . . . . . piculs	5,731	Unknown.	Coast ports.
Bamboo, brooms . . . . . pieces	61,632	do	Do.
" shoots . . . . . piculs	1,651	do	Do.
Charcoal . . . . . do	816	do	Do.
Cotton . . . . . do	25,798	do	Do.
Cuttle-fish . . . . . do	74,608	do	Do.
Glue . . . . . do	476	do	Do.
Joss-stick powder . . . . . do	5,793	do	Do.
Kittysols . . . . . pieces	146,323	do	Do.
Hats, straw . . . . . do	1,593,834	do	Do.
Mats, rush . . . . . do	113,908	do	Do.
Medicines . . . . . piculs	32,273	do	Do.
Melon-seeds . . . . . do	12	do	Do.
Nankeens . . . . . do	198	do	Do.
Samshu . . . . . do	4,437	do	Do.
Silk . . . . . do	831	do	Shanghai for foreign countri
Tea, green . . . . . do	153,678	do	Do.
" leaf . . . . . do	4,092	do	Coast ports.
Tobacco, leaf . . . . . do	568	do	Do.
Wheat . . . . . do	1,319	do	Do.
Copper cash . . . . . strings	9,782	About \$,151 Mex- ican dollars.	Do.

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Ning-po for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	Hankow.....			2	100	2	100
	Hankow and Shanghai.....			5	435	5	435
	Shanghai.....	214	162, 942	4	779	218	163, 721
	Bought from Chinese.....			1	112	1	112
	Total.....	214	162, 942	12	1, 426	226	164, 368
British.....	Amoy.....			1	364	1	364
	Bangkok.....			1	252	1	252
	Che-foo.....			1	414	1	414
	Hankow.....			2	200	2	200
	Hankow and Chin-Kiang.....			1	139	1	139
	Hankow and Shanghai.....			5	583	5	583
	Hong-Kong.....	1	782			1	782
	Hong-Kong and Canton.....	10	7, 773			10	7, 773
	Penang, Hong-Kong, and Amoy.....	1	726			1	726
	Penang and Amoy.....	1	726			1	726
	Shanghai.....			8	1, 751	8	1, 751
	Bought from Chinese.....			2	258	2	258
	Total.....	13	10, 007	21	3, 943	34	13, 950
Chinese.....	Shanghai.....	37	11, 970	135	8, 118	172	20, 088
	Total.....	37	11, 970	135	8, 118	172	20, 088
Danish.....	Shanghai.....	1	337	1	46	2	383
	Total.....	1	337	1	46	2	383
German.....	Hankow.....			4	496	4	496
	Hankow and Shanghai.....			1	124	1	124
	Hong-Kong.....	1	648			1	648
	Hong-Kong and Canton.....	11	7, 128			11	7, 128
	Singapore.....			2	467	2	467
	Taiwan-Fu.....			1	182	1	182
	Total.....	12	7, 776	8	1, 269	20	9, 045
Siamese.....	All entered previously.....						
	Total.....						
Swedish.....	Penang and Amoy.....	3	1, 182			3	1, 182
	Takow.....			1	162	1	162
	Total.....	3	1, 182	1	162	4	1, 344
	Grand total.....	280	194, 214	178	14, 964	458	209, 178

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Ning-po, &amp;c.—Continued.

Flag.	For—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American .....	Amoy .....			1	413	1	413
	Hankow .....			2	200	2	200
	Kiukiang and Hankow .....			6	470	6	470
	Shanghai .....	214	162,942	3	343	217	163,285
	Total .....	214	162,942	12	1,426	226	164,368
British .....	Amoy .....	2	1,452			2	1,452
	Bangkok .....			1	252	1	252
	Che-foo .....			2	828	2	828
	Foo-Chow .....			1	131	1	131
	Hakodadi .....			1	252	1	252
	Hankow .....			2	285	1	285
	Hong-Kong .....			1	460	1	460
	Kiukiang and Hankow .....			8	921	8	921
	New-Chwang .....			1	364	1	364
	Shanghai .....	3	2,341			3	2,341
	Shanghai and Canton .....	2	1,543			2	1,543
	Shanghai and Hankow .....			1	139	1	139
	Shanghai, Hong-Kong, and Can-ton .....	6	4,671			6	4,671
	Sold .....			2	231	2	231
	Total .....	13	10,007	20	3,863	33	13,870
Chinese .....	Shanghai .....	37	11,970	135	8,116	172	20,086
	Total .....	37	11,970	135	8,116	172	20,086
Danish .....	Kiukiang .....			1	46	1	46
	Shanghai .....	1	337			1	337
	Total .....	1	337	1	46	2	383
German .....	Amoy .....			2	440	2	440
	Hong-Kong and Canton .....	3	1,944			3	1,944
	Kiukiang and Hankow .....			5	620	5	620
	Shanghai, Hong-Kong, and Can-ton .....	9	5,832			9	5,832
	Yokohama .....			1	209	1	209
	Total .....	12	7,776	8	1,269	20	9,045
Siamese .....	Amoy .....			1	304	1	304
	Amoy and Bangkok .....			1	317	1	317
	Bangkok .....			2	590	2	590
	Total .....			4	1,141	4	1,141
Swedish .....	Amoy .....	3	1,182			3	1,182
	Takow .....			1	162	1	162
	Total .....	3	1,182	1	162	4	1,344
	Grand total .....	280	194,214	181	16,023	461	210,237

## SHANGHAI.

JANUARY 30, 1874. (Received March 27.)

Referring to my dispatch No. 679, and to Mr. Sheppard's No. 55, I have to state the following considerations affecting competition between English and New England cotton goods:

1st. Manchester is the best market in which to buy raw cotton. The proximity of New York or Boston to the cotton-fields is more than counterbalanced by the course of trade which has made Manchester the great mart for raw cotton.

2d. Manchester has the cheapest capital in the world with which to operate, and labor is vastly lower there than in America.

3d. Manchester is the largest, and therefore the best, market from which to ship, or in which to buy, cotton goods.

4th. Manchester has very much quicker and cheaper communication with Asiatic marts than has New England.

5th. Manchester shippers or purchasers of cotton goods can procure advances, to cover the same until sold in the Asiatic marts, to far better advantage than can the shippers or purchasers of cotton goods from American ports.

6th. American manufacturers have never actively competed for the cotton goods trade of Asia. The cottons of such manufacture actually sold by us were sent out in days of high exchanges, and before quick and cheap transits and the extension of the banking system had come to affect trade.

GEORGE F. SEWARD.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Shanghai to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year, gold.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Braid, straw .....	\$41,315 79	\$40,310 68	\$2,543 09	\$3,855 05	\$88,024 61
China ware .....	96 60	546 80		1,261 50	1,904 90
Curios .....	68 96			1,098 14	1,167 10
Camels' hair .....				1,198 29	1,198 29
Cantharides .....	1,240 52				1,240 52
Earthenware .....			9 94	180 63	190 57
Eggs .....	345 95				345 95
Fans .....				86 03	86 03
Gauzes .....		169 10			169 10
Gins .....	58 28				58 28
Hats .....	26,426 62	2,352 50	11,834 22	31,927 67	72,541 01
Horse-hair .....			349 28		349 28
Hams .....	131 21				131 21
Japan ware .....		109 21			109 21
Mats, straw .....			2,836 19	8,360 28	10,396 47
Matting, straw .....				2,264 14	2,264 14
Musk .....				3,430 16	3,430 16
Peasees .....	2,912 25	1,991 10			4,903 35
Rhubarb .....		492 61			492 61
Sandries .....	948 00	284 03		821 07	2,053 10
Silk .....	329,236 25	348,922 60	246,826 36	863,639 00	1,788,624 21
Skins .....	1,238 00	1,087 85		2,608 45	4,934 30
Tea .....	5,877,364 82	1,120,995 39	329,104 28	6,542,057 74	13,869,522 23
Trapots .....		9 21			9 21
Wool .....			10,586 37		10,586 37
Walnuts .....	1,025 64				1,025 64
Yak tails .....		2,796 81			2,796 81
Total in United States gold .....	6,282,408 89	1,520,067 89	603,291 73	7,462,788 15	15,868,556 66
Total for preceding year .....	5,349,344 95	1,623,651 94	211,159 42	6,044,720 27	13,228,876 58
Increase .....	933,063 94		392,132 31	1,418,067 88	2,639,680 08
Decrease .....		103,584 05			

## SWATOW.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received December 29.)

## AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The number of American vessels arrived during the year was 34, with a tonnage of 23,480 tons; the number of departures was 32. The arrivals were 37 less than last year, and the tonnage shows a decrease of 20,329 tons. Thirty-four vessels brought cargoes; 28 vessels left with, and 4 left without, cargoes. All the arrivals were from coast ports, and the departures were for coast ports and the Straits. The values of cargoes carried in American vessels, as reported to this office, have been—

Imports .....	\$1,092,446
Exports .....	1,351,207
Total .....	2,443,653

Decrease in total as compared with last year, \$1,827,449. The diminution in the number of arrivals and in the tonnage is owing to the withdrawal of the steamers from the Shanghai line.

## COMMERCE OF THE PORT UNDER FOREIGN FLAGS.

The whole number of arrivals at this port during the year was 507, with a tonnage of 262,584 tons; the arrivals being 16 more than the preceding year, with an increase in tonnage of 16,323 tons. The number of sailing-vessels was 190; the number of steamers was 317; of these last 17 were under the Chinese flag, they being classed by the customs with foreign vessels. There is no new feature in the trade of the port to report; but the business of the place is increasing with a constant and healthy growth.

The import and export of the two principal articles of trade, as compared with preceding years, are shown by the following tables:

*Import of opium.*

Article.	Years ending September 30—		
	1872.	1873.	1874.
Malwa .....	3,331½	3,448½	4,198½
Patna .....	2,034	2,042	2,706
Benares .....	630	602½	546
Total .....	5,995½	6,099	7,330½

*Export of sugar.*

Quality.	Years ending September 30—		
	1872.	1873.	1874.
Sugar, brown .....	422,414	363,166	418,537
Sugar, white .....	430,754	539,310	501,306
Total .....	853,168	902,476	919,843

There has been an increase in the quantity of bean-cake imported; 1,424,436 piculs having been received, against 995,581 piculs last year. During the latter part of the season the demand has been very active. There has been a large increase in the quantity of almost every kind of foreign cloths imported. The excess of the export of treasure above the import was \$2,558,877.

The total revenue collected by the foreign customs was 646,559.2.8.8 taels. The revenue the preceding year was 567,590.9.2.2 taels.

#### TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

There has been a falling off in the export of sugar to San Francisco, only three vessels having cleared for that port this year. This has been owing to dissatisfaction with the sugar in San Francisco, the dishonest practices of the native dealers having prevented the increase of what promised to be a remunerative trade. There has been an increase in the shipment of tea to New York. A tea trade may now be considered as opened at this port. The teas at present produced are Oolongs, of perfect purity.

#### EMIGRATION.

The greater quietness and prosperity of this department, coupled with less demand for labor at Singapore, has resulted in a diminution in the number of emigrants. Only 28,183 Chinese passengers left the port, against 39,292 last year; of these 16,948 were for Singapore, 6,478 for Hong-Kong, 1,391 for Bangkok, 829 for Penang, and 263 for Saigon; 15,928 left in sailing-vessels, and 12,255 in steamers. The number of returned passengers is reported as 21,596; of whom 18,693 came in steamers from Hong-Kong, and only 529 from Singapore direct.

#### WEATHER AND CROPS.

So far as has concerned agricultural operations the weather has been very favorable.

The first rice-crop was good; the second promises well. The sugar-cane is now said to be uncommonly fine. The early part of the summer was very hot, and there has been much complaint of the heat throughout the season. There has been more sickness among the foreign community than usual, and cholera has prevailed in some of the neighboring villages. Two disastrous storms visited this coast: one at the vernal equinox, in which the bark "Scotland" was lost, with all on board, and some three hundred Namoa fishermen perished; the other at the autumnal equinox, the typhoon of September 22. Swatow fortunately escaped the devastation which visited Hong-Kong and Macao; still very much property was destroyed by the water, the tide having risen two feet and four inches higher than at any previous time since I have been in China; Swatow itself was covered to about that depth. South of this port the destruction was greater. About three hundred boatmen belonging to a village six miles from here were lost, while in the next district the loss of lives was reported to be over a thousand. But it is impossible to ascertain the total loss of life, much less of property. Disasters and events which would shock the whole country at home, and would fill the newspapers for weeks, are here only heard of by accident, or after special, but usually unsatisfactory, inquiry.

## STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Good order continues throughout this department. General Fang, who was so successful in restoring obedience to the laws a few years ago, has been instructed to deepen the river to Chao-Chew-fu, both in the interest of navigation and to prevent overflow from floods. He has also lately been directed to repair and build fortifications, in anticipation of war with Japan. His former work was a good one, but there are now grumblings and complaints regarding his interference and exactions. Nominally he has nothing to do with the civil administration, but the local officials are afraid to do anything without his approval; hence, even in the conduct of foreign affairs, his hand is felt. The present bearing of some of the officials indicates a disposition to return to the old obstructive policy, although General Fang, in his conversation, shows an interest in improvements and progress.

J. C. A. WINGATE.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Swatow to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Sugar .....		\$91, 133 83	\$152, 849 15		\$243, 982 98
Tea .....				\$14, 387 62	14, 387 62
Total in United States gold.....		91, 133 83	152, 849 15	14, 387 62	258, 370 60
Total for preceding year .....		90, 825 34	301, 590 03		392, 415 37
Increase .....		308 49		14, 387 62	
Decrease .....			148, 740 88		134, 044 77

## TIEN-TSIN.

DECEMBER 31, 1873. (Received March 27, 1874.)

## REPORT UPON THE TRADE IN COTTON GOODS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The time has now arrived when our Government should be fully informed regarding a subject intimately related to the material prosperity of the United States, namely, trade with China in manufactured cotton goods. The share which was, and should again be, taken by our country in this trade is a question so important in all its bearings, and fraught with such benefits to our commercial and marine interests, that it cannot but commend itself to the serious consideration of our Government, and the earnest attention of American manufacturers. The main issue of the question is simply this: Shall England or the United States possess the advantage of supplying this at present large, but prospectively immense market in China with cotton fabrics?

In my commercial report for the year 1873 it was shown that the total value of cotton fabrics imported to China in the year 1872; from England, Holland, and the United States, exceeded \$40,000,000, and that the share of the United States in this trade was but trifling.



Although the raw material used in manufacturing these fabrics, consumed by China, is chiefly produced in the United States, yet American cotton must now pass through the looms of England and Holland before it can find a market in China. The superior quality of American cotton is well known to Chinese traders. Our cotton goods, by reason of their cheapness before the war, supplied the China markets to the exclusion of all others, and created a demand that, since our war, has steadily increased to its present imposing magnitude. The superiority of our cotton still remains an enduring advantage possessed by American fabrics over all others; but this important advantage is now almost entirely neutralized by their high cost, as compared with those others.

One material advantage reaped, and still enjoyed by England from the civil war in the United States, was the monopoly of supplying China with manufactured cotton goods. Cheap labor was unquestionably the cause of this; but after the monopoly of this trade had been fully secured to England as a consequence of our war, English manufacturers did not rest satisfied with the single advantage sustaining their monopoly—cheap labor—but resorted to counterfeiting American trade-marks that had become popular among the Chinese. The end in view was duly attained, by successfully palming off inferior English cotton fabrics upon unsuspecting native merchants, as American manufactures, and thus our share in this trade was still further effectually reduced to its present insignificant proportions. As might be expected, deception was not confined to counterfeiting trade-marks and the names of American mills; a wider field was opened for its practice, and the system of over-sizing or weighting the cotton goods with worthless substances, such as clay, &c., was commenced by English manufacturers shortly after our war, and has since developed into what it is at present—a gigantic fraud.

#### SIZING.

By this practice cotton goods, which are sold by the piece, weighing a certain number of pounds, are so prepared by manufacturers as to reduce the proper amount of cotton from one-third to one half; and this deficiency in weight is made up by worthless rubbish which does not outlast the first washing to which the cloth is subjected by the native consumer who is deceived in buying it.

Although our interest in the trade is now so small, it is well to mention here that this fraudulent practice is receiving the countenance of American trade-marks, which are still extensively used by English manufacturers; and thus the injury which American trade at first suffered through counterfeiting is now aggravated by the further dishonesty of adulteration.

It is a question whether this fraudulent practice of over-sizing would have occasioned so much outspoken condemnation among those who are interested in the English trade, excepting manufacturers, had it not been that an unlooked-for result of over-sizing, namely, mildew, made its appearance to such an extent that a large proportion of English cotton goods sent to China was, and is still, found to be unmerchantable as sound goods on reaching this country. Hence, over-sizing, or weighting, is now better and less offensively known as the "mildew question." The English manufacturers and merchants appear to have joined issue on this question. The merchants and their agents accuse the manufacturers of dishonesty, and the latter rejoin that merchants encourage and sustain the practice of weighting by buying goods so prepared in preference to honest goods. Meanwhile the trade continues, and weighting increases,

and is likely to continue, so long as the Chinese consumer is the chief sufferer.

I have thought the subject of sufficient importance to warrant my collecting some of the more important papers and documents frequently published in English newspapers, both in China and England, and I respectfully invite your attention to the inclosure herewith, which I think will repay perusal, as elucidating the present state of English trade in cotton goods, besides having the advantage of letting those chiefly interested speak for themselves; and they speak in no uncertain accents. The mutual recrimination of merchant and manufacturer will be noticed in these documents.

As this subject of cotton manufacture is one that has an important bearing on American interests, the Department is doubtless duly informed by the consular representative at Manchester of any noteworthy movements among the cotton manufacturers of that place; and if so, I would call your attention to the proceedings of a meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held November 20, 1872, and called to consider the "mildew question." The meeting, composed chiefly of manufacturers, unanimously resolved to do nothing in the premises; but the discussion that occurred gives an interesting view of the subject as seen from their standpoint. I beg to insert here a brief digest of the most salient features of each of the ten papers comprised in the inclosure.

1. From the "North China Herald," being a review of an English pamphlet on the "mildew question." The pamphlet states:

Not long after the American war the mildew troubles began. Complaints came by every mail from India and China; whole consignments of shirtings were destroyed or rendered unmerchantable. A plentiful crop of disputes sprang up between merchant and merchant, and merchant and manufacturer. The review of the principal circumstances of the history of mildew tracks the mildew home to the sizings introduced after the American war. It is not now a very uncommon thing for a piece of gray shirting to contain even 30 per cent. of dressing. Such a cloth would consist of two-thirds cotton and one-third worthless mineral and other matter. This adulteration originally commenced in fraud, and even to the present time has more or less the taint of its origin about it.

2. An English merchant, in a letter to the "North China Herald," states that notwithstanding the decision in the case of *Mody vs. Greyson*—

The self-same fraudulent practices, which then received the condemnation of justice are now resorted to by the manufacturer to make the rubbish he palms off on his customers other than what it really is.

3. From an article in the London "Times":

That dark chapter of the cotton manufacture known as the sizing question. \* \* \* It was found that a free use of size gave to poor sorts of cotton the needful tenacity of twist, and, weight for length being the best of good cloth, it was also evident that the more size used the greater was the weight. Thus very soon a practice crept in, and has now spread largely over the cotton trade, of unwarrantably loading cotton with quantities of size laid on to the warp to the extent of 40, 60, and even, as the weavers assert, 100 per cent. of their original weight. This practice of deliberate adulteration has become in the cotton trade a recognized detail of manufacture, but, however it may be viewed by those interested in the practice, it must still seem a downright dishonesty to the outer world.

4. From a letter published in the Manchester newspapers:

It would be surely better to send out (to China) what now pass as 8½ pounds, to weigh 7½ pounds leaving out the filth now used to give the additional weight. Many shirtings weighing 8½ pounds do not contain more than 6½ pounds of yarn, yet buyers, both here and in the East, accept these because they can buy such makes at 6d. less than pieces with 1 pound more yarn in.

5. From a letter published in the "Manchester Courier:—"

I think it is in the interests of the manufacturer, as well as the shipper, that this question should be investigated, and that a meeting should be held of the representatives of both interests, so as to devise means for saving to the district loss of money and character.

6. From another letter in the same paper:

I have long thought of writing something on the over-sizing of cloth, and I have now an opportunity. . . . The recurrence of mildew is, in my opinion, owing to the unremunerative state of the trade, which causes manufacturers to size not only their warps to excess, but their cloth also, after it is woven; and they find purchasers in Manchester merchants, who afterward grumble because they receive complaint of mildew. . . . I think it high time merchants should take this matter into serious consideration. What chance has an honest manufacturer when Manchester merchants encourage these heavy sizers? Let merchants give a fair price for an honest cloth, and they will be able to get a fair price in return. No wonder shirtings are flat in India. The natives will not buy our goods. They have been cheated so repeatedly with dishonest cloth, that they are chary of buying what is represented to them as an honest cloth.

7. From a letter of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:

Losses, 1864-'65, from this cause (mildew) were very large. The cloth was not only often found discolored with black and yellow spots, but in many cases its texture had become rotten. Toward the end of 1871, parcel after parcel of gray shirtings, principally if not wholly, consisting of second and lower qualities, were rejected by the Chinese buyers as "spotted;" and during the year now elapsing, the evil has become so general, that in September last it was estimated that 75 per cent. of the entire stock of gray shirtings and T-cloths in this place were unmerchantable as sound goods. The trade, in fact, was completely disorganized. This "size," there is reason to believe, is employed to work up inferior cotton, and to increase the weight of the cloth. Such general want of faith in the soundness of foreign cotton goods must tend to render them unpopular among the Chinese. And considering that foreign imports, though cheaper, have great difficulty, even under favorable circumstances, in competing with the more durable native manufactures, the trade is not in a position to bear any additional burden. . . . The committee do not hesitate to claim your prompt and active co-operation in a strict and satisfactory investigation into the causes of mildew, as well as into the most efficacious means of providing a remedy for a crying evil affecting not only the interests of the most important branch of British industry, but also the honor and reputation of British commerce.

8. From the "North China Herald." Referring to certain letters (Nos. 4 and 5 of this inclosure) published in the Manchester newspapers, the article proceeds:

But why, we may ask, have these gentlemen, and not only they, but all Lancashire, so steadily opposed any inquiry into the subject until now? Why have they so persistently affected to disbelieve in the existence of mildew? Why have they ignored all certificates to that effect sent from China, and when the mildewed goods have been returned to England, why have they hitherto retorted by furnishing counter-certificates in order to prove that mildew was a myth, and that the claims for allowances were trumped up in order to reduce losses due to other causes? We might say much more in reply to Mr. Mendel's circular, which certainly discloses a very immoral state of affairs in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, but, &c. . . . We shall, therefore, conclude by expressing our ardent hope that an act of Parliament may be passed that will make such practices punishable by fine or imprisonment. The letter of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce appears at a favorable time, and we believe it will be of great service in eradicating an evil which is now acknowledged by every one to be no longer endurable.

9. From the "North China Herald," dated November 13, 1873:

**WAXED SHIRTINGS.**—The practice of wholesale adulteration of unbleached cotton piece-goods seems to be as active as ever. The denunciations of the Manchester and other chambers seem to have had little effect in alleviating the evil; and even the fear, or, rather, certainty of mildew, seems only to have resulted in stimulating Manchester to devise new means for counteracting this consequence of its fraud. . . . It is also hoped by its perpetrators that this waxing process will act as an antidote to mildew, which, somewhat fortunately for the badness of our trade, has seemed inseparable from the horrid mixtures to which, under the name of sizing, cotton goods for the China market were being subjected. In other words, that the great check on further adulteration, its certainty of recoil on its perpetrators, may be anew staved off, and

that shirtings, of which the foundation only consists of cotton and the remainder of a mixture of filth, of no use except to deceive the eye, may for some time again be looked upon as honest goods. If a distaste for foreign piece-goods, which the action of the manufacturers is going far to create, should once be established, they will find out to their cost, when it is too late, the mistake they have made. The faith with which even piece-goods of known marks have hitherto been accepted in China has already been rudely shaken. Chops (i. e., trade-marks) are imitated in a way to beguile the ignorant, and the first washing reduces the piece of supposed cloth by an eighth to a tenth, leaving in place of a durable fabric nothing but a flimsy piece of gauze. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written at both ends about this condition of affairs, the real state of the case—that the iniquities of a few are ruining the trade of the many—has not yet taken the hold that it ought.

10. Extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, held November 21, 1873. In a letter from Messrs. Gilman & Co., English merchants, read to the meeting, it was stated that—

Drills, during the past two or three years, have been sent out (from Manchester) to China very much weighted, but at the present time still more weight is being added to the goods which bear the same stamp and marks which originally obtained a name for really genuine cloth. No doubt the fraud will some day be detected by the Chinese, as it has been in India.

Mr. Reid stated that his own experience, during the past year, had been that instead of the evil diminishing, as was hoped from the remarks made at last meeting, and from the urgent representations made to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, it had greatly increased. The matter had become so very serious that he thought every merchant must find that the trade did not pay. The chairman said that "attention was well drawn to the subject, and if a check could not be put on it in any other way, the remedy would certainly follow in a declining trade, which would teach 'that honesty is the best policy.'"

#### THE OPENING FOR AMERICAN TRADE.

The practical bearing of this question, and the object I have in writing at such length regarding it, is to show to our Government the urgent necessity and the exceedingly favorable opportunity now offered to take such action, legislative and otherwise, as will be calculated to encourage and foster the manufacture of cotton goods in the United States. Our country should by right and reason possess the advantage of manufacturing the cotton grown within her own dominions and supplying those manufactures, by direct importation, to the teeming millions of this vast empire. Our trade with China in manufactured cotton goods was once considerable and promising, but in a time of national misfortune that trade passed away to others who secured and still enjoy its benefits by the practice of downright, systematic frauds. That countless tons of clay and other adulterations used by English manufacturers should be sold to the Chinese as cotton, with the aid of counterfeited trade-marks, is evidence of the shifts made by those manufacturers to retain control of a trade that does not naturally belong to them. Notwithstanding the difference in the price of labor in both countries, it seems anomalous that England should buy cotton of the United States, transport it across the Atlantic, and, when manufactured, send that same cotton, in the shape of fabrics, by a long and circuitous route to the consumers in China, when the same market is so much nearer and easier of access to the United States where the cotton originates. American manufacturers could certainly purchase cotton in our country on the same terms offered by English manufacturers; and it would seem that the higher price for labor, paid by the American manufacturer, should be partly, if not wholly, compensated by cheaper transportation direct to China, across the Pacific, while English goods would have to bear the additional cost of transportation across the Atlantic,

and a superfluous half of the distance from England round the eastern hemisphere to China. If American goods could avail of cheaper transportation even now, it must be remembered that they could not at present compete in China with grossly adulterated, and hence cheaper, English goods bearing the same trade-marks.

But the iniquities of the English trade in cotton goods are working its disorganization and perhaps destruction. When, after having fatally overreached themselves, those interested in the trade are found, as they now are, each enjoining upon his neighbor one of the first principles of morality taught in the maxim that "honesty is the best policy," (see especially papers 6, 8, 9, and 10,) there is ground for hope that honesty will be allowed to prevail over deceit and fraud. But an honest trade implies honest competition; and honest competition in the foreign cotton-goods trade in China would result in the ascendancy of American interests, and a complete reversing of the present huge and unnatural disproportion between American and English trade in China.

The future extent of the China market for foreign cotton goods offers one of the strongest incentives to appropriate and timely action on the part of our Government and manufacturers. On this subject I have little to add to what I have stated in my commercial report for 1873, as follows :

When it is remembered that Tien-Tsin is the single entrepot for a tract of country whose population is greater than that of the United States; that foreign goods are distributed over this country even now in such large quantities, in spite of the absence of railroads, steamers on the inland waters, good high-roads, proper vehicles, and, in fact, *all* the accessories of cheap and rapid transportation, and that their present transit to the interior is encumbered by variable taxes levied along the route, amounting in the aggregate to a prohibitive tariff, it will be seen that when these obstacles to the extension of trade are removed, as they should be for the best interests of the empire and for the encouragement of foreign trade, the increased demand for foreign-manufactured goods promises to be enormous, and many fold greater than at present. The same remarks apply to the whole of China. Wherever foreign goods are sent to markets in the interior, there exist the difficulties of transportation and of indefinite and oftentimes arbitrary taxation of the goods *en route*, thereby greatly increasing, sometimes more than doubling, their cost before starting inland.

In the face of these difficulties it will be interesting to note here the magnitude to which the trade in foreign cotton goods has grown in China. (Here follows a table showing the total value of foreign cotton goods imported into China during 1872 to be \$40,649,306.)

It is difficult to estimate the vast proportions to which this trade will increase when foreign goods find cheap and rapid access to the interior markets of this great empire. When railroads and steamers are brought into general use, (the former are not yet known in China, and the latter are restricted chiefly to the sea-coast,) and an equitable system of transit-dues is established, then the cultivation of cotton in foreign countries will have to be greatly increased to supply the demand in China for manufactured cotton goods.

In my dispatch No. 56, of this date, I have addressed you with regard to railroads in this country, and have informed you that a distinguished Chinese statesman and viceroy is now looking to the United States in expectation of finding our railroad system suitable for China. The prospects are now more favorable for the introduction of railroads into this country, and foreign trade may be expected to increase from the date of their adoption.

Taking into consideration all these facts, which prove the desirableness and feasibility of securing to our country the share she should properly take in the trade in cotton goods with China, the one essential requirement seems now to be the enactment of such laws as will discourage the export of raw cotton from the United States, and encourage and stimulate the manufacture of cotton and the export of cotton fabrics from the United States direct to the great markets ready to re-

ceive it. Protective legislation will deprive English manufacturers of the advantage they now have in cheap labor over those in America; and when the current of trade flows steadily through the new channel thus opened, cotton goods, superior and cheaper than those now made in England, can be furnished to foreign markets direct from the United States, the true center of the world's cotton trade.

I beg that you will consider whether the subject is of sufficient importance to merit laying this dispatch before the appropriate committees of Congress, and if this is done I would suggest the propriety of accompanying it with my commercial report for 1873, as being likely to still further elucidate the subject. What I have written may, perhaps, also appear to you worthy of circulation among those who are likely to be interested in the question.

ELI T. SHEPPARD.

*Statement showing the trade and commerce of Tien-tsin for the year 1873.*

IMPORTS.

Articles.	From foreign countries.		From Hong-Kong and Chinese ports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Opium:		<i>Taels.</i>		<i>Taels.</i>
Malwa.....piculs.....			4,804	2,252,115
Patna.....do.....			175	66,587
Benares.....do.....			95	36,024
Persian.....do.....			37	10,730
Cotton goods:				
Shirtings, gray, plain.....pieces.....	4,000	7,200	1,264,061	2,275,310
white.....do.....	7,334	14,668	207,219	534,438
figured, &c.....do.....	2,973	6,541	1,200	2,640
dyed, plain.....do.....			23,782	59,455
figured, &c.....do.....			23,915	66,982
T-cloths.....do.....	16,800	25,200	507,252	760,878
Drills, English.....do.....	4,180	10,450	280,596	701,490
Dutch.....do.....	1,260	3,150	48,662	121,705
American.....do.....			6,125	20,825
Sheetings.....do.....	4,000	12,000	61,713	185,129
Jeans and twills.....do.....	7,587	15,933	185,488	369,585
Chintzes.....do.....	1,983	2,578	86,376	112,929
Turkey-red cloths and cambrics.....do.....	120	240	50,784	101,568
Muslins.....do.....	430	397	8,577	7,719
Damasks, dyed.....do.....			8,064	37,901
Velvets and velveteens.....do.....			4,369	52,584
Dimities.....do.....			2,850	3,705
Domestics, gray.....do.....			300	1,200
Blue mottles.....do.....			3,920	7,640
Mahomedans.....do.....	50	272	2,881	17,286
Taffechellas.....do.....			280	700
Linen and cotton mixtures.....do.....			1,350	10,800
Handkerchiefs.....dozen.....			16,337	9,814
Cotton goods, unclassified.....pieces.....			5,825	14,552
thread.....piculs.....	204	10,199	252	12,606
Woolen goods:				
Blankets.....pairs.....			521	884
Camlets, English.....pieces.....			7,402	111,030
Dutch.....do.....			560	10,440
Cloth, broad, habit, and medium.....do.....			170	6,800
Russian.....do.....	24	1,080	180	8,100
Spanish stripes.....do.....			8,036	128,480
Flannels.....do.....			8	120
Lastings.....do.....			11,160	133,920
orape.....do.....			1,560	12,640
imitation.....do.....			7,154	42,924
Long ells.....do.....			2,560	80,480
Lusters and Orleans.....do.....			75,451	301,804
Woolen and cotton mixtures.....do.....			2,249	8,996
Metals:				
Copper, Japan.....piculs.....			3,249	61,720
yellow metal, sheathing, &c.....do.....			486	10,211
Iron, nail-rod.....do.....			167	532
bar.....do.....			798	1,754

Statements showing the trade and commerce of Tien-tsin for the year 1873—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	From foreign countries.		From Hong-Kong and Chinese ports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Metals—Continued:</b>		<i>Taels.</i>		<i>Taels.</i>
Iron, plates and sheets.....piculs			38	115
in pigs.....do.			1,801	2,702
manufactured, unclassified.....do.			564	1,692
Lead, in pigs.....do.			3,367	15,825
Tin, in slabs.....do.			207	4,130
plates.....do.			2,458	17,802
Quicksilver.....do.			112	11,802
Steel.....do.	252	1,184	3,048	14,328
<b>Sundries:</b>				
Agar-agar.....do.	24	240	277	2,769
Anise-seed, star.....do.			354	5,310
broken.....do.			728	5,894
Betel-nuts.....do.	128	640	8,383	41,916
Beche de Mer, black.....do.	67	3,345	912	45,586
Birds' nests, first quality.....do.			2	2,128
second quality.....do.			5	6,456
third quality.....do.			4	3,709
Borax.....do.			424	8,480
Brass buttons.....gross	2,300	2,300	14,800	14,800
Campbor, Japan.....piculs	55	985	568	10,229
Cardamons, superior.....do.			25	1,975
inferior.....do.			410	16,408
Clocks.....pieces			1,726	7,317
Cloves and spices.....piculs			109	1,982
Coal.....tons	1,055	10,550	333	3,330
Compo.....piculs	103	2,050	396	7,925
Dyes.....do.	9	1,680	237	47,895
Feathers, kingfishers'.....pieces			47,783	7,167
Fish, cuttle.....piculs	18	273	82	1,232
dried.....do.	37	445	74	883
maw.....do.			81	3,623
Gamboge.....do.			39	1,731
Glass, window.....boxes	1,153	4,381	9,495	36,081
Gum, oilbanum.....piculs			215	1,938
Isinglass.....do.	44	1,085	14	345
Looking-glasses.....pieces			385	1,105
Matches.....gross	6,150	4,920	74,015	59,212
Medicine.....piculs	137	990	35	600
Mushrooms.....do.	6	275	18	877
Musical boxes and instruments.....pieces			604	1,769
Needles.....mille	198,036	35,646	703,050	144,508
Nutmegs.....piculs			29	2,328
Oil, kerosene.....gallons			6,855	2,742
Orange-peel.....piculs	190	1,518		
Paint, green.....do.			809	19,480
Pepper, black.....do.			1,909	19,090
white.....do.	18	272	123	1,840
Putchuck.....do.			439	6,577
Raisins.....do.			170	3,398
Rattans.....do.	41	202	960	4,799
Rice.....do.	60	119		
Sea-weed, Japan.....do.	22,499	78,746	22,878	80,074
Russia.....do.			6,748	9,447
Sharks' fins, black.....do.	72	1,078	190	2,856
white.....do.			94	3,772
Smalts.....do.			174	3,139
Sugar, brown.....do.			2,535	7,099
white.....do.			1,061	5,304
Tea, Japan.....do.	2,745	16,467	7	42
dust, Japan.....do.	646	2,735	313	1,145
Timber, of all kinds.....value		932		1,611
Ultramarine.....piculs			1,023	20,271
Umbrellas.....pieces			5,146	2,186
Watches.....do.			2,168	13,606
Wood, red.....piculs			806	2,416
sandal.....do.			263	3,944
sapan.....do.			16,082	64,328
Sundries, unenumerated.....value		1,825		16,029
<b>Total</b> .....		284,771		9,601,602

NOTE.—One tael equals \$1.60.

*Exports and re-exports of native produce, 1873.*

Articles.	Exports to Hong-Kong.		Exports to Chinese ports.		Total re-exports to foreign countries, Hong-Kong, and Chinese ports.		Total exports, including re-exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Taels.</i>		<i>Taels.</i>		<i>Taels.</i>		<i>Taels.</i>
Almonds.....piculs	184	2,755	3,321	49,822			3,505	52,577
Alum, green.....do.			738	1,476			738	1,476
Caps, felt.....pieces	1,000	200	175,697	35,138			176,697	35,338
China-ware, fine.....piculs			25	3,753			25	3,753
Chow-chow.....do.	24	313	108	2,479	2	75	133	2,867
Cotton, raw.....do.			68	1,224	69	1,242	137	2,466
Curios.....value				35,011				35,011
Dates, black.....piculs	79	314	14,184	56,736			14,263	57,050
red.....do.	1,422	4,266	18,573	55,688			19,995	59,954
Felt.....do.			320	3,014			320	3,014
Hata, straw.....pieces			142,775	11,502			142,775	11,502
Hides, asses'.....piculs			171	1,461			171	1,461
Horns, chamois.....do.			295	23,545			295	23,545
deer, young.....pairs	314	1,575	3,684	184,200			3,7154	185,775
Horse-hair.....piculs			42	1,539			42	1,539
Indigo, dried.....do.					55	1,932	55	1,932
Iron, manufactured.....do.	367	1,101	1,218	3,654			1,585	4,755
Jadestone, common.....do.			144	1,230			144	1,230
Leather.....do.			854	12,801			854	12,801
Lily-flowers, dried.....do.			481	3,846			481	3,846
Licorice.....do.	544	5,436	3,055	30,549			3,599	35,985
Medicines.....do.	2,197	15,429	27,799	180,834			29,996	196,263
Mushrooms.....do.	2	82	771	38,533	10	500	783	39,115
Musk.....do.	.03	270	2	15,480			203	15,750
Paper, first quality.....do.			35	2,090	59	1,180	94	3,270
Pears and apples.....do.	108	215	2,669	5,337			2,776	5,552
Preserves.....do.			72	1,793			72	1,793
Raisins.....do.			931	5,583			931	5,583
Rhubarb.....do.			532	26,085			522	26,085
Samshu.....do.	307	1,226	1,888	7,552			2,195	8,778
Sandstone.....do.			2,343	5,863			2,343	5,863
Seeds, date.....do.	3	16	210	1,262			213	1,278
flower.....do.			1,768	3,535			1,768	3,535
melon.....do.			647	5,178			647	5,178
Skins, sheep.....pieces	660	198	21,621	2,049			22,281	2,247
lamb.....do.			16,290	6,260			16,290	6,260
various.....do.			21,286	5,145			21,286	5,145
Skin clothing, sheep.....do.	2	14	75,014	125,239			75,016	125,253
lamb.....do.			12,867	18,671			12,867	18,671
cat.....do.			1,022	5,599			1,022	5,599
squirrel.....do.	4	34	3,545	15,298			3,549	15,332
fox.....do.			5,296	41,576			5,296	41,576
various.....do.	4	28	3,241	4,247			3,245	4,275
Snuff.....piculs			261	9,119			261	9,119
Soap, native.....do.			14,621	43,864			14,621	43,864
Straw-braid.....do.			1,860	37,197			1,860	37,197
Tea, black.....do.					47,992	1,119,795	47,992	1,199,795
brick.....do.					100,323	1,003,226	100,323	1,003,226
Tobacco.....do.	51	1,262	907	22,697			958	23,941
Turnips, salted.....do.			1,667	5,002			1,667	5,002
Vegetables, salted.....do.			272	544			272	544
Walnuts.....do.			2,056	6,168			2,056	6,168
Walnut-kernels.....do.			525	3,151			525	3,151
Wheat.....do.					670	2,010	670	2,010
Wool, camel.....do.	45	225	1,854	11,122			1,899	11,347
sheep.....do.			340	5,098			340	5,098
Woolen and cotton mixtures, pieces.....do.	251	125	20,530	11,689			20,781	11,814
Yak-tails.....do.			15,957	4,975			15,957	4,975
Sundries, unenumerated val.		374		18,810		4,637		22,821
Total.....		35,458		1,221,295		2,214,597		3,471,350



*Summary of total trade of Tien-tsin for 1873.*

## IMPORTS.

	<i>Tael.</i>
Value of foreign goods imported from Chinese ports (chiefly from Shanghai) after deducting re-exports.....	9, 145, 508
Value of foreign goods imported from foreign countries after deducting re-exports .....	623, 171
	<hr/>
	9, 768, 679
Value of Chinese products imported, after deducting tea entered for Kiachta, Russia .....	6, 196, 747
	<hr/>
Total value of imports.....	15, 965, 426
Equal, at \$1.60 per tael, to.....	\$25, 544, 682
	<hr/>
Treasure imported.....	1, 286, 020
Equal to.....	\$2, 057, 632
	<hr/>

## EXPORTS.

	<i>Tael.</i>
Value of Chinese products exported to Chinese ports.....	1, 255, 266
Value of Chinese products exported to foreign countries.....	1, 487
	<hr/>
Total value of exports.....	1, 256, 753
Equal, at \$1.60 per tael, to.....	\$2, 010, 805
	<hr/>
Treasure exported, and copper cash.....	4, 197, 652
Equal to.....	\$6, 716, 243
Value of Hankow tea entered at Tien-tsin for Kiachta, Russia.....	\$3, 513, 554
	<hr/>
Total value of trade:	
Imports .....	\$27, 602, 314
Exports .....	12, 240, 602
	<hr/>
Total .....	39, 842, 916
	<hr/>

*Share taken at Tien-tsin, during the year 1873, by each nationality in the import and export trade and the trade coastwise, with the proportion borne by each to the whole trade.*

Flag.	Total tonnage, foreign and coastwise, inward and outward.			Total values.				
	Vessels employed.	Number of trips.	Tonnage.	Foreign trade.		Coast trade.		Total foreign and coast trade.
				Imports.	Exports.	Outward.	Inward.	
				<i>Tael.</i>	<i>Tael.</i>	<i>Tael.</i>	<i>Tael.</i>	<i>Tael.</i>
British .....	74	236	103,865	320,710	1,217	793,993	9,772,854	10,888,774
American .....	24	158	99,296	146,219	1,008	519,684	4,997,152	5,664,063
German .....	69	90	23,294	98,291	.....	28,215	1,229,330	1,355,836
French .....	4	4	1,634	.....	.....	3,671	40,719	44,390
Dutch .....	6	8	1,944	15,685	.....	120	125,173	140,978
Danish .....	10	12	3,314	17,165	.....	.....	159,284	176,459
Swedish and Norwegian .....	6	6	1,138	11,105	.....	.....	25,909	37,014
Russian .....	4	6	2,582	1,352	2,193,971	.....	115,238	2,312,561
Non-treaty powers .....	6	6	2,044	12,885	40	1,509	46,329	60,763
Chinese .....	8	50	29,022	537	.....	43,616	1,143,144	1,187,297
Total .....	211	576	268,123	623,949	2,198,236	1,390,808	17,655,142	21,868,135

Flag.	Total duties, foreign and coast trade.	Total tonnage dues.	Percentages.				
			Tonnage.		Trade.		
			Total trips.	Tonnage.	Foreign trade.	Coast trade.	Total foreign and coast.
	<i>Tael.</i>	<i>Tael.</i>					Total customs revenue dues and duties.
British .....	223,415	1,931	40.98	38.74	11.41	55.48	49.79
American .....	72,820	145	27.43	37.03	5.21	28.97	25.90
German .....	26,215	1,276	15.63	8.69	3.49	6.60	6.20
French .....	884	127	0.69	0.61	.....	0.23	0.20
Dutch .....	2,267	.....	1.39	0.72	0.55	0.66	0.64
Danish .....	3,155	208	2.08	1.24	0.61	0.84	0.81
Swedish and Norwegian .....	982	65	1.04	0.42	0.39	0.14	0.17
Russian .....	308	.....	1.04	0.96	77.86	0.60	10.58
Non-treaty powers .....	1,549	118	1.04	0.76	0.46	0.25	0.28
Chinese .....	5,532	.....	8.68	10.83	0.02	6.23	5.43
Total .....	337,147	3,870	100	100	100	100	100

Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels cleared from Tien-tsin during the years 1865 to 1873, inclusive.

Flag.	1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Americans.....	9	2,612	20	7,723	36	17,697	96	35,519	77	41,594	70	38,730	86	45,675	92	52,472	79	40,648
Austro-Hungarian.....	1	280	2	408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen.....	16	3,654	27	7,548	18	4,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British.....	102	37,128	113	44,953	92	32,119	139	49,029	114	41,719	109	43,391	133	52,368	110	47,028	120	52,214
Chinese.....	24	4,403	14	2,768	8	1,736	4	977	9	2,151	13	3,323	9	2,492	12	3,098	25	14,511
Danish.....	7	1,964	5	1,325	4	943	5	1,131	11	2,630	7	1,645	3	928	6	1,485	6	1,657
Dutch.....	9	1,859	11	1,733	6	1,516	8	3,007	5	1,378	6	1,360	3	813	2	457	4	972
French.....	18	4,338	46	11,208	33	8,773	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	812
Hamburg.....	4	564	3	442	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanoverian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaiian.....	2	520	3	604	2	300	2	300	1	150	1	150	1	150	2	442	.....	.....
Mecklenburg.....	1	164	1	267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian and Swedish.....	4	537	2	447	5	1,497	7	1,127	9	1,628	13	2,253	13	2,815	7	1,406	3	569
Oldenburg.....	1	.....	3	501	6	1,267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peruvian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese.....	1	226	1	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prussian and German.....	8	1,347	37	7,100	49	10,176	73	16,528	102	28,788	36	8,342	74	17,631	62	14,223	45	11,647
Russian.....	2	366	1	257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,291
Siamese.....	1	261	7	2,455	2	563	3	1,020	6	2,064	2	761	4	1,377	3	814	3	1,022
Spanish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japanese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	396	.....	.....
Total.....	209	60,053	296	89,259	282	81,336	299	109,082	335	130,412	258	100,223	316	124,517	297	121,905	290	134,343

*Comparative statement showing the principal articles imported at Tien-tsin from 1863 to 1873 inclusive.*

Articles.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
<b>Cotton piece-goods:</b>						
Shirtings, gray ..... pieces	1,393,377	1,202,835	1,320,160	1,641,126	1,065,276	1,265,831
white ..... do.	248,574	243,500	271,253	213,822	273,802	271,310
died and brocaded. .... do.	54,635	68,966	34,046	36,069	47,544	47,682
white, spotted, and brocaded. .... do.	27,646	13,095	6,998	3,239	3,293	4,173
Printed chintzes and furnitures. do.	57,349	78,132	71,800	48,637	71,920	67,466
Turkey-red cambrics ..... do.	39,920	35,123	32,234	33,164	49,755	50,904
Drills, English. .... do.	24,232	59,270	185,644	207,903	261,393	281,504
Dutch ..... do.	3,740	34,918	59,282	76,229	91,790	49,942
American ..... do.	97,879	108,229	99,976	75,830	14,901	6,125
T-cloths ..... do.	505,359	920,800	1,024,649	1,279,955	1,184,825	520,002
Damaska, cotton. .... do.	1,930	4,514	2,530	2,300	5,694	8,064
Jeans and twills. .... do.	22,202	33,935	98,147	114,676	173,873	192,575
Dimities. .... do.	3,000	3,590	2,300	2,619	.....	2,850
Muslins ..... do.	1,300	5,261	1,469	3,397	3,471	9,007
Velvets and velveteens. .... do.	2,548	5,037	1,212	2,454	1,907	4,350
Handkerchiefs, cotton. .... dozen	17,415	18,821	6,123	13,555	24,056	16,357
<b>Opium, Malwa ..... piculs.</b>	6,879	4,584	6,442	6,329	4,419	4,675
Patna ..... do.	148	261	106	231	150	138
Benares ..... do.	232	327	334	219	108	86
Persian. .... do.	118	114	277	310	.....	37
Turkey. .... do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prepared ..... do.	42	134	123	29	47	87
<b>Woolens:</b>						
Spanish stripes ..... pieces	6,639	7,931	7,999	4,668	6,363	8,000
inferior ..... do.	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long ells ..... do.	2,062	3,122	2,180	2,072	3,347	2,560
Camlets, English. .... do.	15,521	15,836	19,180	7,798	7,784	7,382
Dutch ..... do.	552	60	170	440	280	580
imitation, bombazettes. .... do.	552	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lastings ..... do.	5,052	12,818	10,762	10,145	9,533	11,060
imitation ..... do.	1,200	.....	.....	.....	2,586	7,154
crape ..... do.	1,432	2,265	3,525	1,605	460	1,580
Woolen and cotton mixtures. .... do.	70,533	72,698	28,966	44,818	58,592	75,161
Woolen damasks ..... do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broadcloth ..... do.	2,658	1,450	.....	260	196	170
<b>Metals:</b>						
Lead, in pigs. .... piculs.	5,233	6,533	9,108	6,844	4,970	3,367
Quicksilver. .... do.	5	154	81	121	104	112
Steel, native and foreign. .... do.	8,624	11,039	6,464	3,438	1,246	6,099
Tin plates ..... do.	2,290	626	2,007	1,008	810	2,457
Iron, nail-rod and bar. .... do.	1,920	11,057	2,153	1,771	206	846
Tin ..... do.	.....	267	131	.....	.....	201
Copper, native and foreign. .... do.	3,591	3,547	6,220	7,460	.....	6,099
Iron ..... do.	.....	416	6	.....	.....	1,839
<b>Sundries:</b>						
Cotton, raw ..... do.	.....	.....	.....	7,980	4,690	1,504
Matches ..... gross.	82,627	145,011	45,964	67,002	51,066	79,665
Needles ..... mille.	469,547	806,719	333,480	515,680	676,581	886,586
Paper, first quality. .... piculs.	11,419	37,056	16,861	17,104	12,006	11,522
second quality. .... do.	43,611	37,865	27,968	14,772	21,047	25,869
Sea-weed, Japan ..... do.	.....	29,673	48,970	27,929	33,385	36,290
Russia ..... do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,641	6,748
Sugar, brown ..... do.	162,874	199,630	62,796	163,125	160,535	135,055
white ..... do.	109,997	73,206	57,559	134,396	110,811	79,592
candy ..... do.	21,171	23,558	11,306	28,152	12,866	21,250
Silk piece-goods ..... do.	1,850	1,797	2,134	1,672	1,523	1,910
ribbons ..... do.	571	399	431	553	395	543
embroidery ..... do.	24	207	124	219	90	122
thread ..... do.	61	108	53	19	49	45
and cotton mixtures. .... do.	116	178	129	167	209	205
Tea, black* ..... do.	1,914	2,661	1,954	5,271	996	468
brick ..... do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
green ..... do.	78	1,097	2,164	1,714	3,633	5,678
dust ..... do.	637	297	1,140	1,325	1,108	2,176
coarse, (Japan) ..... do.	4,334	6,730	4,224	7,841	7,453	2,751
Window-glass ..... do.	6,852	9,752	9,228	7,031	9,613	10,648

\* Nearly all the tea imported was from Hankow, en route for Russia via Tien-tsin.

NOTE.—Picul, 133½ pounds avoirdupois.

*Statement showing the quantities of the principal articles exported from Tien-tsin during the years 1868 to 1873, inclusive.*

Articles.	Years.					
	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Cotton .....	9,608	1,023	719			68
Dates, black .....	3,257	16,065	4,260	1,861	10,500	14,262
red .....	20,893	31,590	26,047	13,510	17,739	19,994
Horns, young deer .....	3,034	3,250	3,143	4,685	3,066	3,715
Lily-flowers, dried .....	1,398	2,154	1,598	1,049	1,199	480
Pease .....	630		2,508	6,149	3,418	12
Rhubarb .....	272	390	279	665	554	521
Tobacco .....	834	6,912	2,952	1,179	1,508	957
Wool, camels' .....		302	702	125	1,935	1,898
sheep's .....				46	971	339
Tea, black, for carriage to Russia and Siberia* .....	13,250	39,520	21,161	16,820	37,979	47,713
brick, for carriage to Russia and Siberia* .....	53,122	72,359	62,194	83,402	94,926	100,314

\* Exported to Russia from Hankow via Tien-tsin.

NOTE.—1 picul equals 133½ pounds avoirdupois.

*Comparative statement of the value of the trade of Tien-tsin, and of the amount of tonnage cleared, in each of the years from 1865 to 1873, inclusive.*

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Imports.....	<i>Tonns.</i> 11,862,437	<i>Tonns.</i> 16,583,457	<i>Tonns.</i> 13,497,097	<i>Tonns.</i> 16,437,708	<i>Tonns.</i> 17,127,610	<i>Tonns.</i> 16,198,699	<i>Tonns.</i> 17,610,540	<i>Tonns.</i> 15,632,750	<i>Tonns.</i> 15,993,496
Exports.....	1,704,916	2,687,982	1,323,197	946,165	932,965	733,577	947,142	1,366,698	1,335,366
Total.....	13,557,353	19,271,419	14,720,294	17,383,873	18,060,575	16,932,186	18,557,682	16,999,448	17,328,862
Tonnage imported.....	129,900	201,698	419,510	1,011,621	360,604	289,150	270,432	1,304,134	1,846,020
Tonnage exported.....	3,671,641	6,175,788	3,375,745	4,951,657	6,304,572	7,196,440	6,863,050	3,742,794	4,197,632
Re-exports, consisting chiefly of goods originally imported for sale here, but taken away again because they have not found a suitable market, (the amount has been deducted from the value of imports).....									
Russian transit-trade—Russian goods (chiefly woollens) brought via Kiachta to Tien-tsin, and exported thence to Shanghai and other ports.....	58,719	81,620	151,124	113,837	142,886	175,171	132,042	136,778	19,404
Hankow tea, landed at Tien-tsin for carriage thence overland, via Kiachta, into Siberia and Russia.....	420	34,320	45,077	.....	33,248	20,850	90	14,970	1,352
Tonnage of foreign vessels cleared..... tons.	60,049	515,673	924,942	797,654	1,952,015	920,780	1,086,977	1,898,761	2,185,971
	.....	89,259	81,345	109,077	130,410	110,019	134,517	121,905	134,343

*Statement showing the total exports from the consular district of Tien-tsin to the United States for the years 1873 and 1874, each ending September 30.*

Articles.	1873.		1874.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Enamel ware.....	.....	.....	.....	\$446
Hair, camels.....	.....	.....	.....	138
Horse.....	.....	.....	.....	1,397
Yaks.....	.....	.....	.....	1,183
Sticks, for.....	1,774	\$495	622	450
Sticks, for.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Straw braid.....	50	312	40	520
Straw braid.....	1,600	950	1,413	995
Yaks' tails.....	4,707	10,620	5,200	12,474
Sundries.....	50	50	2,386	1,645
Total.....	.....	12,383	.....	17,592

# UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

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## I.

No. 41.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Bogotá, June 27, 1874.* (Received July 28.)

### FOREIGN DEBT.

The present foreign debt of Colombia is \$8,765,985.85; the domestic debt, \$11,930,618.65; making the total public debt of the republic \$20,696,604.50.

### POPULATION.

The population of the nine States of the Confederation is as follows: Antioque, 370,400; Bolivar, 336,400; Boyaca, 483,200; Cauca, 432,000; Cundinamarca, 449,600; Magdalena, 86,400; Santander, 426,400; Tolima, 220,800; Panama, 224,800; the territories, including the island of San Andrés, 50,000; thus making the aggregate population of the republic, 3,080,000. The public debt of the country is, therefore, about \$6.72 per capita.

### GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS.

The total receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1873, from import duties, mines, railways, telegraph-lines, mails, rents of public property, &c., were \$4,000,000; total expenditures, \$3,150,000; receipts over expenditures, \$850,000.

### EXPORTS.

The total value of exports for the same year was \$10,477,631.51; imports, \$24,038,844.07; excess of imports over exports, \$13,561,212.56. The principal cities to which these exports were made are London, Bremen, Paris, Maracaibo, New York, Hamburg, Hanse-towns, Liverpool, Southampton, and Queenstown. Of these London ranks highest, the aggregate value of exports thither being \$2,827,859.68; the next in rank is Bremen, the value in exports thither being \$2,013,509; the third highest is Paris, it being \$1,412,894.68; the fourth in order is Maracaibo, in Venezuela, it having received \$1,283,740.75; the fifth is New York, it having received \$1,179,055.17. The value of exports made the same year to the six principal countries of their destinations is as follows: to England, \$3,437,304.74; Germany, \$2,689,465.30; France, \$1,568,254.58; United States, \$1,316,498.67; Venezuela, \$1,283,790.75; the Antilles, \$307,644.12.

The chief articles of export are: minerals, including gold, silver, and copper ore; cotton, indigo, sugar, coffee, chocolate, concho, hides, wool, quinia-bark, and tobacco. The gold and silver ore produced from the mines of the country is controlled principally by English capital; the

emeralds and precious stones go to France, the tobacco to Germany, while New York gets a considerable portion of the hides and quinia-bark. The imports are chiefly glass-ware, machinery, brandy, malt liquors, wines, drugs and medicines, flour, matches, (French manufacture,) paper, fire-arms, powder, manufactured lead, ready-made clothing, bagging, silks, cotton and woolen fabrics, cutlery, carpenters' tools, petroleum-oil, and lamps. The imports of cotton cloth alone amount to nearly one and a half million dollars; those of flour to nearly two millions.

#### TRADE WITH UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

The causes of the preponderance of trade between Colombia and Europe over that between Colombia and the United States have been much discussed here. It certainly arises from no preference by the people of this country for European markets, other than when such preference is induced by self-interest. On the contrary, other things being equal, preference would, in all probability, be given in every case to the markets of the United States. My observation has satisfied me that the people of Colombia entertain an admiration and respect for, and cherish a paternal feeling toward, the people and Government of the United States, which they evince for no other people or government, either on the eastern or western continent. They anxiously desire closer commercial relations with us, but are deterred by a combination of causes. I shall briefly allude to a few of these.

It has not been the policy of the United States, as with the commercial nations of Europe, to grant subsidies to ocean steamship lines. Our carrying-trade cannot, therefore, compete, either in cheapness, regularity, or swiftness, with that of England, France, and Germany. European vessels, operating under heavy subsidies, are to be found all along the Colombian coasts, as also on the coasts of other Spanish-American republics, and they maintain regular and rapid communication between these coasts and their respective countries. With the exception of the free ports of Panama and Aspinwall, there has not been, until quite recently, any regular line of steamers between any one of the national ports of Colombia and those of the United States. Such a line has lately been established between Sabanilla and New York, but it is owned by an English company and is operated under a heavy subsidy from the English government.

In addition to the disadvantages referred to, customs-duties are generally higher in the United States than in Europe. This is doubtless a policy born of necessity, perhaps of national honor also, but it forces Colombian buyers into European markets. Something is due also to the vast inland commerce which engrosses the attention, capital, and enterprise of our maritime cities, thus rendering foreign fields of traffic less inviting. But a liberal system of subsidies and privileges upon the part of the Government would, I apprehend, do much to stimulate a foreign policy of commercial enterprise on the part of individuals, and in a very few years regain to the commerce of the United States its normal position in South America.

WM. L. SCRUGGS.



## II.

No. 70.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Bogotá, November 7, 1874.* (Received December 4.)

The importations through the various ports of this republic for the six months beginning September 1, 1873, and ending February 28, 1874, were as follows :

From England, to the value of .....	\$2,682,142 71
From France, to the value of .....	1,009,984 93
From Germany, to the value of .....	365,750 29
From Venezuela, to the value of .....	447,610 43
From the United States, to the value of .....	339,078 30
From the Antilles, to the value of .....	97,462 61
From Central American governments, to the value of .....	79,278 71
From Peru, to the value of .....	23,618 00
From Spain, to the value of .....	631 60
From other countries, not named .....	681,040 50
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,726,598 08</b>

The item of \$681,040.50, last named in the above, is supposed to have been made up of entries from the North and South Pacific countries; perhaps a large portion of it from the Pacific ports of the United States, as they were all made through the port of Buenaventura. The reports of the customs-officers at that place, however, furnish no definite information as to the points from whence the importations were made.

Many of the items of imports set down as coming from Venezuela, doubtless came through that country to their destination in this, under the provisions of an existing treaty of commerce between the two countries. Many of the exports from Colombia to foreign countries, both to Europe and the United States, are made through the territory and ports of Venezuela. Hence without this explanation, which is seldom made, the commercial statistics of both countries are well calculated to deceive.

Among the chief articles imported are arms and munitions, glassware, drugs and medicines, musical and scientific instruments, wines and liquors, edged tools, telegraphic materials, books and stationery, salt and flour, ready-made clothing, petroleum oil and sperm candles, canned fruits and meats, silk, fancy goods, &c.

WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS.

## BUENAVENTURA.

*Statement showing the commerce at Buenaventura during the year ending August*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight in kilograms.	Duties paid.	Whence.
Anisado .....	1,630	31,262	.....	Panama.
Alombras .....	28	2,777	\$277 70	France.
Alpaca .....	2	36	61 20	England.
Anise-seed, (grain) .....	42	3,649	.....	Peru.
Alcohol .....	120	719	71 90	New York.
Almonds .....	4	295	5 90	Do.
Ale .....	321	21,287	2,128 70	England and Germany.
Agricultural implements .....	75	3,924	392 40	England and New York.
Bacon, iron .....	2	127	30 48	Do.
Beads .....	23	1,103	496 35	Germany.
Billiard accessories .....	1	42	12 90	New York.

Statement showing the commerce at Buenaventura, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	No. of packages.	Weight in kilograms.	Duties paid.	Whence.
Buttons, m. o. p. ....	6	296	\$133 20	England.
bone .....	1	57	13 68	Do.
iron .....	1	67	16 08	Do.
Bramantes .....	27	2,233	535 92	Do.
Baize, woolen .....	324	19,933	8,969 85	Do.
Buckota, galvanized iron .....	1	46	11 04	New York.
wooden .....	1	16	32	Do.
Blacking .....	8	766	76 60	Do.
Baize, woolen .....	79	3,874	.....	Ecuador.
Bars, iron .....	17	969	19 38	England.
Billiard-tables .....	24	2,650	1,192 50	New York.
Balcony rails, iron .....	4	256	61 44	England.
Beef, corned .....	373	17,479	.....	Panama.
Bells, copper .....	1	20	9 60	England.
Bags, carrier .....	13	789	355 05	Europe.
Beef, salted .....	6	267	5 34	New York.
Buckets, metal .....	1	25	2 50	Do.
Brushes, clothes .....	1	122	54 90	Germany.
Beans .....	37	2,171	.....	Peru.
Bite, bridle .....	14	821	197 04	Europe.
Blankets .....	4	217	97 65	Do.
Bitters, Angostura .....	35	794	79 40	Do.
Biscuits .....	25	1,988	199 80	New York.
Books, printed .....	44	2,321	232 10	France.
blank .....	40	2,415	579 60	Do.
normal school .....	7	474	.....	Do.
Bricks .....	7,400	9,500	.....	Panama.
Butter .....	22	972	97 20	New York.
Boilers, iron .....	55	3,616	72 32	England.
copper .....	5	665	66 50	Do.
Butta, wooden .....	14	1,130	.....	New York.
Bridle-reins .....	3	156	70 20	England.
Bed-covers .....	2	115	51 75	Do.
Bindings, wool .....	26	1,575	708 75	Europe.
Boards, pine .....	841	2,122	.....	New York.
Carpets .....	5	318	143 10	Europe.
Cologne-water .....	4	272	122 40	Do.
Capers .....	7	194	19 40	France.
Celestial-water .....	5	113	50 85	Do.
Cotton shirtings .....	235	20,819	4,996 56	Europe.
Cards, playing .....	4	179	80 55	France.
Cinnamon .....	33	1,656	397 44	Europe.
Cumin-seed .....	177	9,426	2,276 64	Europe and New York.
Cots, iron .....	58	4,514	451 40	Europe.
Copper in bars .....	33	2,195	219 50	New York.
Cigarrillos .....	25	538	242 10	Havana.
Cambric, linen .....	8	640	288 00	Europe.
Confectionery .....	2	17	1 70	New York.
Candlesticks, copper .....	9	453	108 72	Europe.
Corks .....	2	27	2 70	New York.
Cravats .....	6	330	148 50	France.
Casters, cruets .....	1	73	1 46	Do.
Capsules, bottles .....	3	89	40 05	Do.
Cocoa .....	151	4,910	98 20	Ecuador.
Crackers, fire .....	32	435	195 75	New York.
Carts, pieces of .....	38	205	410	Do.
Cement .....	56	888	.....	Do.
Cartridges .....	3	193	86 85	Do.
Cassimeres .....	8	1,140	513 00	Europe.
Collars, linen .....	3	128	57 60	Do.
Chains, iron .....	1	156	15 60	New York.
Coffee-pots .....	2	179	17 90	France.
Clothes-buckles .....	1	69	16 56	Do.
Caps, percussion .....	22	834	375 30	Europe.
Cages, wire .....	2	120	28 80	Do.
Crockery .....	528	61,738	6,173 80	Do.
Canvas .....	1	52	12 48	New York.
Cloths, woolen .....	166	12,493	5,621 85	Europe and New York.
Combs, rubber .....	14	865	207 60	Do.
ivory .....	4	138	33 19	Europe.
Cheese .....	2	148	14 80	New York.
Clothing .....	150	8,757	3,940 65	Europe.
Candles .....	1,649	24,919	2,491 90	Do.
Cradle, iron .....	1	52	5 20	New York.
Drills, amotape .....	25	1,767	795 15	Europe.
Divine water .....	26	1,001	450 45	France.
Domestics .....	692	4,468	1,072 32	England.
Drill, cotton .....	457	3,222	1,449 90	Europe.
linen .....	22	1,776	799 20	Do.
gummed-rubber .....	29	194	87 30	Do.

## Statement showing commerce of Buenaventura, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight in kilograms.	Duties paid.	Whence.
Drill, diagonal .....	9	569	\$256 05	Europe.
bump .....	26	2,041	489 84	Do.
Demijohns, empty .....	248	829	16 58	Do.
Damasks .....	1	67	30 15	Do.
Dressing-cases .....	1	11	2 64	Do.
Domestics .....	276	20,800	4,992 00	Do.
Drugs .....	562	30,692	3,069 20	Europe and New York.
Drills, colored .....	70	4,708	2,118 60	Europe.
Doors, pine .....	2	225	.....	New York.
Dresses .....	92	7,764	3,493 80	Europe.
Embroidery .....	3	194	87 30	Do.
Filberts .....	3	202	4 16	Do.
Florida-water .....	313	9,088	908 80	Europe and New York.
Fish-books .....	8	290	69 60	England.
Envelopes, paper .....	2	173	17 30	France.
Fowling-pieces .....	108	6,821	1,637 04	Europe.
Flowers, artificial .....	12	485	218 25	France.
Flannel .....	14	1,109	499 05	Europe.
Fire-works .....	1	16	7 20	New York.
Flour, wheat .....	2,760	136,263	2,725 26	Do.
Furniture, wooden .....	188	12,729	254 58	Europe and New York.
wood and straw .....	3	410	41 00	Do.
wood and cloth .....	3	373	167 85	Do.
Flints .....	2	132	2 64	Europe.
Fish, salted .....	2,007	12,067	.....	Peru.
Frying-pans .....	4	363	39 30	Europe.
Garlic .....	21	1,228	.....	Peru.
Garnes, bagatelle .....	1	65	29 25	France.
Gunny-bags .....	140	14,995	.....	Europe and New York.
Girths, saddle .....	1	86	20 64	Germany.
Glasses .....	6	408	183 60	Europe.
Gloves .....	2	146	14 60	Do.
Gloves .....	4	198	88 20	Do.
Gunpowder, tins .....	30	1,556	373 44	Europe and New York.
barrels .....	1,097	9,454	945 40	Do.
Glass, window .....	32	2,955	295 50	Do.
tumblers .....	69	5,238	523 80	Europe.
Harness .....	7	411	41 10	New York.
Hooks and eyes .....	4	247	59 28	Europe.
Headstalls for horses .....	3	194	87 30	England.
Guitar-strings .....	1	30	13 50	France.
Hazelnuts .....	62	4,438	443 80	New York.
Horse-shoes .....	37	2,270	544 80	Europe and New York.
Hammocks .....	3	26	11 70	Ecuador.
Hams .....	11	1,098	109 80	New York.
Hops .....	15	210	21 00	Do.
Flints .....	4	185	3 70	Europe.
Handkerchiefs, linen .....	10	500	225 00	Do.
silk .....	10	500	225 00	Do.
Grindstones .....	4	203	4 06	New York.
Hooks and eyes .....	1	33	14 85	Europe.
Hardware .....	2	66	38 70	New York.
Hinges .....	15	889	88 90	Europe.
Iron, pipe .....	1	470	.....	England.
walters .....	1	60	14 40	Do.
nails .....	8	540	54 00	France.
nails .....	314	18,262	1,826 20	Europe.
door-locks .....	25	900	216 00	Europe and New York.
safes .....	7	1,502	156 20	New York.
models .....	1	127	30 48	England.
spurs .....	5	141	33 80	Do.
in bars .....	1,159	32,474	649 48	Do.
Dutch stoves .....	2	190	19 00	Do.
molds .....	1	50	5 00	Do.
pots .....	9	8,545	854 50	Do.
shovels .....	361	20,334	2,033 40	Do.
something .....	16	1,161	116 10	Do.
levers .....	5	311	31 10	Do.
turners' wheels .....	3	119	11 90	New York.
utensils .....	9	656	157 44	England.
roofing .....	8	908	18 16	Do.
screws .....	1	68	6 80	Do.
Knives and forks .....	1	65	15 60	Do.
Kerosene oil .....	340	13,483	269 66	New York.
Keys, brass .....	2	64	15 36	Do.
Knives, cutlasses .....	369	22,760	2,276 00	Europe.
Kitchen utensils .....	6	377	37 70	Do.
Implements, printing .....	1	10	20	New York.
Instrument, musical .....	25	1,697	407 28	Europe.

Statement showing the commerce at Buenaventura, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight in kilograms.	Duties paid.	Whence.
Implements, carpenters' .....	24	1,407	\$140 70	Europe and New York.
Instruments, photographic .....	2	68	6 80	New York.
Implements, printing .....	22	1,567	31 74	Do.
Instruments, mechanical .....	5	287	5 74	Do.
Implements, printing .....	5	454	9 08	Do.
Ink .....	59	2,813	281 30	Europe and New York.
printing .....	4	57	1 14	Do.
Implements, printing .....	32	3,088	61 76	New York.
printing .....	4	182	3 64	Do.
school .....	6	435	.....	Europe.
office .....	15	1,163	279 12	Europe and New York.
Instruments, photographic .....	3	105	10 50	New York.
telegraphic .....	301	17,842	.....	Do.
Implements, agricultural .....	1	15	30	Do.
Instruments, sundry .....	4	185	18 50	Do.
Hats .....	40	2,175	978 75	Europe and New York.
Laces, cotton and linen .....	50	3,407	1,533 15	Europe.
Looking-glasses, small .....	13	869	208 56	Do.
large .....	19	1,295	582 75	Do.
Lanterns, paper .....	2	117	11 70	Do.
Lace, gold and silver .....	3	97	43 65	Do.
Linens .....	51	2,949	707 76	Do.
Liquors .....	3,059	83,956	8,395 60	Do.
Lamps .....	34	1,571	157 10	New York.
Listados, stripes .....	2	215	96 75	Europe.
Lawns, colored .....	6	376	109 20	Do.
Lathes, turners' .....	1	51	22 95	New York.
Lanterns .....	7	319	31 90	Do.
Listados .....	3	107	48 15	Europe.
Lard, hogs' .....	385	14,214	284 28	New York.
Lumber, pine .....	1,430	13,472	.....	Do.
Lead in pigs .....	47	1,985	198 50	Europe.
Linen, French .....	3	314	75 36	France.
Likenesses, portraits .....	1	19	8 55	New York.
vignettes .....	1	12	1 20	France.
Moldings, bronze .....	15	777	186 48	Europe.
Knives .....	243	14,647	3,515 28	Do.
Matches .....	126	8,337	833 70	Europe and New York.
Mirrors .....	3	194	46 56	Europe.
Mustard .....	8	377	90 48	Do.
Muslins .....	72	6,558	2,951 10	Do.
Merino .....	20	1,414	636 30	Do.
Machines, ice .....	6	358	7 16	New York.
rubber .....	20	160	3 20	Do.
washing .....	34	1,530	30 60	Do.
coffee .....	6	356	7 12	Do.
thrashing .....	6	337	6 74	Do.
plaiting .....	6	85	1 70	Do.
sugar .....	3	362	7 24	England.
agricultural .....	16	1,570	31 40	New York.
agricultural .....	68	14,352	.....	Do.
turning .....	1	235	.....	Do.
soda .....	1	25	.....	Do.
brick .....	41	2,234	.....	Europe.
carpenters' .....	1	42	84	Do.
Molasses .....	150	4,480	.....	Panama.
Mills, coffee .....	7	163	39 12	Europe.
Macaroni .....	29	342	6 84	Peru.
Madapolams .....	103	6,384	1,532 16	Europe.
Mantillas .....	6	187	84 15	France.
Maps, for schools .....	3	149	.....	Do.
Mortars, drug .....	2	119	11 90	Do.
Needles .....	2	40	9 60	England.
Nuts .....	1	25	50	New York.
Nets, hair .....	2	107	48 15	Europe.
Oils, various .....	182	5,018	501 80	Europe and New York.
Olives .....	30	645	64 50	France.
Needles, netting .....	4	629	62 90	England.
Onions .....	16	838	.....	California and Peru.
Osnaburg .....	22	4,264	426 40	England.
Organs .....	5	1,181	118 10	Europe.
Ornaments, church .....	4	255	114 75	Do.
Oars .....	6	41	62	New York.
Overalls, cloth and rubber .....	5	263	118 35	England.
Pick-axes .....	76	4,680	468 00	England and New York.
Plows .....	19	1,381	.....	Do.
Precious water, (eau de Lourdes) .....	5	34	15 30	France.
Pumps, hydraulic .....	2	63	1 26	England.

Statement showing the commerce at Buenaventura, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight in kilograms.	Duties paid.	Whence.
Preserves .....	331	21,287	\$2,128 70	Europe and New York.
Potatoes, sweet .....	20	2,000	.....	Peru.
Pipes, smoking .....	2	11	1 10	France.
Pickles .....	35	1,525	152 50	Europe.
Pease, chick .....	21	1,611	.....	Peru.
lentils .....	4	295	.....	Do.
Pencils, school .....	1	55	.....	France.
Pepper, black .....	104	5,209	1,250 16	Europe.
Paper, house .....	39	3,471	347 10	Do.
writing .....	218	13,711	1,371 10	Do.
Presses, letter .....	10	705	317 25	Europe and New York.
Potatoes .....	29	1,711	.....	California and Peru.
sweet .....	9	530	.....	Peru.
Paint .....	137	3,139	313 90	Europe and New York.
Perfumery .....	41	2,544	1,144 80	Europe.
Paper, printing .....	93	3,588	71 76	Europe and New York.
Pomades .....	2	158	71 10	Europe.
Pianos .....	16	1,522	152 20	Do.
Purses .....	2	130	58 50	Do.
Poplins .....	1	147	66 15	Do.
Paper, gilt .....	1	54	24 30	France.
Pearls, imitation .....	3	319	143 55	Do.
Ponchos .....	209	13,921	6,264 45	Europe.
Parasols .....	2	71	33 30	France.
Printed cottons .....	1,523	104,815	47,166 75	Europe.
Kope, Manila .....	35	1,733	34 66	New York.
Ribbons .....	38	2,010	904 50	Europe.
Regattas .....	14	1,400	630 00	Do.
Rubber goods .....	9	610	274 50	Do.
Razors .....	4	334	80 16	Do.
Raisins .....	152	954	.....	Peru.
Do .....	8	380	38 00	Europe.
Reeds, pliable .....	7	244	.....	Peru.
Revolvers .....	1	16	3 84	Germany.
Russias, sheeting .....	48	6,443	644 30	England.
Steel bars .....	105	6,482	648 20	Do.
Rice .....	320	19,295	.....	Panama.
Sugar .....	41	2,301	239 10	Europe and New York.
Scales, counter .....	4	214	51 36	New York.
platform .....	13	1,058	253 92	Do.
Spices .....	10	556	133 44	England.
Skirts .....	100	7,565	3,404 25	Europe.
Shoes .....	152	9,124	4,105 80	Do.
Spoons, metal .....	12	873	209 52	Do.
Sieves, wire .....	1	8	1 92	Do.
Shells, corn .....	1	88	8 60	New York.
Stereoscopes .....	1	41	4 10	Do.
Stirrups, copper .....	63	4,314	1,035 36	Europe.
Soap, yellow .....	402	12,246	244 92	New York.
yellow .....	207	5,335	.....	Panama.
scented .....	4	251	112 95	Europe.
Saddles .....	33	2,631	1,183 95	Do.
Samples .....	15	161	.....	Do.
Samples .....	2	143	64 35	Do.
Shot .....	173	8,199	819 90	England.
Socks .....	23	1,499	674 55	Europe.
Shawls, colored .....	215	13,750	6,187 50	Do.
skins, dressed .....	33	1,983	198 30	Do.
Shawls, cotton .....	201	15,156	6,820 20	Do.
silk .....	20	1,000	450 00	Do.
woolen .....	21	1,000	450 00	Do.
Slates, school .....	41	2,526	50 52	Do.
Do .....	2	367	.....	Do.
Sardines .....	193	6,736	673 60	France.
Seeds .....	1	56	.....	England.
Serres, hair .....	1	51	12 24	Do.
Saddles .....	1	54	26 10	Do.
Saws .....	5	109	26 16	New York.
Scissors .....	10	481	115 44	Europe.
Turpentine .....	21	708	70 80	Europe and New York.
Turpentine .....	9	1,628	162 80	Europe.
Trunks, leather .....	2	62	14 88	New York.
wood .....	3	90	1 80	Do.
Twine .....	2	118	11 60	England.
lin, sheets .....	8	490	49 00	Do.
tanned, lambs' wool .....	2	131	58 95	Do.
cotton .....	64	4,385	1,054 80	Do.
Twine, net .....	10	957	95 70	Do.
lin, bare .....	13	675	67 50	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Buenaventura, &c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight in kilograms.	Duties paid.	Whence.
Toys, wooden .....	4	225	\$54 00	Germany.
rubber .....	3	147	35 28	Do.
pasteboard .....	1	68	16 32	Do.
Thread, wool .....	9	585	263 25	Do.
Toys .....	2	134	13 40	Do.
Toy dolls .....	3	181	21 45	Do.
Table-covers, linen .....	3	66	29 70	Europe.
Tombstones .....	1	93	1 90	New York.
Thread, silk .....	4	213	95 85	Europe.
Tea .....	9	273	65 52	Do.
Tricoforous .....	5	49	4 90	New York.
Tubes, lamp .....	16	611	61 10	Do.
Tobacco, chewing .....	17	207	20 70	Do.
Tacks, iron .....	1	57	13 68	England.
Umbrellas .....	37	2,614	1,176 30	Europe.
Tallow .....	44	2,104	49 08	New York.
Velvet .....	1	73	32 85	France.
Vinegar .....	14	357	35 70	England.
Wire, telegraph .....	6	327	.....	New York.
Wax .....	13	813	125 12	Europe.
Vermicelli .....	330	3,606	72 12	Europe and Peru.
Wicks, lamp .....	6	327	78 48	Europe and New York.
Wick, cotton .....	2	37	8 88	New York.
Watches and clocks .....	15	269	5 38	Do.
Water jars .....	6	66	.....	Panama.
Wines .....	3,666	113,551	11,355 10	Europe.
Zinc .....	88	4,733	.....	Europe and New York.
Calico, white .....	33	3,693	934 32	England.
Total .....	44,494	1,451,179	222,907 73	

Statement showing the articles (together with their weight and value) exported from Buenaventura during the year ending August 31, 1874.

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight in kilograms.	Value.	Remarks.
Cigars .....	28	1,745	\$1,302 00	
Coffee .....	889	63,675	21,591 00	
Cocoa .....	2	125	70 00	
Cotton-goods .....	4	240	200 00	Foreign; reshipped.
Gold-dust .....	10	24	14,425 00	
Hemp, cactus .....	2	100	40 00	
Indigo .....	62	3,574	8,786 00	
Hides, dried .....	202	3,508	1,066 00	
Ivory-nuts, vegetable .....	26	1,920	260 00	
Lumber .....	903	23,997	651 00	Logs of lignum-vitæ; logs of cedar, &c.
Platinum .....	5	40	4,560 00	
Preserves .....	14	777	362 00	
Quinia-bark .....	6,729	402,108	198,771 00	
Rubber .....	865	77,419	65,556 00	
Russia, sheeting .....	35	1,290	2,156 00	Foreign; reshipped.
Sewing-machines .....	1	80	80 00	Do.
Sugar .....	13	780	150 00	
Tobacco .....	19,231	1,121,563	591,896 00	
Sarsaparilla .....	12	1,200	960 00	
Total .....	29,283	1,704,165	912,816 00	

*Statement showing the destination of the foregoing exports.*

Destination.	Number of packages.	Weight in kilograms.	Value.
Antwerp.....	736	43,465	\$22,505 00
Amsterdam.....	489	28,565	14,670 00
Bremen.....	12,614	730,585	386,860 00
Bordeaux.....	78	3,900	1,950 00
Callao.....	2,494	141,763	60,363 00
Emeraldas.....	94	1,390	560 00
Guayaquil.....	63	3,369	1,890 00
Hamburg.....	135	8,110	4,760 00
Havre.....	135	6,760	2,760 00
Jamaica, West Indies.....	94	5,670	2,930 00
London.....	4,545	269,501	151,301 00
Lima.....	22	1,320	820 00
Manchester.....	30	1,600	800 00
New York.....	5,081	318,243	163,679 00
Panama.....	627	37,166	20,780 00
Paris.....	1,356	76,504	41,254 00
Porto.....	736	24,461	4,064 00
Valparaiso.....	24	3,600	720 00
Total.....	29,283	1,704,165	912,826 00

A. N. HENRIQUES.

## PANAMA.

NOVEMBER 1, 1874. (Received December 1.)

I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report of the commerce and navigation of the port of Panama for the year ending September 30, 1874.

## STATUS OF PANAMA.

Since my last report this city has undergone a terrible ordeal, both by fire and financial disasters. On the 19th of February last Panama was visited by a disastrous conflagration, which, in a few hours, destroyed property to the amount of \$1,000,000. Fortunately for the owners of this property, it was pretty well insured, and the process of rebuilding the burnt district was commenced immediately. Two large and commodious hotels, with many other buildings, are at the present time nearly completed, and ready to accommodate the traveling public. The financial panic, which so grievously and disastrously afflicted other parts of the commercial world, had a very paralyzing effect upon the business community of this city, and several of its oldest and most substantial houses, finding themselves unable to weather the storm, had to succumb and close their doors. Thus, those that had been spared by the fire had to yield to the panic. Both of these causes have had a very paralyzing effect upon the prosperity of the city, and it will be many years before it will recover from these shocks. No revolution has occurred in this city during the past year. The people, who have to bear the onus of these revolutionary outbreaks, have become tired of and disgusted with those leaders and politicians who have generally gotten them up for their own personal gain and advancement.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of the city are in a flourishing condition. A normal school for the education of young ladies, to fit them for teachers,

was established during the past year under the personal supervision of the Hon. Manoel I. Hurtado, one of Panama's most worthy citizens. This school is in a most flourishing condition, and bids fair to become of very great importance to the rising generation.

#### GENERAL BUSINESS.

The general business of Panama continues in a prostrate condition. India rubber, the principal article of exportation from Panama, is mostly shipped to the United States; its price in the different markets of the world continues firm. Its production, however, must soon become lessened in consequence of the great destruction of this valuable tree. The Indians of the Darien have become alarmed at the encroachments of the *Caucheros* in their country, and have assumed a hostile attitude toward them, which has prevented the collection of India rubber in that part of the isthmus.

Hides, ivory, nuts, and skins of the deer, goat, and other animals, form no inconsiderable share of the exports of Panama, as will be seen by reference to the export-table accompanying this report.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

This body is now, and has been since the 1st of October, in session. It has, very wisely, passed an act establishing a system of water-works, by which an ample supply of good and wholesome water will be introduced into the city. When this is accomplished we will cease to have disastrous conflagrations in Panama.

#### THE COFFEE-CROP.

The coffee-crop of the Central American States has yielded largely the past season. Most of this product, however, is exported direct from the Central American ports in sailing-vessels to Europe. The remainder passes over the Panama Railroad to New York and Europe. Its introduction, however, into California is rapidly increasing.

#### THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The fleet of steamers belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and to the Panama Railroad Company, is now nearly all engaged in making regular trips between Panama and San Francisco, touching at mostly all the ports in Central America, Mexico, and Lower California; thus opening up to trade and commerce many ports that have heretofore been but seldom visited by any vessels.

The recent change in the control, and the consolidation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company, have infused new energy into their management, and consequently their respective stocks are looking up in Wall street.

The City of Peking and the City of Tokio, recently built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, are said to be the finest ships in the world, and reflect much credit and praise upon the company, as well as upon the builders. These two ships have convinced the Old World that they will ere long have to surrender the palm to us in building iron ships.

OWEN M. LONG.



*Statement showing the commerce at the port of Panama for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Alcohol.....bbls.	5,000	\$175,000	None.....	England, France, United States.
Ale.....do.	1,700	13,500	do.....	England, Germany.
Ale.....boxes	200			
Ale.....casks	200			
Beer, lager.....boxes	2,000	14,000	do.....	Germany.
Bark, cinchona.....ceroons		70,000	do.....	Ecuador.
Boots and shoes.....cases		40,000	do.....	United States, Europe.
Brandy.....boxes		140,000	do.....	France.
Cigars.....		40,000	do.....	Cuba, Colombia, Central America.
Clothing, ready-made.....		70,000	do.....	United States, England, France.
Coal.....		30,000	do.....	United States, England.
Cocoa.....		125,000	do.....	Ecuador.
Coffee.....sacks	65,000	1,300,000	do.....	Mexico, Central America.
Corbinal.....		50,000	do.....	Do.
Cotton.....		1,250,000	do.....	South America, Central America, Mexico.
Drugs and medicines.....		50,000	do.....	United States, England, France, Germany.
Flour.....		50,000	do.....	United States, Chili.
Gold dust.....		150,000	do.....	South and Central America, Mexico, California.
General merchandise.....		1,250,000	do.....	United States, Europe.
Hata, Panama.....		75,000	do.....	Ecuador.
Hides.....		150,000	do.....	Colombia, Central America.
Hardware.....		40,000	do.....	United States, Europe.
Indigo.....		1,200,000	do.....	Colombia, Central America, Mexico.
Ivory-suits.....boxes		15,000	do.....	Colombia.
Lumber.....		175,000	do.....	United States.
Orchilla-wood.....		15,000	do.....	Lower California.
Pearls.....		7,000	do.....	Lower California, Colombia.
Pearl shells.....		10,000	do.....	Do.
Railroad-iron.....		50,000	do.....	England.
Rubber.....		1,250,000	do.....	Ecuador, Colombia, Central America.
Sugar.....		30,000	do.....	Colombia, United States, Europe.
Ship-chandlery.....		120,000	do.....	United States, Europe.
Tobacco.....		50,000	do.....	Colombia, Central America, Cuba.
Transire.....		4,000,000	do.....	South and Central America, Mexico, California.
Whale-oil.....		50,000	do.....	Pacific Ocean.
Wines.....		100,000	do.....	Europe, California.
Woods, valuable.....		15,000	do.....	Central America, Mexico, Colombia.
Total.....		12,174,500		

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Alcohol.....bbls.	4,000	\$150,500	South and Central America.
Ale.....do.	2,000	15,000	South and Central America, Colombia.
Do.....boxes			
Do.....casks			
Beer, lager.....boxes		14,000	Do.
Bark, cinchona.....boxes		70,000	United States, England, France.
Boots and shoes.....		40,000	Colombia, Central America, Mexico.
Brandy.....		140,000	Do.
Cigars.....		40,000	Colombia, Central America, South America.
Clothing, ready-made.....		70,000	Colombia, Central America, Mexico.
Coal.....		30,000	Consumed by steamers sailing from Panama.
Cocoa.....		125,000	United States, Mexico, England, France.
Coffee.....		1,300,000	South America, United States, Europe.
Corbinal.....		50,000	United States, Europe.
Cotton.....		1,250,000	Do.
Drugs and medicines.....		50,000	Colombia, Central America, Mexico.
Flour.....		50,000	Do.
Gold dust.....		150,000	United States, Europe.
General merchandise.....		1,250,000	Colombia, Central America, Mexico.
Hata, Panama.....		75,000	United States, Europe.
Hides.....		150,000	United States.
Hardware.....		40,000	Colombia, Central America, Mexico.
Indigo.....		1,200,000	United States, France, England.
Ivory-suits.....		15,000	Do.

*Statement showing the commerce at the port of Panama for the year ending September 30, 1874—Continued.*

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Lumber.....		\$175,000	Colombia, Central America.
Orchilla-weed.....		15,000	United States, England.
Pearls.....		7,000	Do.
Pearl-shells.....		10,000	Do.
Railroad-iron.....		50,000	Costa Rica, California.
Rubber, India.....		1,250,000	United States, Europe.
Sugar.....		30,000	Consumed on Isthmus by steamers.
Ship-chandlery.....		120,000	Do.
Tobacco.....		50,000	United States, Europe, Central America.
Treasure.....		4,000,000	United States, Europe.
Whale-oil.....		50,000	United States.
Wines.....		100,000	Colombia, South and Central America, Mexico.
Woods, valuable.....		15,000	United States.
Total.....		12,146,500	

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Panama for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	California, Mexico, Central America, and Colombia.	65	120,500	12	4,000	77	124,500
British.....	Valparaiso, Chili, Callao, Peru, Guayaquil, Ecuador, and England.	58	78,013	6	5,000	64	83,013
Chilian.....	Valparaiso, Callao, Guayaquil, and Panama.	1	2,500	2	500	3	3,000
Total.....		124	201,013	20	9,500	144	210,513

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	California, Mexico, Central America, and Colombia.	65	120,500	12	4,000	77	124,500
British.....	Valparaiso, Chili, Callao, Peru, Guayaquil, Ecuador, and England.	58	78,013	6	5,000	64	83,013
Chilian.....	Valparaiso, Callao, Guayaquil, and Panama.	1	2,500	2	500	3	3,000
Total.....		124	201,013	20	9,500	144	210,513

NOTE.—The French line of steamers from Valparaiso to Panama has been discontinued on this coast, but for the last three months a Chilian company has been running a single ship between Valparaiso and Panama. In a short time this line will run a bi-monthly ship in this trade. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has recently added the twin ships, the "City of Peking" and the "City of Tokio," to its already large fleet of steamers. These two last ships are entirely of American manufacture, and are said to be the finest ships in the world. The construction of these splendid vessels is the beginning of a new era in ship-building in the United States. It does not require much of a prophetic mind to assert that in a short time the American mercantile marine will again display their banners upon every sea, and be the admiration of the world. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company should still continue to receive the fostering care of the Government of the United States. During the past year the following vessels belonging to the United States Navy visited this port, viz, the "Omaha," the "Serrano," and the "Richmond." The flag-ship of the South Pacific squadron, the "Richmond," Rear-Admiral N. Collins, commanding, lay in this harbor nearly six months.

OWEN M. LONG.

## RIO HACHA.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Rio Hacha to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—		Total for the year.
	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Dividivi.....	\$1,249 67	\$347 40	\$1,597 07
Coffee.....	767 17		767 17
Old copper.....	210, 75	68 24	278 99
Quinia.....	7 23		7 23
Goat-skins.....	4,005 13	15,248 07	19,253 20
Brasil-wood.....	1,375 12	3,182 81	4,557 93
Ebony-wood.....	221 95	748 35	970 30
Guano.....		5,780 00	5,780 00
Iron anchor.....		154 40	154 40
Hides.....		414 95	414 95
Total in United States gold.....	7,837 02	25,954 22	33,791 24

N. DANIES.

## SABANILLA.

BARRANQUILLA, September 30, 1874. (Received October 26.)

## THE PROGRESS OF COLOMBIA FOR THE LAST FEW YEARS.

No one residing out of this immediate vicinity can form an adequate idea of the immense strides forward which Colombia has taken within the last few years. The revolutionary element, which so lately predominated, seems to have been reduced by the advancing sway of commerce; the rattle of cars and the scream of the steam-engines have drowned the boisterous reveille and the tramp of the citizen soldiery. Probably Colombia stands better commercially to-day than she ever did before. Her coasts swarm with steamers, and her roads and railroads are pushing their way into the interior. Communication and population are the chief wants of Colombia. The former difficulty may be overcome in a few years, but the latter is a problem more difficult of solution. While our great West is open the tide emigration will roll that way, rather than toward the tropics. Nevertheless, surmounting partially these obstacles, Colombia is preparing the way to become the first of the South American republics. Her resources, agricultural and mineral, must eventually place her at the head of them all.

## THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF SABANILLA.

In this consular district the progress has been remarkable. When I came here, in 1866, no steamers entered the port of Sabanilla. Now we have five powerful lines, nearly all of them running two steamers per month. The European lines are the Royal Mail, the Liverpool, the Hamburg, and the Transatlantic; while the Atlas Company runs two steamers per month between this port and New York. Barranquilla, the consular residence, is now connected by rail with the port, and in a few months the custom-house will be transferred to this city. This will be another step forward. The time is not far distant when vessels will come up the Magdalena, and anchor in front of the town.

## THE TRADE BETWEEN SABANILLA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The trade between this port and the United States has increased in an astonishing ratio. In the year 1867 the total value of exports from Sabanilla to New York amounted only to the insignificant sum of \$74,698.13; for the year just closed, September 30, 1874, the exports amounted to \$1,193,801.74, and the tendency is still upward. Undoubtedly the "free duty," under which nearly all the South American exports enter, has been one of the chief motives which has caused so large an increase of shipments to the United States. But while it is a subject of congratulation to be able to advise you of this increase of trade with the United States, it is humiliating to have to report that all of these enormous shipments are carried on in foreign bottoms. It is a rare sight now to see an American flag in this port.

During the year past a splendid hospital has been erected in this city, chiefly through the munificence of its citizens. It will be opened to the destitute of all nations in January next.

I inclose a table of exports, by quarters, to the United States for the year, and a table of exports to Europe for the same period.

E. P. PELLET.

*Table showing the quantity and value of exports to the United States from the port of Sabánilla for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1873.		First quarter, 1874.		Second quarter, 1874.		Third quarter, 1874.		Total for year.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Bark.....	6,851	\$147,573 80	4,170	\$111,036 70	6,697	\$178,943 90	4,800	\$129,960 74	22,518	\$561,113 44
Birds.....	16,889	48,744 00	9,541	31,247 83	17,133	51,612 69	16,506	70,913 50	60,109	202,518 02
Coffee.....	4,167	88,391 06	2,396	61,078 70	4,733	132,635 25	4,223	118,040 64	15,549	400,159 95
Balsam.....	47	8,573 00	33	1,383 00	30	1,308 00	9	375 00	119	5,579 00
Skina.....	54	1,195 00	23	1,075 30	7	194 80	18	517 34	102	2,982 44
Ivory-aria.....	49	317 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	705 00	186	1,092 00
Purrio.....	44	345 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	1,345 00
Rubber.....	.....	.....	6	400 00	.....	.....	9	750 00	15	1,150 00
Horns.....	.....	.....	12	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	74 00
Hides.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	94 00	.....	.....	22	4,969 85
Hats.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1,910 60	111	2,359 25	211	4,199 99
Cotton-seed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	3,599 98	100	600 00	550	2,400 00
Gummi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	800 00	.....	.....	2,000	2,175 45
Tobacco.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	465	2,175 45	465	3,860 00
Various.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	3,860 00	193	3,860 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1,321 00	125	3,532 60
Total.....	.....	289,437 86	.....	206,205 53	.....	366,560 23	.....	331,578 12	.....	1,193,801 74

NOTE.—The tobacco and cotton-seed specified in the above table are wholly for transshipment to Europe; of the coffee, 312 bags only.

*Table showing the quantity of exports from the port of Sabanilla to Europe for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity.	To the United States for the same period.
		Quantity.
Bark .....	bales.. 23, 726	22, 518
Coffee .....	bags.. 21, 669	15, 549
Indigo .....	boxes.. 884	.....
Mineral .....	pkgs.. 4, 555	.....
Hides .....	number. 18, 020	60, 109
Tobacco .....	bales.. 60, 577	193
Ivory-nuts .....	bags.. 13, 163	186
Cigars .....	boxes.. 165	.....
Plants .....	do. 275	.....
Birds .....	do. 20	.....
Dividivi .....	bags.. 9, 176	.....
Rubber .....	bales.. 25	15
Fustic .....	tons.. 837	44
Hide-cuttings .....	bales.. 36	211
Balsam .....	boxes.. 148	119
Cotton-seed .....	bags.. 17, 500	2, 000
Sugar .....	boxes.. 732	.....
Skins .....	bales.. 1	102
Cotton .....	do. 4, 713	550
Panela .....	boxes.. 50	.....
Hats .....	bales.. 198	.....
Rosin .....	boxes.. 7	.....
Alligator-skins .....	bales.. 66	.....
Anise-seed .....	bags.. 19	.....
Hides .....	bales.. 3	.....
Butterflies .....	boxes.. 1	.....
Books .....	do. 2	.....
Mats .....	bales.. 35	.....
Starch .....	bags.. 30	.....
Alpargatas .....	bales.. 4	.....
Salt beef .....	bbls.. 38	.....
Various .....	pkgs.. 150	125

## SAN ANDRÉS.

DECEMBER 31, 1874. (Received February 5, 1875.)

### CHANGES, SOCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The social and commercial changes on this island from the year 1850 to the present have been marvelously great. At that time slavery existed, and cotton was cultivated by slave labor. Some straggling cocoa-nut trees were in existence, from which cocoa-nut-oil was made; and some tortoise-shell was also taken. These were exchanged for clothing and other necessaries, by the slaveholders, (who were themselves comparatively poor, living mostly in wattled houses thatched with grass,) with two trading-vessels from Jamaica; money being seldom seen, none being in regular circulation. As for the slaves and their children, I cannot conceive how they subsisted, otherwise than by stealing from their owners, that which, however, was the work of their own hands; for they had no allowances either of clothing or food from their masters, and were only allowed one Saturday a fortnight, and every Sunday, to cultivate a piece of ground, lent to them, from the products of which they were expected to provide food and clothing for themselves and children; the cultivation of cotton for themselves being prohibited. In those days, the slave adult or child would bow low, and with a pro-

fusion of "tanke massas," pick up a five-cent piece, if thrown to him, and would be on hand, in what was called "his own time," to work for his owner, or any other person, for a small remuneration in clothing, soap, salt, or tobacco. At that time two schooners from Jamaica, which supplied clothing and other necessities, and took away the cotton, cocoa-nut-oil and tortoise shell, regularly visited the island. A brig, owned by Messrs. Henry and David Cotheal & Co., which plied regularly to San Juan del Norte and Salt Creek, (which latter place is situated quite near Port Lemon,) from New York, occasionally touched at the island to barter merchandise for cotton and tortoise-shell. A New Granada packet schooner brought the mail from Carthagená once a month, and vended anesado, sugar, tobacco, &c., receiving tortoise-shell in return.

It was about the year 1850 that the attention of five or six slaveholders was turned to planting cocoa-nuts, and before the emancipation of their slaves, they had secured large cocoa nut groves, which is now the support of their offspring, in easy circumstances, who would otherwise be destitute. The emancipation came off in the year 1853. Thrift was soon manifested among the emancipated part of the population; lands were purchased and cleared, the timber felled, cocoa-nut trees planted, and by the time 1856 had dawned upon San Andrés, it had become a cocoa-nut country. American vessels had become regular traders, and the former slaves had become the principal controllers of its commerce. Cocoa-nuts at that time brought \$8 per thousand, and the people, viewing it in the light of a great favor from God, were thankful and quite satisfied with the price, not expecting or anticipating any increase in that department. Three American vessels were regular traders, but none could load up at this place alone. But the price of the article kept pace with the increase in its production, something rather unusual in commerce.

The price advanced first to \$10, then to \$12, till, by the year 1865, cocoa-nuts commanded \$16 per thousand, and one hundred and fifty thousand could be furnished per month. The people now would complain that cocoa-nuts were bringing nothing if they fell to \$15; showing the usual increase of covetousness with the increase of prosperity.

The price of cocoa-nuts is now \$25 per thousand, occasionally running up to \$30 and even \$35, and more than two hundred and fifty thousand are furnished per month. Four American schooners are regular traders, while others come from San Blas to fill up. One bark and two schooners under the English flag, "whitewashed Yankees," are regular traders, and others under the same flag come to fill up or load for the Costa Rica Railroad Company, who have established a large store here. Said railroad company has a steamer that comes here occasionally from Port Lemon.

The controllers of the commerce of the island are principally those who used to be slaves, or their posterity. Their houses are now all shingled, boarded round, and painted much nicer and more expensive than their former owners' houses were; money is plentiful, and the persons who, in 1850, would bow low to the earth to pick up a five-cent piece, and who were wont to utter their plaintive "ha-de massa," with naught but tatters to don on any occasion, are now to be seen in broad-cloth, muslins, fashionably trimmed dress-hats, going on board the vessels to order their boats to be sent for their cocoa-nuts, and to order goods brought for them from the United States.

While the captains call these people "nigger," "ourang-outang," &c., in their absence, they highly flatter them in their presence, which makes them conceive themselves to be of as much importance as empe-

rors or *kaisers*. They know or own no distinction whatever among the whole race of man on the earth; will not hire themselves to be cooks or helps lest it should derogate from their proud positions; and the offspring of their former owners have to beg, and wait as well as pay, to get their cocoa-nuts prepared for shipment; are obliged to carry loads on their heads, and do all kinds of work themselves. Bone and sinew are the capital to bring in wealth here. It is King Cocoa-nut that reigns; and he that furnishes a good supply, receives deference. And while an attempt to depreciate the price of cocoa-nuts below \$25 would bring on the trader the wrath of the holder, and the threat to feed his swine with the nuts, the opportunity arising out of four or five vessels being here to load, to get the price up to \$30 or \$35, causes an excitement among the sable growers and venders approximating to electioneering in the United States.

Oranges and other tropical fruits abound; casada starch, pimento, and tortoise-shell are shipped; and these may rise and fall in price without creating a sensation, but one word unfavorable to cocoa-nuts will change the pleasant-smiling, sable visage, to that contraction of brow, and that defiant expression of countenance, which has, I have been credibly informed, at least in one instance, caused those limpid drops to flow from the fountain which is an indication of despair.

PHILIP BEEKMAN LIVINGSTON.

*Statements showing the commerce at San Andrés for the year ending December 31, 1873.*

IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Flour..... kilograms.	200	\$3, 100	-----	United States of America.
Dry goods.....do.	15	19, 000	\$500	Do.
Fish.....do.	24	1, 120	30	Do.
Soap.....do.	136	3, 000	90	Do.
Brooms.....do.	1	5	200	Do.
Perfumery.....liters	8	900	30	Do.
Pomades..... kilograms	1	300	10	Do.
Tin-ware.....do.	6	330	10	Do.
Crockery-ware.....do.	27	900	30	Do.
Glass and glass-ware.....do.	21	790	30	Do.
Salt meats.....do.	54	2, 980	100	Do.
Canned meats.....do.	2	110	5	Do.
Matches.....do.	3	60	2	Do.
Groceries.....do.	85	2, 360	100	Do.
Iron-ware and nails.....do.	421	9, 300	400	Do.
Salt.....do.	104	1, 150	50	Do.
Shoes and boots.....do.	25	7, 525	250	Do.
Tobacco.....do.	16	9, 000	300	Do.
Furniture.....do.	22	550	15	Do.
Alcoholic fluids.....liters.	1, 629	9, 000	300	Do.
Trunks..... kilograms.	1	70	1	Do.
Stationery.....do.	1½	350	10	Do.
Lumber.....do.	452	3, 040	100	Do.
Bread.....do.	32	1, 050	-----	Do.
Fish-lines.....do.	7	2, 500	90	Do.
Condensed milk.....do.	1½	100	2	Do.
Jewelry.....do.	1-20	190	4	Do.
Oils.....liters.	18	480	10	Do.
Paints..... kilograms.	3	200	5	Do.
Drugs.....do.	18	1, 000	40	Do.
Grain for horse-feed.....do.	4	450	-----	Do.
Total.....	-----	80, 910	2, 714	-----



Statement showing the commerce at San Andrés, &c.—Continued.

## EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Cocoa-nuts .....	23,300 kilograms.	\$72,300	United States.
Dye-woods and cedar .....	350 do.	320	Do.
Poultry .....	2 do.	50	Port Lemon.
Peimento .....	4½ do.	80	United States.
Sirup .....	74 liters.	1,220	United States and Port Lemon.
Oranges .....	100 kilograms	920	Do.
Hides .....	2 do.	100	United States.
Hogn .....	50 do.	1,105	Port Lemon.
Cassia starch .....	45 do.	800	Port Lemon and coast.
Tortoise-shell .....	3 do.	3,615	United States.
Cotton .....	177 do.	4,885	Do.
Live beef .....	50 do.	1,105	Port Lemon.
Yams and cocoas .....	50 do.	1,105	Do.
Plantains and bananas .....	82 do.	185	Do.
Total .....		93,790	

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of San Andrés to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Cocoa-nuts .....	\$26,987 58	\$9,996 70	\$16,326 00	\$11,500 00	\$64,810 28
Hides .....	15 30		19 00	20 00	54 30
Sirup .....	198 00				198 00
Cotton .....	560 40		623 82		1,184 22
Tortoise-shell .....	645 00	337 00	225 75	63 00	1,270 75
Peitic-wood .....	125 00				125 00
Cedar-wood .....		294 00		30 00	324 00
Oranges .....		1,045 00			1,045 00
Sweet potatoes .....			17 10		17 10
Total in United States gold .....	28,531 28	11,672 70	17,211 67	11,613 00	69,028 65
Total for preceding year .....	27,052 90	11,800 00	11,725 10	10,000 00	60,578 00
Increase .....	1,478 38		5,486 57	1,613 00	8,450 65
Decrease .....		127 30			

Statement showing the navigation at San Andrés for the year ending December 31, 1873.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States .....	United States and coast.	1	291	11	1,147	12	1,438
British .....	do.			4	573	4	573
Costa Rica Railroad Co.'s steamer .....	do.	1	500			1	500
Colombian .....	Coast.			4	151	4	151
Total .....		2	791	19	1,871	21	2,663

\* The storekeeper says she is United States, but she did not exhibit an American flag, and did not deposit papers. She flew some other flag.

P. B. L.

*Statement showing the navigation at San Andrés, &c.—Continued.*

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States .....	United States and coast	1	291	11	1,147	12	1,438
British .....	do .....			4	573	4	573
Costa Rica Railroad Co.'s steamer	do .....	1	500			1	500
Colombian .....	Coast .....			4	151	4	151
Total .....		2	791	19	1,871	21	2,662

\* See *ante*.

## DENMARK.

## COPENHAGEN.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports to the United States from the consular district of Copenhagen during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Value in American gold.	Articles.	Value in American gold.
Barley.....	\$111,214 00	Human hair.....	\$540 47
Furniture.....	2,041 07	China-ware.....	1,193 13
Terra-cotta ware.....	2,759 00	Paintings.....	908 51
Books.....	6,353 99	Sundries.....	1,202 95
Rags.....	29,270 34		
Statues.....	1,332 09	Total.....	158,585 69
Cherry cordial.....	1,770 14		

HENRY B. RYDER.

## ELSINORE.

FEBRUARY 23, 1874. (Received March 30.)

I have herewith the honor to address to you\* a report of the trade and shipping of this place for the year 1873 as compared with those of 1872; and to elucidate the same, beg leave to forward you inclosed lists of the imports and exports for these years in the tables marked A and B; also lists of shipping entered and cleared from and to foreign ports—tables marked C and D; as well as a list of ships anchoring in these roads, in order to obtain supplies of ships' stores—table marked E.

## DECLINE OF BUSINESS.

Elsinore, situated at the entrance of the Sound, was a place of considerable commercial prosperity up to the year 1857, the date of the abolition of the Sound toll. Its merchants were then realizing large profits in collecting these dues for account of the Danish government, and in furnishing supplies to the large amount of 24,000 sail of vessels of all nations that were annually compelled to stop in these roads in order to regulate their dues before proceeding to their several destinations. With the sudden abolition of this toll the business of the place as suddenly collapsed, and the population, which at that period exceeded 10,000 inhabitants, is now reduced to 9,000, and the real estate of the town has deteriorated in value in the same proportion. The trade of the place is now confined to the furnishing of supplies to such vessels as, either voluntarily or on account of severe weather, anchor in these roads; also in attending to the repairs of vessels that enter the harbor in distress on account of damages sustained on the voyage. The town has no grain or other exports, and the imports are only for the required consumption of the inhabitants and the wants of foreign shipping.

\* Addressed to Mr. M. J. Cramer, United States minister to Denmark.

## THE HARBOR.

The harbor, which can be entered by vessels with a draught of 18 feet, and containing a patent slip capable of taking up ships of 1,000 tons register, is more than sufficiently extensive for the actual commercial operations of the place; but as a harbor of refuge is quite inadequate. During severe winters, when the navigation through the sound is impeded by ice, it has at times been dangerously crammed with shipping, and many vessels that would gladly have sought shelter here have, from want of room, been forced to put to sea or remain in the ice. Motions have repeatedly been made in the chambers at Copenhagen for the required extension of the harbor, but, unfortunately, hitherto without success. The houses have constantly refused to vote the sums necessary to carry out the projected works.

## MANUFACTORIES, ETC.

The manufactories and industry of the town and neighborhood are not very important. They consist of the following, namely: 1 brewery of Bavarian beer, of about 1,500 barrels; 2 distilleries of spirits from grain; 1 salt refinery; 1 small iron foundry; 3 brick-kilns, and 1 mill for the manufacture of coarse packing-paper. There is now being erected in a village three miles distant a rather extensive manufactory for coarse cloth, to be driven by water and steam power. These works are owned by a company of limited shareholders, the shares being chiefly held by parties in Copenhagen. The reports sent in by the consular agents under the jurisdiction of this consulate, of the trade and shipping at their agencies, I regret to say are of a very meager and unsatisfactory nature. From Frederikshaven, Mr. Kall writes as follows:

No American ships have reported at my agency during the last three years. Of factories there are no others at this place than breweries, lime-works and brick-works. The commerce consists in exporting butter, cattle, and grain to England and Norway. The imports are wood from Prussia, Norway, and Sweden; salt from Spain, and coals from England. The place being small, the commerce is only very inconsiderable.

From Thisted, Mr. Nyeborg writes:

I have never received any fees at my consular agency. No American ships have ever been reported at my agency. The exports from here consist in products of agriculture; the imports in timber, iron and transmarine goods. Manufactories are insignificant.

From Ringkjøbing, Mr. Hustedt writes:

No fees received; no American vessels reported or stranded in my agency; no commerce and manufactures direct.

No report has been received from Mr. Borck at Fano, nor from Mr. Bistrup, the consular agent at Ronne. This latter gentleman is, however, at present absent from his post on leave granted by you.

HENRY C. CAREY.

## Statement showing the commerce and navigation of Elsinore for 1873.

## A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	1873.	1872.	Articles.	1873.	1872.
Horses ..... head	377	374	Manufactures mixed with silk ..... pounds.	630	485
Horned cattle ..... do.	1,292	1,634	Manufactures, woolen ..... do.	14,262	11,935
Sheep and calves ..... do.	1,006	1,262	Oil ..... do.	11,562	41,670
Guano ..... pounds.	36,040	100,000	Oil-cakes ..... do.	7,764	37,307
Almonds ..... do.	958	1,425	Cheese ..... do.	30,685	36,843
Raisins ..... do.	4,993	2,670	Rice ..... do.	30,870	26,602
Oranges ..... do.	376	4,340	Salt, rock ..... do.	1,021,500	745,064
Cranberries ..... do.	18,669	22,370	refined ..... do.	188,854	198,113
Glass-ware ..... do.	1,809	1,336	Soda ..... do.	422,180	357,632
Hemp and flax ..... do.	29,665	10,772	Coals ..... tons.	20,503	20,182
Hides, raw ..... do.	5,172	29,211	Sugar, refined ..... pounds.	3,924	7,506
Hops ..... do.	6,340	6,155	raw ..... do.	167,522	190,821
Ships' anchors ..... do.	11,024	13,129	Bricks ..... number.	24,843	14,100
chains ..... do.	16,838	37,607	Tea ..... pounds.	3,956	3,257
Other iron ware ..... do.	52,461	48,213	Tobacco, leaf ..... do.	16,296	18,983
Rags ..... do.	16,150	12,831	cigars ..... do.	265	201
Wheat ..... quarters.	245	136	manufactured ..... do.	17,420	14,684
Rye ..... do.	145	212	Rope, old ..... do.	378,874	315,558
Barley ..... do.	607	312	new ..... do.	26,443	36,877
Oats ..... do.	106	234	Timber, oak ..... cub. ft.	5,809	11,450
Maine ..... do.	1,848	.....	fir ..... do.	80,306	67,882
Pease and beans ..... do.	212	155	Wine ..... bds.	82,515	72,844
Manufactures of vegetable stuffs ..... pounds.	20,152	21,412	Spirits ..... gallons.	4,810	5,752

## B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	1873.	1872.	Articles.	1873.	1872.
Bread, ship's ..... pounds	734,127	741,213	Barley flour ..... barrels.	228	202
Beef, salted ..... do.	316,691	306,714	Coals ..... tons.	2,926	963
Pork, salted ..... do.	218,182	219,172	Cinders ..... do.	596	675
Guano ..... do.	24,970	.....	Paper ..... pounds	5,457	403
Glass-ware ..... do.	395	1,094	Cheese ..... do.	3,967	4,164
Horses ..... head.	140	106	Dried fruits ..... do.	2,857	344
Iron, scrap ..... pounds.	4,000	14,919	Sail-cloth ..... do.	61,852	30,513
Ships' anchors ..... do.	104,102	123,437	Sugar and molasses ..... do.	75,712	76,852
chains ..... do.	228,186	212,082	Butter ..... casks	521	480
Iron ware, (other sorts) ..... do.	195,599	40,741	Bricks & drain-pipes ..... pieces	402,435	186,344
Coffee ..... do.	90,772	61,432	Tea ..... pounds	4,700	2,984
Potatoes ..... barrels.	1,558	181	Tar ..... barrels	533	344
Wheat and rye ..... quarters.	27	10	Tobacco ..... pounds	1,071	629
Barley ..... do.	398	1,452	Rope, new ..... do.	228,399	110,870
Oats ..... do.	786	900	old ..... do.	35,100	.....
Pease and buckwheat ..... do.	370	312	Oakum ..... do.	17,722	9,682
Wheat flour ..... do.	140	62	Spirits ..... gallons.	21,736	29,065
Rye flour ..... do.	445	232			

## C.—Ships entered from foreign ports in 1873.

From—	Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Ships under average tonnage.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Belgium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	367
England .....	25	17,069	11	3,258	11	2,683
France .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	360
Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	650
Holland .....	1	128	.....	.....	1	218
Lisbeck .....	1	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway .....	4	357	.....	.....	3	656
Portugal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	692
Russia .....	16	412	.....	.....	9	1,710
Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2,880
Sweden .....	187	2,270	254	2,227	12	3,002
Total .....	294	20,271	265	5,485	58	13,148
In 1872 .....	277	20,362	309	4,362	74	20,814

## COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

## D.—List of ships cleared in 1873.

To—	Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Ships under average tonnage.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Belgium .....					2	472
Bremen .....					1	30
England .....	2	144	17	390	12	4,795
France .....			10	236	5	1,280
Holland .....			10	228	4	936
Italy .....					1	98
Norway .....	13	1,836	3	20	1	39
Portugal .....					1	169
Prussia .....	21	3,340			4	710
Russia .....	31	6,898	8	292	9	2,340
Spain .....					1	246
Sweden .....	218	9,400	167	706	10	2,945
Brazil and East Indies .....					2	856
Mediterranean .....					2	872
Total .....	285	21,548	215	1,874	61	15,788
In 1872 .....	278	20,264	318	1,188	67	17,265

## E.—List of ships that have anchored in the roads, for the purpose of obtaining ships' stores, in the years 1873 and 1872.

Flag.	1873.	1872.	Flag.	1873.	1872.
Norwegian .....	1,887	1,734	United States .....	69	45
British .....	1,644	1,397	Mecklenburg .....	63	57
Swedish .....	717	590	Hanse Towns .....	20	15
Dutch .....	414	385	Italian .....	8	29
Prussian .....	304	296	Belgian .....	4	6
Russian .....	345	270			
French .....	217	191	Total .....	5,946	5,127
Danish .....	164	112			

## DANISH DEPENDENCIES.

## GREENLAND.

No. 231.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Copenhagen, February 4, 1874.* (Received February 25.)

As comparatively little is published concerning Greenland, I have the honor to furnish the Department with the following data about that dependency of the kingdom of Denmark, gathered from official sources.

## THE CLIMATE.

According to recent accounts received from Greenland, the weather, which had been uncommonly mild during the year preceding the fiscal year 1872-'73, was, during that year, of a rather rough character. While the summer of 1872 was, upon the whole, characterized by mild and dry weather, the months of October and November brought frequent and heavy rain-storms. Throughout the whole year severe storms were frequent, especially in the latitudes of the northern colonies. But the real cold winter weather did not set in until the following January, and was even then interrupted several times by mild spells, especially in February. The cold, upon the whole, was not very severe, although the mercury in the thermometer fell, near Disco, to 26° below zero, Réaumur, (26° below zero, or 58° below freezing-point, Fahrenheit;) near Holsteinborg, to 23° below zero R., (16½° below zero, or 48½° below freezing-point, F.); and near Julianshaab, to 18° below zero R., (8° below zero, or 40° below freezing-point, F.) Such cold weather lasted, however, but for several days.

In the spring and summer of 1873 the weather was generally cold, unsteady, and stormy. The so-called "west ice" showed itself, during the month of December, near the coast of Egedesnimde, and began to force itself into the inlets and bays, but was, about New Year, again driven away from the coasts by the then prevailing east winds. The immense masses of ice which, at the beginning of the autumn of 1872, had been gradually driven from the southern coasts of Greenland, and afterward disappeared entirely, returned again about the end of April, 1873. Throughout the whole summer it remained near the coasts in uncommonly large masses, which, however, by reason of the frequently shifting winds, were divided and spread out—thus keeping open communication for an unusually long time.

## THE SEAL AND WALRUS HUNT.

"The seal hunt" in the southern districts of North Greenland has, upon the whole, not been as successful as could be desired, partly because of the rarer appearance of these animals, and partly because of the unsteadiness of the weather; while in the northern districts it turned out very profitable, especially in the spring of 1872. In South Greenland, near Frederikshaab and Sukkertoppen, it was very successful during the summer and autumn of 1872; but it was less so during the course of the winter. In the spring of 1873 it was only moderately successful, except near Julianshaab, where it proved a great success, on account of the presence of great ice masses. The hunt for "ang-mammetter" (probably the walrus) was in North Greenland only moderately successful; whereas in South Greenland it proved a great success.

Cod-fish catching has, upon the whole, been successful; and the hunt for foxes and sea-fowl still more so.

#### REINDEER.

Reindeer have appeared rather more frequently, especially in North Greenland, and around Holsteinborg, in South Greenland, than in former years.

The net gain of lard and liver for North Greenland amounted to 8,508 tons, Danish, and for South Greenland to 5,498 tons, Danish; upon the whole, the fiscal year 1872-'73 has been a profitable one.

Dog-sickness has appeared in the most northern colonies, especially on the south side of the inlet Umanak; but it has proved less destructive than formerly.

#### THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

As to the state of the health of the inhabitants, it is a matter of regret that the cutaneous diseases, which in 1871 carried off a goodly number of children, in 1872 again appeared, and in districts which had formerly been spared, namely, in the districts of Umanak and Upernavik. During the summer of 1872 phthisical diseases, in various forms, were prevalent in the southern parts of North Greenland, claiming many victims. Toward autumn the state of public health improved, and has since that time, in spite of the rough weather, given no cause of apprehension. In South Greenland the health of the people, after the cessation of the long and wasting epidemic which raged during the winter and spring, became quite satisfactory. In the spring of 1873 the common colds spread more widely, and became more dangerous than usual. About the middle of May an epidemic disease set in at Godhaab in the form of an ordinary influenza, which gradually assumed a more malignant character, and, spreading over the whole district, resulted in many deaths.

#### INHABITANTS.

The number of native inhabitants, according to an official statement received at the close of 1873, is as follows: In North Greenland, 1,936 males, and 2,059 females; in South Greenland, 2,473 males, and 2,973 females; in all, 4,409 males, 5,032 females; a grand total of 9,441 native inhabitants.

At the close of 1871 the number of inhabitants were 4,463 males, 5,082 females; total, 9,545. There was, therefore, in 1872 and 1873, a decrease of 54 males and 50 females, or in all, 104. The number of births and deaths is stated as follows:

In North Greenland, births, 138; deaths, 168. In South Greenland, births, 183; deaths, 255; or in all, 321 births and 423 deaths. This unfavorable result was caused, partly, by the above-mentioned epidemic diseases, partly by accidents, occasioned by storms, &c.

#### COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Considered from a commercial point of view, the year 1873 has been a tolerably successful one for the inhabitants, especially in the northern districts of South Greenland; and with few exceptions the condition of the people was better than in the preceding year. Navigation, too, has been successful during the year 1873. The ships of the Greenland Trade Company have made their regular trips without accidents; one of them has made two trips, though the immense masses of ice rendered sailing, toward the last, very difficult. A small decked vessel was lost on the



29th of March, 1873; the crew, and a part of the cargo and inventory, were saved.

The ships "Juniata" and "Tigris," sent out by the United States Government in search of the "Polaris," touched, during the preceding year, at different colonial ports, partly to get news and partly to get supplies.

#### THE CRYOLITE QUARRIES.

From the cryolite quarry, at Ivigtout, twenty-three cargoes, containing 442 cubic fathoms of cryolite, were shipped, viz: 283½ cubic fathoms to Europe, and 158½ cubic fathoms to America. On the departure of the last ship, 453 cubic fathoms of cryolite were left piled up, awaiting shipment in the summer of 1874. During the winter of 1872-'73, fifty workmen were engaged in the cryolite quarry, and during the summer of 1873 about 133. The state of their health was good.

M. J. CRAMER.

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#### SANTA CRUZ.

NOVEMBER 26, 1874. (Received January 22, 1875.)

In my last report of the commerce of this consular district I alluded to the fact that an annual decline in the amount of sugar produced in the island had taken place for several years past, and that, from indications which then existed, the ensuing year was not likely to exhibit an improvement. The result has proven the correctness of my prediction, as the yield of the crop for the year just past was the smallest ever produced in the island since it has been in cultivation, amounting to about 2,700 hogsheads, or 43,200 pounds of sugar. This failure in the production of the main staple of the country has had the effect to produce general depression in trade, scarcity of money, and failure and bankruptcy of many planters.

But fortunately, however, for this little community, the present growing crop presents a most encouraging prospect, and with a continuation of favorable weather during the next two months, it is anticipated that the crop will amount to from 12,000 to 15,000 hogsheads of sugar, with a proportionate quantity of rum and molasses. This could never have come at a more auspicious period, for without some such improvement the agricultural interests of the island would have been wholly destroyed within a twelvemonth more. To the want of rain, and consequent absence of moisture in the ground, is alone to be attributed the light crops of the past years; for the soil, although more than three-quarters of a century in constant cultivation, still possesses remarkable strength and vitality, which is illustrated by the sudden—almost magical—springing up of all vegetation which follows a copious fall of rain. Since January 1 of the present year, the amount of rain-fall throughout the island has considerably exceeded the aggregate amount for the two preceding years.

There is a larger area of land in sugar-cane cultivation this year than for many years before, but the greater portion is in *plants*, which do not yield equal to *ratoons*; however, the present favorable weather will do much toward making these plant pieces first-class *ratoons* for the next crop.

## CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES.

A movement was inaugurated here several months since with the view of establishing central sugar factories, upon the principle of those now so successfully in use in Martinique, Demerara, &c. Should such an enterprise be established here, a great improvement, both in the quantity and quality of the sugar produced, would follow, as it is estimated that from 15 to 20 per cent. more saccharine substance can be extracted from the same amount of cane by the process contemplated by central factories than can be had by the old process now in use in this island. Besides, the quality produced by the first-named process would command a much higher price in the markets than that now produced. The proposition is to establish three factories; and for this purpose it is estimated that \$1,500,000 would be required. Owing to the impoverished state of the island that amount of money cannot be raised here, but with the view of inducing foreign capitalists to come forward and carry out the enterprise the planters have held a meeting, at which they pledged all their canes for the term of fifteen years to any such capitalists, and to take in compensation therefor manufactured sugar at the market valuation. In addition to this, the colonial council of the island has passed an ordinance, guaranteeing to such corporation, in the event the factories are established, 6 per cent. on the invested capital for twenty years in case the enterprise should fail to pay expenses. These inducements seem liberal, but whether or not they will have the effect desired is yet an open question.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

The general superintendent of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company has recently paid a visit to this island and perfected arrangements for the laying of a telegraph cable, starting from this point and connecting with Saint Thomas, Trinidad, and Ponce, Porto Rico. The work is to begin immediately, and it is promised that that portion of the line reaching from this point to Saint Thomas shall be in working order by the 15th January, 1875, and the remainder shall be completed as soon thereafter as possible. This enterprise will conduce very greatly to the benefit of this community, as we have heretofore had no other means of communicating with the outer world than by the tardy process of ocean-mail service.

I inclose herewith a tabular statement showing the value of declared exports from this consular district for the four quarters ending September 30, 1874.

JAS. W. SILER.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Santa Cruz to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Sugar .....		\$2, 108 15	\$39, 132 13	\$50, 337 79	\$91, 584 07
Rum .....	\$5, 775 57		9, 074 18	10, 352 31	25, 202 06
Molasses .....		813 75	30, 650 90	18, 478 99	49, 943 64
Cotton .....				10, 969 50	10, 969 50
Tamarinds .....			310 29	21 46	331 75
Miscellaneous .....	2, 235 17		1, 750 86		3, 986 03
Total in United States gold.....	8, 010 74	2, 921 90	80, 924 36	80, 453 05	181, 310 05

## ECUADOR.

No. 380.]

UNITED STATES LEGATION, QUITO,  
March 19, 1874. (Received April 28.)

Herewith I have the honor to forward copy and translation of tables, showing the exportation of native and manufactured articles from this country, for the year 1873, from the port of Guayaquil, which is, of course, the chief commercial point.

It will be observed that there has been a steady increase in the revenue of the custom-house at that city for the past twelve years.

The tables are taken from "Los Andes," of Guayaquil, of March 11, 1874.

RUMSEY WING.

## GUAYAQUIL.

*Tables showing the trade and commerce at Guayaquil for the year 1873.*

## EXPORTS OF NATIVE AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Articles.	Quantity.		Rates of duties.		Price.	Total.
Select lumber for houses .....	Pieces .....	260	Piece .....	\$0 22½	\$10 00	\$2,600 00
Second-class lumber for houses .....	do .....	485	do .....	18½	5 00	2,425 00
Refuse lumber for houses .....	do .....	829	do .....	14½	2 75	2,282 75
Rice .....	Pounds .....	61,650	Quintal .....	12½	8 00	4,932 00
Annatto .....	do .....	1,940	do .....	12½	20 00	388 00
Indigo, native .....	do .....	200	do .....	12½	200 00	400 00
Starch .....	do .....	200	do .....	12½	16 00	32 00
Cleaned cotton .....	do .....	257,189	do .....	25	20 00	51,437 80
Ceyenne pepper .....	do .....	400	do .....	12½	2 00	8 00
Fans .....	Packages .....	1	Package .....	12½	5 00	5 00
Saddle-bags .....	do .....	1	do .....	12½	25 00	25 00
Garlic .....	Pounds .....	9,585	Quintal .....	12½	7 00	670 25
Bacon .....	Packages .....	1	Package .....	12½	80 00	80 00
Cleaned coconas .....	Pounds .....	25,188,121	Quintal .....	23½	13 00	3,274,455 73
Coffee .....	do .....	738,404	do .....	31½	28 00	206,753 12
Rubber .....	do .....	1,583,756	do .....	6 22½	40 00	633,504 40
Mangle bark .....	do .....	190,800	do .....	12½	75	1,431 00
Hides .....	do .....	540,560	do .....	12½	24 00	129,734 40
Barley .....	do .....	154	do .....	12½	4 00	6 16
Condurango .....	do .....	100	do .....	2 12½	5 00	5 00
Chocolate .....	do .....	680	do .....	2 12½	25 00	170 00
Cigars .....	Packages .....	12	Package .....	2 12½	25 00	300 00
Horns .....	do .....	7	do .....	2 12½	2 00	14 00
Sacks .....	do .....	6	do .....	2 12½	25 00	150 00
Baskets .....	do .....	4	do .....	2 12½	5 00	20 00
Wooden spoons .....	do .....	39	do .....	12½	10 00	390 00
Sugar-cane .....	do .....	58	do .....	12½	1 00	58 00
Sour-cane .....	do .....	9	do .....	12½	50	4 50
Charcoal .....	do .....	20	do .....	12½	50	10 00
Horns .....	do .....	11	do .....	12½	8 00	88 00
Cases for houses .....	Number .....	95,062	Hundred .....	37½	20 00	19,012 40
Cornas .....	Dozen .....	256	Dozen .....	12½	1 00	256 00
Beds .....	Number .....	1	Piece .....	12½	12 00	12 00
Hornes .....	do .....	10	Head .....	75	50 00	500 00
Sheep .....	do .....	50	do .....	12½	2 50	125 00
Hops .....	Pounds .....	300	Quintal .....	12½	16 00	48 00
Sculpture .....	Packages .....	1	Package .....	12½	60 00	60 00
Matting .....	do .....	4	do .....	12½	3 00	12 00
Lamps .....	Dozen .....	3	Dozen .....	12½	4 00	12 00
Fruits .....	Packages .....	277	Package .....	12½	5 00	1,385 00
Chickens .....	do .....	40	do .....	12½	12 00	480 00
Guano .....	do .....	10	do .....	12½	3 00	30 00
Eggs .....	do .....	539	do .....	12½	25 00	13,475 00
Hummocks .....	do .....	37	do .....	12½	80 00	2,960 00

Tables showing the trade and commerce at Guayaquil for the year 1873—Continued.

EXPORTS OF NATIVE AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.		Rates of duties.		Price.	Total.
Artificial ice .....	Pounds .....	2, 100	Quintal .....	\$0 12½	\$12 50	\$262 50
Barley-flour .....	Packages .....	14	Package .....	12½	5 00	70 00
Soap .....	Pounds .....	412	Quintal .....	12½	18 00	74 16
Selbo wool .....	do .....	29, 120	do .....	12½	5 00	1, 456 00
Bricks .....	Each one .....	500	Hundred .....	12½	15 00	75 00
Lenons .....	Packages .....	22	Package .....	12½	1 00	22 00
Fire-wood .....	Bundles .....	68, 660	Each 500 .....	12½	*63½	429 12
Corn .....	Packages .....	26	Package .....	12½	5 00	130 00
Butter .....	Pounds .....	100	Quintals .....	12½	50 00	50 00
Cocoa-butter .....	do .....	800	do .....	12½	50 00	400 00
Mangoes .....	Each one .....	176, 700	Each 500 .....	12½	*25	441 75
Mangle wood .....	do .....	1, 597	Hundred .....	50	75 62½	1, 207 73
Peanuts .....	Pounds .....	800	Quintal .....	12½	18 00	144 00
Mayorca .....	Barrels .....	23	Barrel .....	12½	10 00	230 00
Menestra .....	Pounds .....	26, 206	Quintal .....	12½	6 00	1, 608 36
Oranges .....	Each one .....	1, 197, 900	Each 500 .....	12½	*50	5, 989 50
Steers .....	do .....	694	Each one .....	75	36 00	24, 984 00
Earthen pots .....	Packages .....	41	Package .....	12½	5 00	205 00
Oysters .....	Quintals .....	1, 372	Quintal .....	12½	10 00	13, 720 00
Orchilla .....	Pounds .....	66, 066	do .....	72½	8 00	5, 445 28
Potatoes .....	Packages .....	71	Package .....	12½	4 00	284 00
Toquilla straw .....	Pounds .....	127, 019	Quintal .....	8 12½	50 00	63, 519 50
Mocara straw .....	do .....	15, 924	do .....	2 00	25 00	3, 981 00
Bananas .....	Branches .....	12, 023	Each 10 .....	2 00	*28	3, 005 75
Cypress bars .....	Each one .....	104	Hundred .....	2 00	1 50	156 00
Bird-skins .....	Packages .....	30	Package .....	2 00	25 00	750 00
Plants .....	Each one .....	16	Each one .....	2 00	1 00	16 00
Balsa-wood .....	do .....	272	do .....	2 00	5 00	136 00
Parrots .....	Dozen .....	60	Dozen .....	2 00	5 00	300 00
Twine .....	Pounds .....	4, 000	Quintal .....	2 00	1 00	40 00
Pumice-stone .....	Packages .....	6	Package .....	2 00	6 25	37 50
Pines .....	Each one .....	40, 492	Each 25 .....	2 00	*20 00	8, 188 40
Skins .....	Pounds .....	1, 500	Quintal .....	2 00	30 00	450 00
Ponchos .....	Packages .....	3	Package .....	2 00	80 00	240 00
Peruvian bark .....	Pounds .....	1, 293, 332	Quintal .....	2 12½	50 00	646, 666 00
Quinia .....	do .....	2, 100	do .....	2 12½	7 00	147 00
Cheeses .....	do .....	1, 857	do .....	2 12½	6 00	117 42
Brown sugar .....	Packages .....	5	Package .....	2 12½	25 00	125 00
Balsa oars .....	Each one .....	200	Each 10 .....	2 12½	2 00	400 00
Saints .....	Packages .....	27	Package .....	12½	50 00	1, 350 00
Hats .....	Dozens .....	9, 109	Dozen .....	12½	20 00	182, 160 00
Rope .....	Packages .....	3	Package .....	12½	5 00	15 00
Tanned skins .....	Each one .....	26, 406	Dozen .....	49	5 00	132, 030 00
Vegetable ivory .....	Pounds .....	3, 302, 418	Quintal .....	49	2 50	82, 560 45
Tobacco .....	do .....	29, 272	do .....	49	28 00	8, 196 16
Tamarinds .....	do .....	151, 383	do .....	49	10 00	15, 138 30
Boards .....	Each one .....	906	Each 20 .....	25	11 50	1, 359 00
larger size .....	do .....	80	do .....	25	1 75	140 00
Tomatoes .....	Packages .....	240	Package .....	12½	2 00	480 00
Balsa rudders .....	Each one .....	104	Each 10 .....	12½	12 00	208 00
Tuco .....	do .....	49, 443	Hundred .....	12½	2 00	988 86
Cows .....	do .....	60	Each one .....	50	50 00	3, 000 00
Medicinal herbs .....	Packages .....	5	Package .....	12½	16 00	80 00
Sarsaparilla .....	Pounds .....	12, 196	Quintal .....	12½	21 00	2, 561 16
Total .....						5, 536, 587 11

\* Per hundred.

† Each one.

Exportation of gold and silver from Guayaquil in 1873.

Gold-dust, 716 ounces, at \$22 .....	\$15, 752 00
Gold coin .....	63, 794 00
Other coin .....	179, 273 00
Old Granadian coin .....	6, 193 00
Old silver .....	2, 076 00
Total .....	267, 088 00

Collections of the custom-house at Guayaquil, year 1873.

Importation .....	\$1, 235, 680 98
Interest .....	52, 101 40
Amortization 6 per cent .....	74, 107 68
Quito library .....	728 44

Storage.....	\$21,291 27
Twenty-five per cent. on storage .....	5,256 79
Quito cart-road .....	45,572 96
Quito export-road .....	46,373 80
Naranjal road .....	13,685 09
San Vincent College.....	12,655 95
Children's College .....	4,421 27
Streets of Guayaquil.....	17,324 50
Wharf-dues .....	18,226 93
Toquilla straw exported through Santa Helena .....	8,298 92
Toquilla straw exported through Guayaquil .....	2,408 10
Mocora straw .....	254 58
Peruvian bark .....	25,866 65
Rubber .....	66,871 80
Orchilla .....	354 29
Condurango .....	10 00
Export duty on hard money .....	14,235 38
Tonnage-dues .....	12 50
Contraband money seized .....	2,026 25
National property .....	38 22
Light-dues.....	4,853 66
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,672,657 41</b>

*Value of articles exported from Guayaquil for the last eight years.*

1866 .....	\$4,719,413 68
1867 .....	3,763,384 17
1868 .....	3,356,433 89
1869 .....	3,690,232 19
1870 .....	4,169,409 00
1871 .....	3,585,592 39
1872 .....	4,152,267 64
1873 .....	5,803,615 11

*Custom-house data for 1873.*

Manifests for large vessels .....	359
Manifests for small vessels .....	4,312
Policies .....	3,873
Policies for the lesser ports .....	994
Cubic feet of merchandise.....	911,459
Steamers entered .....	91
Vessels entered .....	128
Lighters, &c., entered .....	76
Balaas entered .....	64
Steamers sailed .....	91
Vessels sailed .....	118
Lighters, &c., sailed .....	64
Entering tonnage .....	113,034
Departing tonnage .....	110,662

*Collections at the Guayaquil custom-house for the last twelve years.*

1862 .....	\$504,786 22
1863 .....	498,837 34
1864 .....	493,380 74
1865 .....	522,121 57
1866 .....	701,146 58
1867 .....	706,728 30
1868 .....	708,991 20
1869 .....	829,195 53
1870 .....	1,271,558 77½
1871 .....	1,371,439 58
1872 .....	1,591,729 57
1873 .....	1,672,657 41
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,872,572 81½</b>

## FRANCE. -

Statement showing the value of declared exports from France to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Paris.	Lyons.	Bordeaux.	Havre.	Reims.	Marseilles.	La Rochelle.	Nantes.	Total.
Algerian manufactures						\$179			\$179
Almonds, nuts						204, 112			204, 112
Barley in sacks								\$2, 915	2, 915
Books, engravings	\$183, 440								183, 440
Books, shoes	82, 866								82, 866
Bottles, empty						106			106
Brandy			\$63, 697				\$1, 324, 707		1, 318, 404
Bricks						171			171
Bronzes, paintings, works of art	785, 077								785, 077
Buttons, trimmings	1, 435, 567	\$50, 744							1, 515, 311
Canary-seed									
Capers						7, 052			7, 052
Capsules						1, 731			1, 731
Cement, artificial						1, 923			1, 923
Chairs						2, 060			2, 060
Cheese						1, 054			1, 054
Chemicals, dye-stuffs	1, 021, 597	17, 056				1, 711			1, 711
Chestnuts, paste of						36			36
Chicory						372			372
Cigarettes, cigarette-paper						43		910	953
Clocks, watches	175, 065								175, 065
Clothes, ready-made	915, 679								915, 679
Cornflower-seed						1, 039			1, 039
Corks						9, 436			9, 436
Cotton goods	350, 175	167, 517							517, 692
Cream of tartar						42, 965			42, 965
Drugs, medicinal, ores	78, 356			\$104, 541					187, 849
Dry goods	10, 678, 755			248, 608		4, 994			10, 928, 353
Earthenware						64			64
Essences				54, 668		24, 053			24, 053
Fancy goods	1, 144, 180								1, 486, 848
Fabrics and feathers, artificial	1, 432, 447								1, 432, 447
Famigres, (Greek hay)						310			310
Furniture	191, 279					1, 547			192, 626
Gall nuts						9, 531			9, 531
Gamboge, (madder)						113, 097			113, 097
Garnet						402, 592			402, 592
Gauls						402, 103			402, 103
Geanian-root						6, 667			6, 667

Glass, pyrexian, potteries	899, 315	583, 984	153	533, 010	1, 379, 516
Glass, flat	844, 997	10, 310	6, 409		1, 430, 101
Glass, fire			3, 282		10, 216
Glass, soda			30, 916		8, 453
Gum			8, 805		3, 282
Hair	320, 368		5, 816		30, 919
Hardware, machinery, metals, nails		315, 339	17, 659		239, 537
Hats, haters goods	1, 137, 119		1, 321		239, 500
Hemp-seed			1, 024		1, 138, 440
Hydraulic chalk			6, 915		1, 094
Immortelles			103		6, 915
India rubber			2, 913		109
Insecticide powder			259		2, 913
Jewelry	942, 447				942, 447
Laces, tulle, crapo, gauze	515, 047	947, 015	63, 737		763, 063
Lead			40, 962		63, 737
Leather skins	3, 619, 922	149, 509	6, 452		4, 906, 276
Lemons			9, 434	49, 631	6, 452
Liquor, ice, juice, paste, wood					9, 434
Linen goods	473, 703		5, 113		473, 703
Malt			967		5, 113
Marble			698		967
Matches	1, 427, 531				698
Merinos, cashmere					1, 427, 531
Millstones			185, 610	633	79, 838
Miscellaneous	3, 975, 998	54, 880	75, 638	1, 160	5, 896, 885
Oil, olive		113, 261	4, 213		190, 059
Oil, sesame			225		4, 213
Olive					225
Optical or surgical instruments	180, 246		183		180, 246
Orange-peel, orange-water			5, 637		183
Pasta	84, 616		1, 186		5, 637
Pianos and musical instruments		151, 758			84, 616
Preserves, mustard, pickles, &c.			45, 952		151, 758
Preserved meats			6, 157		151, 758
Prunes			4, 637		45, 952
Raisins			1, 672		6, 157
Saffron			5, 892		1, 672
Salt		117, 298	5, 919	2, 629	172, 060
Sardines					5, 919
Sea-weed					172, 060
Seeds, grass, flower	64, 348				2, 619
Shawls	953, 468	90, 943	61		64, 348
Silk and manufactures of silk	1, 023, 160	10, 016, 434	102, 137		1, 044, 469
Soap			5, 639		11, 044, 705
Sponges					102, 137
Stationery, paper	147, 286				5, 639
Stimac		920		2, 760	150, 566
Talc			398		392
Terra alba			461		461
Thistles			9, 580		2, 580
			1, 744		1, 744

Statement showing the value of declared exports from France to the United States, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Paris.	Lyons.	Bordeaux.	Havre.	Reims.	Marseilles.	La Rochelle.	Nice.	Nantes.	Total.
Tiles, mosaic.						\$1,664				\$1,664
Tin-foil						164				164
Toilet articles, perfumery	\$363,848					898				366,730
Tobacco						2,312				2,312
Trimmings, metallic, and church ornaments		\$142,913								142,913
Truffles						230			\$5,953	6,183
Verdigria						5,711				5,711
Vermuth						15,965				15,965
Vinegar						83,679				83,679
Wheat						1,085				1,085
Willows				\$19,669		68				19,669
Wines, champagne, liquors	58,600	31,944	\$1,118,940	55,461	\$1,928,475	72,111			2,078	3,271,964
Wool, woollen cloths	1,602,109	225,674				270,359	6,355			2,098,135
Perfumery, oil, lemons, wine, and paintings.								\$329,408		329,408
Total	36,703,677	12,014,831	2,204,673	2,072,861	1,928,475	1,631,545	1,784,939	329,408	107,376	59,006,287

Among the articles exported from Paris in relatively large quantities, cream of tartar, argols, glue, lemons, albumen, verdigria, terra alba, are classed under the name of chemicals; hardware, metals, preserves, prunes, &c., are classed under the name of miscellaneous.

A. T. A. TORBERT.



## BORDEAUX.

NOVEMBER 15, 1874. (Received January 23, 1875.)

## THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GIRONDE AND ITS PRODUCTS.

To make a glowing exhibit of the actual production of wines in this department is far from being, under existing circumstances, a difficult task, as reports from the most credible sources affirm the results anticipated, even exceeding the expectations of those who foreshadowed in their predictions an excellent and beautiful harvest of grapes, and large quantities of the precious juice. The quantity is large, and is probably not excelled in quality by the growths of the years 1858, 1865, 1868, and 1870.

But before proceeding with a detailed account of the present wine-crop, it will undoubtedly be interesting to the Department of State, as well as to the general commercial interests of the United States, to receive some particulars in reference to the different qualities of wine produced in this department, as well as some remarks regarding the general productions of this district.

Of all the departments of France that of the Gironde is the best endowed and the richest in agricultural products; it is likewise the most considerable in extension of territory. Diagonally, from Lartigue to Grâves, it measures one hundred and five miles, and in breadth, from the basin of Arcachon to Aret-du-Moiron, seventy-five miles. In circumference it measures three hundred and ninety-seven miles, and the superficial area contains about 2,591,394 acres of land divided, according to the nature of its cultivation or uncultivation, as follows:

	Acres.
Vineyards .....	466,990
Arable soil .....	41,512
Prairies and horticultural .....	223,209
Heaths or waste-lands .....	309,248
Pines .....	720,555
Oaks .....	157,520
Chestnuts and acacias .....	13,479
Marshes and willows .....	2,340
Roads .....	36,249
Rivers, rivulets, and brooks .....	65,615
Area covered by buildings .....	45,541

This soil, on account of its valuable produce, must be considered as rich as any on the globe, owing this wealth to a rare combination of circumstances. The variety of its territory, the climate, by turns, both warm and humid, and the rarity of severe frosts, all combine to make it extremely fertile, and greatly favors it in the production of the wines so generally celebrated. Under the action of these advantages the vast plains of Saint Foy are burdened with vines overlaid with grapes, and the valleys of Dordogne and l'Isle are adorned with grass, aromatic herbs and flowers, with substantial corn and tobacco; the latter to the amount of from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds per annum, and the shores along the ocean are rich in woods, resinous products, and in extensive fisheries.

## CLASSIFICATION OF VINEYARDS.

The left bank of the Garonne is the true region of the real Bordeaux wines, produced from grapes growing upon table-land and hills, the vegetable cover of which is composed of clay, flint, gravel, and sand; the low ground is alluvial, the subsoil being by turns marly, calcareous, and ferruginous. From this soil spring the white wines of Sauterne, the

grand red wines of Chateau Lafite, Haut-Brion, and Chateau Margaux, the various Médocs, and other wines, divided into five principal growths (*crûs*) which give names to its wines. Besides these there is a large number of smaller growths which produce wine bearing no special name, but called by the French *Crûs Bourgeois*.

Toward the right bank of the river Garonne and the basins of the Dordogne and of l'Isle up to the banks of the great stream which, with the ocean, make almost an island of Médoc, on soil hard, marly, chalky, calcareous, flinty, and alluvial, is where we find the St. Emilionnais and the Fronsadais. The Cubzadaïs, Bourgeois, and Blayais, between the two rivers, are growths in general much inferior to those of the left bank. The production of wines in the district of La Gironde, which in 1841 was 202,023,600 liters, is at present calculated at 274,000,000 liters, or, approximatively, 300,000 tuns, equivalent to 1,200,000 hogsheads.

#### MÉDOC.

This region, at an average, contributes the enormous production of 57,500 tuns of wine, of which 4,925,000 liters are classified, each kind having, to support its fame, the name of a chateau, and for a distinctive mark an aroma and flavor more or less accentuated, which, jointly with their fineness and delicate taste, have contributed to their world-wide reputation. These incomparable wines have a just proportion of alcoholic and tonic substances of tartrate, ferruginous, and other wine salts, which, combined with their agreeable qualities, are of incontestable hygienic benefit, relieving the stomach without disturbing the head or nerves; they are, besides, the maintainers of health and of certain resource for weak constitutions, suffering from chlorosis or poorness of the blood. It is therefore not strange that, with such a combination of excellent qualities, the wines of Médoc figure upon the tables of all the wealthy and powerful of the world as the first red wines of the earth, and render the privileged soil upon which they are produced of inestimable value.

Dr. Legendre in his "Study of the Medical Topography of Médoc" makes the following observations in reference to these wines:

Médoc wine taken in moderate quantities is not only a most pleasant, but also a most hygienic beverage. It is tonic without being exciting, it promotes the appetite, favors digestion, and its use is followed by a marked feeling of well being. The breath remains pure, the mouth fresh, the brain free, and the intellectual faculties brightened. Its stimulating action bears on every function; circulation is activated, caloric increased, and the whole system is warmed and enlivened. Even its abuse entails no very serious consequences—large quantities may be taken without producing intoxication, or causing spasms of the stomach, although the latter may be in a state of repleteness. Repeated and protracted excesses are not attended with great injury to health, nor are the consequences in any degree comparable to those engendered by properly named alcoholic excesses. As a therapeutic agent it is invaluable. Médoc wine taken moderately but assiduously may render efficacious service by acting either as a stimulant through its alcohol, as an astringent through its tannin, or by the peculiar properties of its mineral salts, and particularly through the repairing agency of its tartrate of iron.

To justify the foregoing eulogies let the eloquence of figures speak. The first-class growths of 1865 were sold immediately subsequent to the pressing of the grapes, (*en primeur*,) at 5,600 francs per tun; two years later, at 7,000 and 8,000 francs the tun. Time still further advances the value considerably, and it is asserted that certain hogsheads have been sold at 6,000 francs and certain bottles of Chateau Lafite and Chateau Margaux at 120 and 130 francs the bottle. The two chateaux named are the most renowned. Chateau Lafite before 1793 belonged to Monsieur de Richard, president of the parliament of Guienne, guillotined at Paris. At that period it was sequestered as national prop-

erty, and purchased by Mr. Vanderberghes for 1,200,000 francs. In 1818, it was bought by Mlle. Lemaire for 1,000,000 francs; in 1867, it was in the hands of the heirs of Vanderberghes; and the following year was purchased for 4,140,000 francs by Baron James de Rothschild, whose heirs are the actual proprietors. Chateau Margaux has a very ancient origin and old reputation. In the fifteenth century it was known under the name of Lamothe; it was at that epoch a fortified chateau belonging to the Seigneur de Monferrand, and later to the Seigneur de Durfort. In 1750, under the ownership of M. de Fumel, important improvements were made, and the fine wines then planted have contributed to place it in the first rank of the growths of Médoc. It was purchased in 1802 by the Marquis de Lacolonilla, who had the old chateau removed and constructed the rich palace to be seen to-day. In 1836, the Viscount O. Aguado Marquis de Las Marimas, father of the actual proprietor, became the purchaser.

*Classification of the red wines of Gironde.*

FIRST GROWTH.

		Proprietors.	Average yield per year.
			<i>Tuns.</i>
Château Lafite.....	Paulliac.....	Barons A. G. and E. de Rothschild	140
Château Margaux.....	Margaux.....	Viscount Aguado.....	100
Château Latour.....	Paulliac.....	De Fiers, de Beaumont, and others	125
Château Haut-Brion.....	Pessac.....	Heirs of Amédée Larrieu.....	100

SECOND GROWTH.

Mouton.....	Paulliac.....	Baron James de Rothschild.....	20
Rausan-Ségla.....	Margaux.....	E. Durand.....	60
Rausan-Gassies.....	do.....	Rhoné-Pétreire.....	45
Lacoste-Lascases.....	Saint Julien.....	Marquis de Lascases.....	125
Lacoste-Poyféré.....	do.....	A. Lalande.....	80
Lacoste-Barton.....	do.....	Barton.....	75
Durfort-Vivens.....	Margaux.....	G. Richer & de la Mare.....	45
Lacombe.....	do.....	Chais d'Est-Auge, père.....	25
Grand-Larose-Sarget.....	Saint Julien.....	Baron Sarget.....	90
Grand-Larose.....	do.....	De Bethmann & Ad. Faure.....	80
Bran-Cantenac.....	Cantenac.....	Berger & Roy.....	100
Pichon-Longueville.....	Paulliac.....	Baron de Pichon-Longueville.....	55
Pichon-Longueville-Lalande.....	do.....	Countess de Lalande.....	50
Ducru-Benoist.....	Saint Julien.....	Nathaniel Johnston & Sons.....	110
Cos d'Estomel.....	Saint Estèphe.....	De Errazu.....	150
Mouton.....	do.....	Mathieu Dollfus.....	150

Saint Julien is one of the growths known to furnish the most classified wines. These wines join warmth and fruitiness to their other marks of distinction. The wines of Cantenac are distinguished for the elegance and abundance of their fruitiness as well as for the fineness of fragrance and body. The growths of Saint Estèphe are also highly appreciated by connoisseurs.

THIRD GROWTH.

		Proprietors.	Average yield per year.
Kirwan.....	Cantenac.....	Camille Godard.....	70
Château d'Issac.....	do.....	G. Roy.....	100
Lagarde.....	Saint Julien.....	Countess Duchâtel.....	200
Lagarde.....	do.....	Barton.....	125
Giscours.....	Labarde.....	G. Pescatore.....	100
Maisonnet Saint-Erasmus.....	Margaux.....	Bernos and others.....	150
Brown-Cantenac, (Boyd).....	Cantenac.....	A. Lalande.....	100
Pichon.....	do.....	Pétreire.....	125
La Lagune.....	Ludon.....	Piston d'Eaubonne.....	60
Dumoulin.....	Margaux.....	Sipière.....	150
Cabanis.....	Saint Estèphe.....	Heirs of Lestapis.....	150
Fauriol.....	Margaux.....	Ferrière.....	10
Bisquit.....	do.....	Sznajderski.....	20

*Classification of the red wines of Gironde—Continued.*

## FOURTH GROWTH.

		Proprietors.	Average yield per year.
			Tons.
Saint Pierre .....	Saint Julien .....	Madame Bontemps du Barry .....	50
Do .....	do .....	O. de Luetkens .....	40
Branaire-du-Luc .....	do .....	Ducru .....	150
Talbot .....	do .....	Marquis d'Aux .....	100
Dnhart-Milon .....	Paulliac .....	Madame Castéja .....	100
Pouget .....	Cantenac .....	De Chavaille .....	40
La Tour-Carnet .....	Saint Laurent .....	O. de Luetkens .....	130
Rochet .....	Saint Estèphe .....	Lafon de Camarsac .....	50
Chateau-Beychevelle .....	Saint Julien .....	Guestier .....	160
Le Prieuré .....	Cantenac .....	Pagès .....	40
Marquis de Therme .....	Margaux .....	Oscar Sollberg .....	60

## FIFTH GROWTH.

Pontet Canet .....	Paulliac .....	Herman Cruse .....	180
Batailley .....	do .....	Constant Halphen .....	110
Grand-Puy-Lacoste .....	do .....	E. Lacoste .....	130
Ducasse-Grand-Puy .....	do .....	Baron Duroy de Suduirant .....	100
Lynch-Bages .....	do .....	M. & H. Cayron .....	90
Lynch-Moussas .....	do .....	Vazquez .....	90
Dauzac .....	Labarde .....	Nath. Johnston .....	90
Monton d'Armailiac .....	Paulliac .....	De Ferrand .....	150
Le Tertre .....	Arsac .....	Henri Koenigswarter .....	65
Haut Bages .....	Paulliac .....	Madame Libéral .....	60
Pédesclaux .....	do .....	Madame Pédesclaux .....	25
Belgrave .....	Saint Laurent .....	Bruno-Devez .....	80
Camensac .....	do .....	Popp .....	40
Cos-Laboy .....	Saint Estèphe .....	L. Peychaud .....	40
Clerc-Milon .....	Paulliac .....	Clerc .....	50
Croizet Bages .....	do .....	Julien Calvé .....	65
Cautemerle .....	Macan .....	Baroness de Dufort .....	200

Among the growths already mentioned as not classified, and called by the French *Crûs Bourgeois* and *Paysan*, are many highly estimated, and very frequently equal to the classified growths. This is not strange, as immense progress has been made within the past few years, and if we take into consideration that the last classification of wines was made in 1865, it will be understood that numerous modifications are required in the works treating on this subject.

## VALUE OF THE WINES OF MÉDOC.

The value of the wines of Médoc is very irregular. The prices range from 300 to 8,000 francs the tun, (4 hogsheads.) From the common growth of Lower Médoc the value rises to the first growth of Upper Médoc. The same growth varies in price from one year to another, according to the success of the crop, the requirements of commerce, and the quality and quantity produced. Prices in general are therefore very irregular, and transactions are as often regulated by the demand from speculators as by the quality of the wine. However, for a general basis, it may be stated that a fifth growth sells approximatively for half the value of a second growth, and the third and fourth having a proportional value between the second and fifth growths, and the first growth sells at nearly 30 per cent. in advance of the second.

The following table shows the value per tun, in francs, of the wines of the vintage of 1870 from the first sales to those of two and four years subsequent:

	First sales, (new.)	Sales November, 1872.	Sales November, 1874.
First growth .....	3,000 to 4,000	6,000 to 6,500	7,500 to 8,000
Second growth .....	1,200 to 2,500	4,200 to 4,500	5,000 to 5,500
Third growth .....	1,000 to 2,000	3,500 to 3,600	4,100 to 4,500
Fourth growth .....	900 to 1,500	2,800 to 3,600	3,600 to 3,800
Fifth growth .....	800 to 1,200	2,600 to 2,700	3,000 to 3,600
Superior Bourgeois .....	700 to 1,100	1,800 to 2,000	2,400 to 2,800

The wine-producing Gironde embraces not only Médoc, which only represents one-sixth part of the production of the department, but also Les Palus, Les Côtes, and Les Grâves, which enter advantageously in the consumption, and are classified as follows :

Les Palus, of alluvial ground, are situated on both banks of the rivers Gironde and Dordogne. The nature of the soil is of the richest. The vines are of extraordinary vigor, and produce considerable quantities of wine, which is classified as *vin ordinaire*, (common wine.) The hectare planted contains from 2,500 to 2,800 feet of vines, which produce on an average from 20 to 24 barrels of wine, of 2 hectoliters, 25 liters each. The prices range from 300 to 500 francs per tun, (4 hogsheads,) according to the growth and quality. The vines diversify in names, but five-sixths of them are the same in quality.

Les Côtes comprise the following boroughs : Canon, Fronsac, Bourg, Bassens, Camblancs, and Quinsac, among which are certain growths especially in demand. The nature of the soil, which is at the same time clayey, calcareous, and gravelly, produces very superior wines, rich in color, and of good body, and, when time improves them, of excellent flavor. The production is from 14 to 18 hogsheads per hectare, and the value averages from 350 to 600 francs per tun, according to the growth and success of the vintage.

The vineyards of Les Grâves are situated on the same bank as those of Médoc, and the wines follow almost entirely the same conditions as the last mentioned. In general the soil is dry, gravelly, and calcareous; the vines nearly the same as those of Médoc. The yield, however, is less, and the fruitiness differs somewhat, although very agreeable. These wines are highly appreciated, principally so in England, Holland, and Belgium, having above all other wines of Bordeaux the indisputable virtue of facilitating digestion. The districts most recommendable are Blanquefort, Mérignac, Pessac—where we also find the Haut-Brion, one of the first grand growths of Bordeaux wines—Valence Gradignan, Villenave d'Ornon, Léognan, Martillac, St. Médard d'Eyrans, Ayguemorte, Beautiran, Castres, and Portets. The hectare produces on an average only nine or ten barrels; the value varies from 450 to 600 francs per ton for second growth, and increases in price up to 1,800 francs for superior growths. The Haut-Brions classified among the first grand crûs, attain from 4,000 to 5,000 francs the tun.

#### WHITE WINES.

Les Côtes of Beamech, Langoiran, and St. Croix du Mont produce white wines highly esteemed. The soil and production are the same as the sites planted for red wines; the prices vary from 400 to 500 francs the tun. The white wines of Cérons, Preignac, and Barsac, Artisans, sell from 500 to 1,200 francs the tun, according to the quality and success of the vintage. The grand growths of Bommes, Sauternes, Preignac, and Barsac vary likewise, according to the success of the vintage and quality, bringing from 1,500 to 3,500 francs per tun, and an increase to 6,000 francs the tun for the grand first growth.

## THE VINTAGE OF 1874.

The vintage time in this district is terminated. The gathering and pressing of the grapes lasted about six weeks. This short period has sufficed to put approximatively 800,000 hectoliters, or 17,607,734 gallons, of wine into barrels. The crop has exceeded all expectations, being the largest gathering known, and calculated at 60 per cent. above the crops of average years. Nor has the department of the Gironde ever sold its new wines so rapidly and at such high rates. The fact being accomplished, it is only necessary to make the statement, as it would be profitless to speculate upon the issues or the results to speculators who paid enormously high prices for the new wines, which if they turn out as fruity, as aromatic, and of the body which sanguine buyers have pre-judged, the gains may probably be correspondingly large. Purchases commenced even in the first days of the vintage; consequently without tasting the wines.

The good quality, as previously stated, is confidently counted upon; and good wines, above all others, are in demand for the different markets of Europe.

It is highly to be regretted, in view of the benefit the people of the United States would derive, and the advantages which would accrue to the Treasury, that the better brands of Médoc wines but seldom find their way to our markets. From a careful revision of invoices of wines shipped to the United States, I find that in general they range among the *vin ordinaire* and *cargaison*—the very lowest grades. This is attributable to the high rate of duties on wines of good quality. Wine-merchants in the United States, as well as here, in discussing the question, manifest much interest for specific duties, and generally express the opinion that a specific duty once established on all kinds of still wines the trade with the United States would be extraordinarily increased, and that very superior wines in large quantities would seek and find ready sales there. It is evident that the ad valorem system hampers the trade and leaves room for much fraud and trickery, impossible to prevent either by the foresight of the consul who certifies the invoice or the appraiser who values the article.

It is not an unusual thing at this consulate that fictitious invoices are presented for certification, giving the item of wine as "*Cargaison*" (cargo wine) labeled "*St. Julien*," or "*St. Estèphe*," and even the names of the most famous and renowned châteaux of Médoc are used, the prices nevertheless corresponding to the tariff paying 25 cents per gallon. Objections on the part of the consular officer are scarcely ever of any benefit to the Treasury of the United States, as the exporter will insist that it is the label only that is fictitious, and not his invoice. Unscrupulous exporters and importers, by their chicanery, ever detrimental to the trade in general, and to upright merchants in particular, always find ways and means to sustain the allegation of invoicing honestly, and neither the demand for a sample or notification to collectors of customs is of any avail, nor change the facilities such parties find for frauds; all of which would be entirely prevented by specific duties.

The following report of sales effected immediately after the grapes were pressed will show the high values reached for wines of this year =

Communes.	Crits and proprietors.	Classes.	Tuns.	Price.	Total in francs.
Quefort.....	Divers proprietors .....		300	500	150,000
Empuyre.....	.....		100	500	50,000
on.....	Château d'Agassac .....		250	800	200,000
	La Lagune Piston .....	Fourth class.	80	2,200	176,000
	Vasquez .....	do .....	58	700	40,600
	Divers Bourgeois .....	do .....	60	800	48,000
	Divers Paysans .....	do .....	200	600	120,000
	Cantermerle .....	Bourgeois .....	200	1,400	280,000
	Gironville .....	do .....	25	900	22,500
	Les trois moulins .....	do .....	30	1,100	33,000
	Rose Labiche .....	do .....	50	1,000	50,000
	Divers .....	Paysans .....	60	600	36,000
	Giscours .....	Third class .....	110	2,000	220,000
	Paget, Geneste, Dussolier .....	Bourgeois .....	40	1,000	40,000
	Danzac, Nath. Johnston .....	Fifth class .....	120	1,200	144,000
	La Chapelle .....	do .....	55	800	44,000
	Divers .....	Paysans .....	65	600	39,000
	Château Branc Cantenac .....	Second class .....	125	2,400	300,000
	Château Kirwan, Godard .....	Third class .....	85	2,300	195,500
	Château d'Issan, Roy .....	do .....	120	2,250	270,000
	Château Palmer, J. Péreire .....	do .....	170	2,200	374,000
	Poujet de Chavaille .....	Bourgeois .....	30	1,300	39,000
	Martineau Garnier .....	do .....	100	1,100	110,000
	Baury Cantenac .....	do .....	40	800	32,000
	Divers, Artisan .....	Artisans .....	50	700	35,000
	Divers .....	Paysans .....	40	600	24,000
	Châteaux d'Arzac .....	Bourgeois .....	120	1,000	120,000
	Divers .....	Paysans .....	50	500	25,000
	Rauzan, Ségla, Durand .....	Second class .....	85	3,000	255,000
	Rauzan Gassies, R. Péreire .....	do .....	60	2,500	150,000
	Durfort-Vivens, G. Richier .....	do .....	78	2,600	202,800
	Lascombes, Chaix d'Est-ANGE .....	Third class .....	40	2,200	88,000
	Malecot, divers .....	do .....	75	2,000	150,000
	Desmirail, Veuve Sipiére .....	do .....	70	1,650	115,500
	Ferrière .....	do .....	25	1,800	45,000
	Nolberg .....	Fourth class .....	110	1,000	110,000
	La Begorce, Beaucourt .....	Bourgeois .....	50	800	40,000
	Bemide .....	do .....	60	1,100	66,000
	Divers .....	Paysans .....	80	700	56,000
	Château Citran .....	1st Bourgeois .....	300	1,100	330,000
	Divers .....	do .....	70	500	35,000
	Ch. Pavell, de Luze .....	Bourgeois .....	70	1,000	70,000
	Divers .....	Paysans .....	40	550	22,000
	Château Mauvezin .....	Bourgeois .....	150	1,000	150,000
	Château Pomays, F. Dubos .....	do .....	125	1,000	125,000
	Château Brillet, Du Perrier .....	do .....	65	1,000	65,000
	Château Chasse Spleen .....	do .....	70	800	56,000
	Château Gastebois .....	do .....	80	800	64,000
	Château Gressier .....	do .....	90	800	72,000
	Château Poujeaux .....	do .....	100	800	80,000
	Divers .....	Paysans .....	100	600	60,000
	Château Fouréan-Leblanc .....	Bourgeois .....	140	1,100	154,000
	Château Fourcas-Dupré .....	do .....	85	950	80,750
	Peyrebade .....	do .....	130	700	91,000
	Divers .....	Paysans .....	200	600	120,000
	Le Castillon .....	Bourgeois .....	75	800	60,000
	Divers .....	do .....	70	500	35,000
	Château Lamothe .....	do .....	80	1,000	80,000
	Lancasan .....	do .....	120	1,000	120,000
	Château Beaumont .....	do .....	120	1,200	144,000
	Camarsac and Romefort .....	do .....	60	800	48,000
	Latour Carnet .....	do .....	150	1,350	202,500
	Divers .....	do .....	40	500	20,000
	Château Beaucailon .....	Second class .....	130	2,600	338,000
	Château Grand Larose .....	do .....	100	2,600	260,000
	Château Léoville Lescage .....	do .....	200	2,200	440,000
	Château Léoville Poyfère .....	do .....	200	2,300	460,000
	Léoville Barton .....	do .....	125	2,300	287,500
	Château Lagrange .....	do .....	100	2,200	220,000
	Château Saint Pierre .....	Fourth class .....	60	1,350	81,000
	Château D'Aux-Talbot .....	do .....	120	1,600	192,000
	Château Boycheville .....	do .....	90	1,500	135,000
	Château Saint Pierre .....	do .....	40	1,650	66,000
	Château de Bedon .....	Bourgeois .....	40	800	32,000
	Divers .....	Paysans .....	100	700	70,000
	Château Lafite, 1st wine .....	First class .....	220	5,500	1,210,000
	do .....	do .....	90	5,000	450,000
	Château Lafite, 2d wine .....	do .....	40	2,500	100,000
	Château Latour .....	do .....	170	5,000	850,000
	Château Pichon Longueville .....	Second class .....	85	2,300	195,500
	Château Dubart Milon .....	Fourth class .....	120	1,750	210,000
	Château Pontet Canot .....	Fifth class .....	275	1,400	385,000
	Château Batailley .....	do .....	120	1,200	144,000

Communes.	Crits and proprietors.	Classes.	Tuns.	Price.	Total in francs.
Pauillac—Continued.	Château Grand-Puy Lacoste.....	Fifth class..	140	1,200	168,000
	Château Lynch Bages.....	do .....	30	1,000	30,000
	Croisset Bages.....	do .....	75	1,300	97,500
	Château Pédesclaux.....	do .....	35	1,100	38,500
	Château Pichon Lalande.....	Second class..	60	2,400	144,000
	Château Lynch Moussas.....	Fifth class..	125	900	112,500
	Mouton d'Armailhac.....	Sixth class..	100	1,000	100,000
Saint Estèphe..	Divers .....	Paysans .....	150	700	105,000
	Montrose.....	Second class..	150	2,400	360,000
	Calon Ségur.....	Third class..	100	1,500	150,000
	do .....	do .....	100	1,800	180,000
	Lalande Célerier .....	Bourgeois .....	125	1,000	125,000
	Fonpetites .....	do .....	125	1,000	125,000
	Pomys .....	do .....	100	1,000	100,000
	Berth Canteloup.....	do .....	70	1,000	70,000
	Assuss la Haye.....	do .....	40	1,000	40,000
	Capbern Gasquillon.....	do .....	160	700	112,000
	Le Roc .....	do .....	40	1,200	48,000
	Meyney .....	do .....	200	900	180,000
	Divers .....	Artisans .....	250	600	150,000
	do .....	Paysans .....	200	500	100,000
	Livran .....	Bourgeois .....	60	1,000	60,000
	Fonpiqueyre .....	do .....	80	700	56,000
	Divers .....	do .....	120	500	60,000
Cissac .....	Château Larivaux.....	do .....	200	700	140,000
	Hautailan Lefort.....	do .....	120	700	84,000
	Château de Breuil.....	do .....	100	700	70,000
	Martiny.....	do .....	100	625	62,500
	Abiet .....	do .....	65	700	45,500
Vertheuil.....	Divers .....	Artisans .....	90	550	49,500
	do .....	Paysans .....	100	500	50,000
	Lugagnac Clauset.....	do .....	110	625	68,750
Saint Germain.	Batiment Bigot.....	do .....	70	600	42,000
	Château Livran.....	do .....	110	650	71,500
Saint Sourin ..	Château Hauterives.....	Bourgeois .....	60	575	34,500
	Divers .....	Paysans .....	100	400	40,000
	do .....	Artisans .....	100	450	45,000
	do .....	Paysans .....	100	425	42,500
Saint Yzans.....	do .....	do .....	900	400	360,000
Saint Chrystoly	do .....	do .....	100	450	45,000
Bégaden .....	do .....	do .....	150	400	60,000
Civrac .....	do .....	do .....	100	400	40,000
Jau.....	Aux Granges.....	do .....	70	500	35,000
	De Lussay.....	do .....	100	425	42,500
Bas Médoc.....	Divers .....	Artisans .....	250	400	100,000
	Divers communes .....	Paysans .....	500	350	175,000
	Les Lacanassades and By ..	Bourgeois .....	120	500	60,000
Total of the Médoc .....			14,001	.....	16,751,450
Pessac.....	Château Haut Brion.....	First class..	60	4,500	270,000
Saint Emilion..	Clos Fourtet.....	do .....	40	1,100	44,000
	Cheval Blanc.....	do .....	60	1,100	66,000
	Divers Saint Emilionnais ..	do .....	400	500	200,000
	Cotes divers.....	Bourgeois .....	2,000	500	1,000,000
	do .....	do .....	2,000	400	800,000
Blayais .....	do .....	Paysans .....	3,000	350	1,050,000
	Divers .....	Artisans .....	2,000	400	800,000
	do .....	Paysans .....	1,000	325	325,000
	do .....	Bourgeois .....	2,000	500	1,000,000
Total.....			12,540	.....	5,555,000
Grand total.....			26,541	.....	22,306,450

B. GERRISH, JR.



*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Bordeaux to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Brandy.....	\$14,993 26	\$24,366 20	\$22,175 06	\$23,062 60	\$83,697 12
Oil .....	7,142 48	30,248 20	35,548 68	40,321 56	113,260 92
Preserves .....	15,949 43	35,912 33	14,552 07	25,444 32	151,752 15
Sardines .....	58,379 78	33,505 04	11,366 69	14,046 30	117,297 80
Wines .....	278,773 45	119,101 03	410,834 78	310,230 65	1,118,939 91
Miscellaneous .....	182,943 15	164,828 68	135,537 61	138,609 84	621,919 28
Total in United States gold.....	558,181 55	407,961 48	630,014 88	610,715 27	2,206,873 18
Total for preceding year .....	940,965 86	684,192 15	591,270 16	1,048,905 37	3,265,333 54
Increase .....			38,744 72		
Decrease .....	382,784 31	276,230 67		438,190 10	1,058,460 36

## HAVRE.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Havre to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Drugs, ores, &c.....	\$3,046 56	\$19,628 24	\$45,360 62	\$36,505 40	\$104,540 82
Stationery, &c.....	353 62	181 70	223 00	161 34	919 66
Fancy goods, &c.....	19,842 76	13,735 51	17,397 13	3,692 51	54,667 91
Dry goods, &c.....	24,012 52	64,315 39	26,318 09	73,962 19	248,608 19
Wines, spirits, &c.....	11,928 21	13,266 17	17,717 81	12,522 72	55,460 91
Willows, &c.....	5,001 27	4,178 81	6,260 71	4,948 56	19,689 35
Hardware, &c.....	7,160 71	3,555 27	4,652 13	2,083 40	17,651 51
Mills, &c.....	16,779 94	14,552 05	24,990 29	23,535 85	79,858 13
Leather, &c.....	58,828 40	116,399 52	57,340 07	112,785 80	346,353 79
Preserved meats, &c.....	27,751 63	9,293 33	27,263 43	28,956 70	93,265 09
Miscellaneous goods.....	364,986 91	290,163 66	172,324 53	230,370 35	1,057,845 45
Total in United States gold.....	540,692 53	549,289 65	460,047 81	528,630 82	2,078,660 81
Total for preceding year .....	283,417 47	324,344 86	252,824 90	380,267 03	1,240,914 26
Increase .....	257,275 06	224,944 79	207,162 91	148,563 79	837,946 55

J. A. BRIDGLAND.

## LA ROCHELLE.

DECEMBER 16, 1874. (Received January 8, 1875.)

The tabular statement which I have the honor to inclose will exhibit the exportation from this consular district to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1874.

Since the date of my last annual report there has been little material change in the commercial condition of this section of France. The crops and vintages of 1873, while they did not entirely justify the many gloomy predictions offered, were sufficiently meager to preclude any active development of trade during the uncertain twelve months which followed.

## FRENCH BRANDIES.

The chief article of export, French brandy, attained the highest range of prices recorded for several years past; the scarcity of the article forcing upon the market large quantities of the older and superior grades, which sold, it would seem, at such figures as it pleased the vendor to demand. It would be impossible to define any regular standard of price for brandies that have passed their second year, even were the general market unvarying. So many considerations affecting the price and the quality can be pleaded by the seller as to leave the determination of these points entirely at his option, and the American purchaser, who is seldom a profound expert, is often the victim of deception. During the year past, for instance, several shipments were made to American merchants, at prices ranging from 8 to 10 francs per liter, which, allowing a compound interest of 15 per cent. per annum upon the original cost, could have been sold for one-half that sum. Among the wealthier proprietors of this section it is a common saying that a cask of brandy lying idle in a cellar is accumulating a heavier rate of interest than would the sum it represents invested in the most profitable of stocks, and this without risk of depreciation. Certain it is that American dealers have been accustomed to pay, for the older grades of brandy, prices that European merchants would regard as simply usurious.

It is worthy of remark that in face of these high prices, the financial crisis, and the temperance movement, the value of this article exported to the United States exceeds that of several years preceding. It would seem that its consumption is no longer a luxury, but a necessity demanding a constant and regular supply. In the interest of the American merchant, then, the abundant vintages of 1874 are particularly gratifying. These vintages have surpassed, both in quantity and quality, the most sanguine hopes of all experts. The severe frosts of May, which killed the vines in many sections, had left but faint hopes of even an average yield, and the appearance of the vines themselves was hardly calculated to contradict the general opinion. The presages were so unfavorable that little preparation was made for the storage of so rare a vintage, and ere it was half completed arose the alarming question "where to put it." In this emergency every effort was made to provide casks and tuns. The owner of an empty barrel found himself beset by would-be purchasers, who had one of two alternatives—to pay any price for a barrel, or get the most they possibly could get for their wine. If he but held firm and refused all offers, he was sure to have his barrels filled with new wine, at a price below all competition. In one such case that came under my own observation 684 liters of good red wine were sold for 30 francs, or less than one sou per liter. Though prices subsequently assumed a more definite basis, they still range uncommonly low. Ordinary red wines are quoted at 100 francs per tun of 912 liters; the white variety at 70 francs; and wines resting from the vintages of 1869, 1870, and 1872 at 120 francs. As a necessary consequence of these low prices the rates of brandies, old and new, have been much reduced, and the export of all liquors to the United States has assumed an unusual activity.

## PORCELAIN AND CHINA WARE.

The report of porcelain and china ware exported from this district to the United States exhibits a decrease that can only be accounted for upon the supposition that large quantities of these goods have been consigned to agents at other points for legalization. As I am convinced that this

practice upon the part of the merchants is prejudicial to the interests of our treasury, I have taken measures to correct it.

## RAILWAYS.

During the year past several railway enterprises of considerable local importance have been brought to completion within this consular district. A direct line from La Rochelle to Rochefort has been opened, lessening by several miles the distance by rail separating the two cities. Another line, carried from Saintes to Blaye upon the Gironde, connects with the river-steamers for Bordeaux; while an extension of the same line to Libourne, a point upon the Paris and Bordeaux Railway, lessens by several hours the distance between La Rochelle and the latter city. Besides the direct line to Limoges, which is rapidly approaching completion, still another is projected under the auspices of the leading merchants of La Rochelle and Cognac. This new line will extend from Cognac to Surgères upon the Paris and Orleans Railway, traversing a region of great productiveness, and greatly facilitating the trade of the neighboring cities.

## HARBOR-IMPROVEMENTS.

The harbor-improvements and basin decided upon by the general council in its session of 1873 are still under consideration. Numerous diagrams have been submitted, and applications have been made by the transatlantic steamship companies for wharfage, and only the uncertainty existing as to the sum of the promised subsidy to be made by the French government delays the prosecution of the work. It is desired that the enterprise shall be executed upon the largest possible scale justified by the several appropriations.

I regret to state that despite an early application the customs officers have not been able to furnish me with the various tables requested by the Department. The few isolated details which, after long waiting, I have been able to obtain, are so obviously inaccurate, that I have not deemed them of sufficient credit to merit a place in this report.

RICH'D N. BROOKE.

*Statement showing the declared values of exports from the consular district of La Rochelle to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—								Total for the year.	
	December 31, 1873.		March 31, 1874.		June 30, 1874.		September 30, 1874.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Brandy.....liters	662,464	\$367,088	546,734	\$339,182	533,112	\$312,781	369,364	\$215,656	2,111,674	\$1,234,707
Porcelain ware		105,637		94,718		152,194		180,467		533,016
Wine.....liters	23,130	1,680	16,700	2,348	17,468	2,129	1,000	198	58,208	6,355
Vinager.....do.	23,050	1,407			24,120	1,757	5,840	515	53,010	3,679
Olive-oil.....do.	1,740	633			1,200	422	300	105	3,240	1,160
Hardness.....tins			10,000	876	20,000	1,753			30,000	2,622
Paper.....				912		1,363		485		2,760
Sundries.....		104		102		324		103		633
Total.....		476,549		438,138		472,723		397,529		1,784,949
Total for preceding year.....		613,982		346,197		508,812		454,223		1,923,213
Increase.....				91,941						
Decrease.....		137,433				36,089		56,694		136,273

## LYONS.

OCTOBER 8, 1874. (Received October 30.)

## REPORT ON THE SILK TRADE OF LYONS.

The statistical report of the exports from the consular district of Lyons to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1874, which I have the honor to lay before you, (inclosed herewith,) shows their aggregate value to be but \$379,210 below that of the preceding year. This is certainly a satisfactory result, if account be taken of the prostrating effect of the financial crisis which a year ago, after a disastrous career throughout the entire commercial communities of this continent, swept across the Atlantic, to subject our money markets likewise to the severest trial of their organization and strength. The immediate effect of this calamity on the manufacturing district of which Lyons is the center, was a most perplexing one. The natural timidity of the trade already agitated by the recent catastrophes embarrassing some of the leading European markets, and the long stagnation of the home business, was still more increased by the news from the other side of the Atlantic, and for a time it seemed as if all confidence would be lost.

However, the excitement soon cooled down under the influence of authentic intelligence arriving, and being of such a character as to comfort the sunken spirits. The situation of things at New York and other places became better understood, and in a short time it was obvious to everybody that whatever the fate of those speculators might be who, attracted by the high rates of interests, had invested capital in risks and enterprises of problematical security, the importers of our great commercial cities were fully competent and determined to weather the storm, which they proved, most honorably to their moral and financial abilities. Notwithstanding the losses and difficulties which, undoubtedly, many of them met with during the calamitous period, there is not, as far as this district is concerned, a house or firm which had to suffer from the shortcomings of its American correspondents. Of course, sales were for a time almost suspended, and prices fell far below the lowest quotations of late years.

A comparison of the shipments from Lyons to the United States in the quarter ending December 31, 1873, with those of the same period of the two preceding years, gives illustrative expression of the state of the commercial relations of the Lyons district with our ports during the greatest excitement of the crisis. The aggregate value of these exports amounted in 1871 to \$2,859,907; 1872 to \$2,527,240; 1873 to \$1,686,726.

The next quarter, ending March 31, 1874, still shows the influence of the critical times, but in a less degree. The aggregate values of exports during the first quarters of the three last years were, in 1872, \$5,027,435; in 1873, \$4,269,569; in 1874, \$3,831,534.

However, the spring sales of the principal articles of export from the district of Lyons, silk-textiles, in our market, proved conclusively that the purchasing and consumptive powers of the regular trade were not so seriously affected by the financial embroglio as it was feared by many, and that the solvency of our commerce engaged in that trade was beyond doubt.

Such impressions led necessarily to an early return of confidence, and the six months following March of the present year gave evidence of the changed state of mind of the shippers; for the aggregate value of the shipments during that period amounted to \$6,496,670; while for the

same time in 1873 only \$5,697,250 was exported. It is true that the former amount is considerably below the exports in 1872 for the same period; but experience has proved, very much to the chagrin of the interested parties, and for reasons given in previous reports, that in 1872 too many silk goods were sent for the legitimate demands of our country.

For further proof that the effect of the crisis of 1873 lasted but a comparatively short while, and particularly that the faith of the French shippers and manufacturers in their American correspondents was restored at an early day after the first anxieties were over, I may add that the above-stated increase of business was not so much the result of orders given from our side, but, on the contrary, the result of heavy consignments for account of French owners to our markets. The latter, well shielded by their American business friends during the storm, had experienced no other harm than a certain depreciation of their goods, and thus they were prompter to pick up courage than the American merchant who had to face the adverse times in the front rank. Fully three-fourths of the shipments since spring have been French risks; whereas in former years not even one fourth of them were such consignments. These shipments for French account consist almost exclusively of staple silk goods, which are of pretty regular demand, and which, therefore, are apt to find buyers.

The manufacturers in thus bringing to the very door of the American wholesaler or jobber a very considerable portion of the goods wanted by our trade, leave to the American importers principally only the supply of the specialties, *i. e.*, articles depending on the changeable fashion of a season or locality—articles which in the French nomenclature are termed “*nouveautés*.”

This distribution of the risks between European and home owners is, for the present at least, a very safe one for the American interest, and in entire keeping with the unsettled state of the silk and silk-goods markets. So long as there exists a widely-spread opinion that the production of silk textures is in excess of the demand, and as the stocks of raw silk are so extraordinarily large as at present, and the prices without steadiness, it is impossible to compute the actual value of all such goods—in the manufacture of which the price of labor and of the raw material constitutes the principal expense—with a sufficient degree of knowledge to guard against unforeseen incidents and depreciations; therefore it must be considered sound logic that the eventual dangers connected with operations in these articles be with the original owner.

With the goods styled “*nouveautés*,” in the value of which not only labor and material, but also the taste of the moment, or the notions of a locality enter as constituent elements, the case is different; the American importer is in a better position than the European maker to judge what and how many of these goods might find purchasers; and therefore he may give orders with a high degree of safety, because, with ample knowledge of the circumstances and the situation of the market and his customers, his possible risks are in proportion to the probability of his profits, and besides he has a guarantee against loss in proportion as a hyper-production of articles of temporary fashion is less likely.

The foregoing is a view of the commercial side. But there is also a fiscal side of the question, as to who owns goods and declares their value for importation in our markets. If the European manufacturers be the real owners and importers; if they make the declarations of the nature and price of the goods, the otherwise very difficult task of controlling

the truth of such statements becomes a great deal easier, for the reasons that each manufacturer makes certain and known types of goods, and these types can be fully ascertained by the samples which have to be deposited; that with such information it may easily be found out what the goods in question are offered at for sale in the regular markets, and whether there is a deviation from the prices at which the manufacturer offers and sells his goods to those he declares, with the intention to have them serve as the basis for paying the United States customs thereon.

With a view to enable consuls to avail themselves as much as possible of the advantages which the actual state of the business relations of this district with our markets offers for the protection of the United States revenue, I shall take the liberty to lay before you in a subsequent dispatch some suggestions relative to the declarations which shippers have to make before sending their goods to our ports.

P. J. OSTERHAUS.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Lyons to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Cotton goods .....	\$12,556 14	\$60,486 85	\$35,294 21	\$52,879 68	\$167,516 88
Dye-stuffs and chemicals .....	819 62	2,780 21	3,504 64	10,552 02	17,656 49
Gloves, kid, chevrls. ....	130,922 78	205,204 76	71,289 01	178,297 05	585,803 60
silk, woolen, cotton, &c. ....		9,327 87	665 61	222 40	10,215 88
Leather, skins .....	12,430 70	17,693 52	65,324 43	54,060 65	149,509 30
Metals, rails, hardware .....	68,430 83	50,381 59	83,741 11	12,778 11	215,331 64
Shawls .....	11,090 48	28,306 73	10,165 91	41,379 76	90,942 88
Silk, raw, tram, organzine, shappe .....	66,945 25	46,404 22	142,646 30	139,422 80	397,418 57
Silks and velvets, piece and dress goods .....	942,989 85	2,674,554 37	1,147,551 41	3,381,794 84	8,146,883 47
Silks and velvets, ribbons .....	317,535 32	508,706 62	333,020 23	312,919 33	1,472,181 50
Tulles, crapes, gauzes, laces, &c. ....	14,792 31	117,090 58	62,501 91	52,630 34	247,015 14
Trimmings, silk, pure and mixed .....	8,776 16	4,595 02	6,580 69	39,792 15	59,744 02
Trimmings, metallic, military, and church ornaments .....	28,591 59	23,166 46	40,071 05	50,384 01	142,213 11
Wines and liquors .....	6,789 57	10,817 54	8,976 99	5,360 06	31,944 16
Woolen goods .....	35,955 33	65,535 86	64,683 91	59,440 20	225,674 30
Miscellaneous .....	19,808 02	6,342 12	18,094 52	10,635 25	54,879 91
Total in United States gold. ....	1,686,726 95	3,831,534 32	2,094,120 93	4,402,548 65	12,014,930 85
Total for preceding year. ....	2,527,240 14	4,169,659 74	1,770,140 48	3,927,110 10	12,394,150 46
Increase .....			323,980 45	475,438 55	
Decrease .....	840,513 19	338,125 42			379,219 61

## MARSEILLES.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received October 23.)

I have the honor to transmit herewith my report for the year 1873 and the first eight months of 1874, on the navigation, commerce, and industry of this port.

The shipping in 1873, compared with the preceding year, shows an increase of 316 vessels and 171,801 tons entered, and 333 vessels and 199,345 tons cleared—not including coastwise navigation, which shows a falling off in entries of 39 vessels and 26,929 tons; but, on the other hand, the clearances show an increase of 649 vessels and 71,186 tons. The proportion of this increase in the navigation at this port borne by American

shipping amounted to 8 vessels and 3,492 tons entered, and 4 vessels with 304 tons cleared. On the whole, the state of the shipping was favorable. The increase in the movement may be chiefly ascribed to the vast quantities of cereals imported, amounting to upward of 7,500,000 hectoliters; showing an increase, against 1872, of about 3,000,000 hectoliters. The value of imports of all sorts of merchandise into this port increased upward of 135,500,000 francs, while the exports showed an increase of more than 270,000,000 francs.

The comparison of the movement between the months of July and August, 1874, is, however, less favorable; the total value of imports in August having been 275,052,000 francs, against 352,135,000 francs in July, 1874, showing a decrease of upward of 77,000,000 francs. The imports of cereals in July, 1874, amounted to 65,975,000 francs; but in August, thanks to a most excellent harvest, it fell to 5,275,000 francs; that is to say, about 60,000,000 less than in July. Raw material for industrial purposes has also diminished, while manufactures have increased by 2,000,000 francs.

A comparison of the first eight months of 1874 with those of 1873 shows an increase of 279,803,000 francs. In these figures are comprised about 215,000,000 francs in cereals and about 70,000,000 francs in raw material. Manufactures have experienced a falling off of about 24,000,000 francs. Exports in August, 1874, amounted to 320,431,000 francs; showing a diminution of 15,500,000 francs against July; this decrease affected chiefly articles of alimentation and raw material. The exportation of manufactures, however, increased by 10,500,000 francs during the same month. The first eight months of 1874 compared with 1873 show a falling off in exports of 133,500,000 francs, manufactures sharing in this decrease to the amount of about 47,000,000 francs. The movement throughout France was favorable on the whole; imports increased during the first eight months of 1874, 646,604 francs; exports, however, diminished 408,124 francs.

The comparison of the whole year 1873 against 1872 shows an increase in imports of 29,858 francs, and of 165,272 francs in exports.

The financial movement at the Bourse of Marseilles was favorable throughout the year 1873. Bank speculation proved successful, and most of the local values were quoted favorably. The business of the National Bank (branch office) increased very considerably.

Public instruction is progressing, though slowly. The institution of the one year's volunteer service in the army has proved a great stimulus, compelling young men of family or fortune to enlarge their (generally very elementary) notions to a certain degree, approaching almost to mediocrity.





French possessions—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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\* See "Coastwise" at the end of this statement.

*Statement showing the navigation of all nations at the port of Marseilles, &c.—Continued.*

Flag.	*	ENTERED.				CLEARED.													
		STEAM.		SAIL.		TOTAL STEAM AND SAIL.		STEAM.		SAIL.		TOTAL STEAM AND SAIL.							
		Cargoes.		Ballast.		Cargoes.		Ballast.		Cargoes.		Ballast.		Cargoes.		Ballast.			
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
British—Cont'd.	Spain .....	7	3,103	—	—	—	—	9	3,367	10	5,053	12	7,961	3	2,188	19	11,216	44	26,448
	Spanish America .....	—	—	2	364	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	451	—	—	2	448
	Sweden .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	451
	Turkey .....	38	22,522	—	—	—	—	38	22,522	25	14,625	9	6,073	1	185	—	—	38	21,112
	Venezuela .....	166	104,401	6	4,324	42	11,743	1	332	215	120,820	101	65,070	35	11,494	39	13,269	241	123,726
Danish.	Brazil .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Danish America .....	—	—	1	165	—	—	1	165	—	—	—	—	2	496	—	—	2	496
	England .....	—	—	1	125	—	—	1	125	—	—	—	—	1	125	—	—	1	125
	Hayti .....	—	—	1	156	—	—	1	156	—	—	—	—	1	191	—	—	1	191
	Italy .....	—	—	2	496	—	—	2	496	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch.	Russia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	165	—	—	1	165
	Venezuela .....	—	—	1	156	—	—	1	156	—	—	—	—	2	312	—	—	2	312
	Total .....	—	—	6	1,098	—	—	6	1,098	—	—	—	—	7	1,289	—	—	7	1,289
	Africa, west coast .....	—	—	1	536	—	—	1	536	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Argentina Republic .....	—	—	1	183	—	—	1	183	—	—	—	—	2	421	—	—	2	421
French.	Brazil .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Holland .....	2	1,032	—	—	—	—	2	1,032	11	7,813	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	7,813
	Italy .....	4	2,578	1	944	—	—	5	3,522	1	720	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	720
	Portugal .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	145	—	—	1	145
	Russia .....	5	3,686	—	—	—	—	5	3,686	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German.	Sweden .....	—	—	1	145	—	—	1	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Turkey .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Venezuela .....	—	—	1	183	—	—	1	183	—	—	—	—	1	183	—	—	1	183
	Total .....	11	7,200	5	1,993	—	—	16	9,259	13	8,900	—	—	4	749	—	—	17	9,709
	Africa, east coast .....	—	—	12	3,708	—	—	12	3,708	—	—	—	—	8	3,329	—	—	8	3,129





[illegible]



Spanish .....	1	316	1,477	4	1,477	216	185	1	384	3	509
French possessions—	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Algeria .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Italy .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Spain .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Spanish America .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Sweden .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Total .....	150	34,019	1,390	428	25,763	579	61,172	132	35,350	3	928
United States .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Argentine Republic .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Brazil .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
England .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
British possessions—	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
America .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Algeria .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Italy .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Russia .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Spain .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Spanish America .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Sweden .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Turkey .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Uruguay .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Total .....	7	3,530	18	6,809	25	10,339	4	1,858	1	706	
Africa, west coast .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Barbary States .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Egypt .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
England .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
British possessions—	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Africa, west coast .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Mediterranean .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
French possessions—	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Colonies .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Greece .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Italy .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Russia .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Turkey .....	1	316	1,477	1	316	185	1	384	3	509	
Total .....	1	780	50	11,120	60	11,900	1	780	1	780	
French possessions—	1	780	50	11,120	60	11,900	1	780	1	780	
Algeria .....	1	780	50	11,120	60	11,900	1	780	1	780	
Italy .....	1	780	50	11,120	60	11,900	1	780	1	780	
Total .....	1	780	50	11,120	60	11,900	1	780	1	780	
Wallachian .....	1	780	50	11,120	60	11,900	1	780	1	780	







An analysis of the foregoing statement shows an increase against 1872, as particularized in the following comparative table :

## ENTERED.

Year.	Steam.		Sail.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1872.....	2, 136	1, 050, 743	3, 313	712, 926	5, 449	1, 763, 669
1873.....	2, 176	1, 186, 844	3, 589	748, 626	5, 765	1, 935, 470

## CLEARED.

1872.....	2, 961	1, 063, 383	3, 303	726, 635	5, 564	1, 790, 018
1873.....	2, 222	1, 184, 667	3, 675	804, 696	5, 897	1, 989, 363

These figures do not comprise the "cabotage" or coasting navigation, which shows the following results :

*Table showing the coastwise navigation at the port of Marseilles during the years 1872 and 1873.*

## ENTERED.

Year.	Cargoes.		Ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1872.....	2, 765	383, 262	459	191, 239	3, 224	504, 501
1873.....	2, 835	415, 723	350	61, 849	3, 185	477, 572

## CLEARED.

1872.....	2, 368	358, 809	24	4, 090	2, 392	362, 908
1873.....	2, 404	346, 079	637	83, 015	3, 041	434, 094

The number of sailing-vessels registered in the port of Marseilles was 565, measuring 86,587 tons; showing a diminution against 1872 of 8 vessels, measuring 2,677 tons. There were, also, registered 9 steamers, measuring 4,647 tons, including 3 English steamers, naturalized, measuring 2,223 tons. The number of foreign sailing-vessels naturalized was 20, measuring 7,355 tons, against 22, measuring 7,710 tons, naturalized during the preceding year.

The following table shows the details of these transfers :

Former nationality.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
American, (South or Central) .....	2	603
Austrian .....	1	307
Italian .....	16	6, 098
Turkish .....	1	347
Total .....	20	7, 355

The navigation to and from the west coast of Africa showed but a small variation. Since the repeal of the differential flag-dues the num-

ber of foreign (especially Greek) vessels employed in this movement has greatly increased, and it is feared that the transportation of ground-nuts, (*Orachides*,) one of the most considerable staples of importation from those regions, will be entirely confined to foreign bottoms, to the great loss of French ship-owners who have always considered this trade as offering the most advantageous freights.

The following comparative table shows the movement of the shipping at some of the principal ports of that coast during the years 1872 and 1873 :

Ports.	1872.		1873.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
West coast of Africa, Senegal excepted.....	107	31, 559	53	16, 830
West coast of Africa, British possessions, and Cape of Good Hope .....	66	25, 278	63	32, 260
Other African countries, Madagascar excepted.....	25	8, 734	12	3, 798
Senegal: Saint Louis.....	10	1, 777	11	1, 906
Goree, Gaboon, Carabana, and Casamansa.....	24	8, 186	67	20, 773
Total .....	232	75, 534	208	75, 647

No naval constructions have been carried out at this port for the last ten years. In 1873 a schooner was built at Marseilles, measuring 146 tons; there are now on the slips one bark and one brig-schooner, measuring, together, 1,390 tons.

#### MOORSON'S SYSTEM OF GAUGING VESSELS.

Moorson's method of gauging ships has been introduced into France by a decree dated May, 1873, to be applied to all vessels constructed or naturalized in France, from the 1st of June. This measure is compulsory on all vessels composing the French mercantile navy, and is to be carried out within the following periods: within two years, for all vessels measuring 1,000 tons and upward; three years, for all vessels measuring 500 tons to 1,000 inclusive; four years, for all vessels measuring 200 tons to 500 inclusive; five years, for all vessels measuring 100 tons to 200 inclusive; six years for all vessels measuring less than 100 tons. As far as sailing-vessels are concerned the new gauge presents no variation worthy of note; but steamers, especially those engaged in mercantile traffic, are subjected to an increase in their tonnage of from 30 to 60 per cent. Consequently these vessels have to submit, both in French and foreign ports, to a proportional augmentation of their expenses such as tonnage, dock, health-office, quay, light-house, and other dues. Other countries have also adopted Moorson's method, without, however, imposing its immediate application; thus in Italy it will be carried into effect in six, and in Germany in eight years. Hence, during the greater portion of this time, French steamers will be placed at a disadvantage compared with those of other nations.

The lights in this port having been changed from green to red since 1872, I think it may be useful to add a list of light-houses existing at present within this consular district.

List of Light-houses.

Name.	Position.	Character.	Order and nature of apparatus.	Lunar focus.	Latitude.	Longitude east.	Height of light above—		Nature of buildings.	Date of lighting.		Remarks.
							Ground.	The sea.		Old light.	New light.	
St. Jean .....	At the foot of the tower St. Jean, to the left of the entrance to the port.	Fixed .....	Fourth order D. ....	10	0° 43' 17" 45	6° 31' 26"	Meters 5.74	Meters 9.00	Cylindrical tower.	.....	July 15, 1837	
Tête de More. (More's Head.)	On the point called Tête de More, between Reserve Creek and Light-house Creek.	Fixed, varies every 3 minutes, each appearing and following preceded and followed by a short eclipse.	.....do .....	10	43 17 43	3 1 15	5.17	19.00	Cylindrical tower with habitation.	.....	July 15, 1837	These two lights are masked toward southeast by the light-house wall.
Joliette .....	On the southernmost point of Joliette jetty.	Red fixed .....	Third order p. m. D. ....	8	43 17 56	3 1 17	21.35	23.00	.....do .....	.....	Aug. 15, 1855	Each projecting point at the entrance of the Joliette is furnished with a colored light. Navigators entering by the North Pass of the new port leave the floating light, steering east; after passing, steering south so as to keep at equal distance between the red light at the Traversé de la Pinède. The outermost of these lights cannot always be kept up; but the two green lights of the anchorage-house are sufficient to guide them.
Floating light	On a pontoon, moored at the prolongation of the outer jetty, 540 meters north of the Traversé (crossing) de la Pinède.	.....do .....	Third order D. ....	7	.....	.....	.....	12.00	Lug-boat painted red.	.....	Dec. 1, 1869	
Château d'If.	On the east point of the Château d'If in the Roadstead of Marseilles.	Fixed .....	Fourth order D. ....	7	43 16 48	2 59 27	9.20	21.00	Cylindrical tower.	.....	July 1, 1863	

List of light-houses—Continued.

Name.	Position.	Character.	Order and nature of apparatus.	Lunar focus.	Latitude.	Longitude east.	Height of light above—		Nature of building.	Date of lighting.		Remarks.
							Ground.	The sea.		Old light.	New light.	
Frioul .....	On the extremity of the sea-wall on the New Mole.	Red fixed .....	Fourth order D .....	5	0 41 10 42 2 58 28	0 1 2 58 28	Meters 6.40	Meters 10.50	Cylindrical tower.	.....	Nov. 15, 1871	This light shows only on the east side in an angular space of 113° 40' formed by the islands of Ratoneau and Pomégué.
Planier light.	On Planier Rock; distant 8 miles southwest from the entrance to the port of Marseilles.	Eclipse every 30 seconds.	First order D .....	20	43 11 57 2 53 35	2 53 35	36.00	40.00	.....do .....	1771	Mar. 1, 1829	Fixed at 3 meters above the level of the sea. In ordinary weather the eclipse appears entirely only at a distance of upward of 6 miles.
Port Cassis ..	On the left side of the entrance to the port at 125 meters to the north; 290 west from the head of the mole, situated to the right of the same entrance.	Fixed .....	Fourth order D .....	10	43 12 50 3 11 45	3 11 45	8.55	23.00	.....do .....	.....	Nov. 1, 1840	
La Citrat: Bernard Mole.	At the head of Bonard Mole; to the right of the entrance to the port.	.....do .....	.....do .....	10	43 10 21 3 16 27	3 16 27	11.90	12.00	.....do .....	.....	Nov. 1, 1840	
New Mole	On the point of the New Mole; to the left of the entrance to the port.	Red fixed .....	.....do .....	7	.....	.....	13.45	15.00	Cylindrical tower with store-room.	.....	Oct. 15, 1858	

*Statement showing the navigation of Marseilles with the United States for the first eight months of 1874.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		SAIL.					
		Cargoes.		Ballast.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States.....	17	8,191	.....	.....	17	8,191
	Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	British India.....	1	474	.....	.....	1	474
	France.....	.....	.....	1	345	1	345
	Italy.....	.....	.....	1	331	1	331
	Martinique.....	1	337	.....	.....	1	337
	Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spanish America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	Uruguay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	17	8,992	2	666	21	9,658
	First eight months, 1873.....	20	9,554	2	780	22	10,334
	Decrease.....	3	562	.....	114	1	676

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		SAIL.					
		Cargoes.		Ballast.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States.....	6	2,632	.....	.....	6	2,632
	Argentine Republic.....	1	682	.....	.....	1	682
	Brazil.....	1	248	.....	.....	1	248
	British India.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italy.....	.....	.....	9	4,237	9	4,237
	Martinique.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Spain.....	.....	.....	2	963	2	963
	Spanish America.....	8	3,305	.....	.....	8	3,305
United States.....	Uruguay.....	1	544	.....	.....	1	544
	Total.....	17	7,411	11	5,200	28	12,611
	First eight months, 1873.....	17	8,078	9	3,650	26	11,728
	Decrease.....	.....	667	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	Increase.....	.....	.....	2	1,550	2	883

The passenger traffic was considerably less than in the preceding year ; a diminution is shown in the following table of 16,464 passengers against 1872, out of which number 15,389 less were carried by French, and 1,075 by foreign steamers.

*Statement showing the movement in the transport of passengers during the years 1872 and 1873.*

Months.	1872.		1873.	
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.
January .....	5,695	4,806	4,777	5,254
February .....	5,247	4,980	3,899	3,490
March .....	10,146	5,881	5,116	4,871
April .....	6,337	5,119	2,850	1,750
May .....	7,994	5,895	4,747	2,496
June .....	7,153	4,673	10,146	3,981
July .....	6,745	5,474	6,007	2,519
August .....	7,627	5,718	2,795	5,349
September .....	997	1,158	6,337	6,443
October .....	8,457	8,693	8,598	8,986
November .....	2,617	3,986	5,078	5,374
December .....	4,306	5,710	2,694	4,145
Total .....	72,831	61,963	63,044	54,986
Grand total .....	134,494		118,030	

The following table shows the nationality of the steamers engaged in this movement and the proportion of passengers carried :

Flag.	1872.		1873.	
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.
French .....	66,171	56,617	57,933	49,467
Italian .....	3,616	2,687	2,768	3,300
Spanish .....	2,408	2,386	1,463	1,840
British .....	134	111	882	479
Divers .....	202	162	.....	.....
Total .....	72,531	61,963	63,044	54,986

The following is a list of companies established at this port, owning steam fleets, showing the present strength of 137 steamers, measuring 90,762 tons, with 33,478 horse-power :

Names of companies, (principal.)	No. of steamers.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
Messageries Maritimes .....	62	56,893	20,340
Valery, Frères & Fils .....	29	10,854	4,910
Fraisinet, A. & L., (late Marc Fraisinet,) oldest company .....	18	6,736	3,100
Touache, (Société de Navigation Mixte) .....	11	4,281	1,890
General Steam Navigation Company .....	17	12,008	3,158
Total .....	137	90,762	33,478

Finally, I beg to submit comparative tables showing the movement in all ports throughout France in 1872 and 1873, and during the first eight months in 1873 and 1874.

Statement showing the navigation throughout France (with cargo only) in 1873 compared with 1872.

Ports.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	French.			Foreign.			Total.			French.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1873.	2,318	1,074,053	3,706	580,790	6,024	1,954,840	2,002	1,010,969	1,988	499,977	4,000	1,510,946
1872.	2,288	1,034,540	3,076	698,065	5,364	1,733,465	2,169	990,546	2,142	487,360	4,311	1,480,906
1873.	2,638	241,906	1,812	913,029	2,475	1,178,335	2,477	226,642	2,447	470,697	4,924	716,329
1872.	719	231,248	1,763	920,970	2,475	1,172,118	523	223,133	964	562,935	1,487	786,068
1873.	599	164,316	1,442	404,337	1,441	568,653	655	219,997	750	451,089	1,497	671,086
1872.	601	142,581	1,537	368,138	1,438	510,719	740	223,975	708	345,945	1,445	579,890
1873.	38	5,409	1,776	373,690	1,814	379,990	19	2,832	1,793	324,609	1,918	377,661
1872.	69	9,222	1,462	313,260	1,471	322,482	32	4,738	1,161	136,262	1,193	337,908
1873.	188	48,755	1,390	299,680	1,574	316,433	162	45,585	751	136,262	913	181,727
1872.	225	55,464	1,225	254,730	1,450	310,194	177	24,794	781	132,434	944	178,178
1873.	615	100,122	1,278	486,404	2,563	586,526	108	31,036	296	147,272	1,114	178,308
1872.	459	75,664	1,311	373,847	1,800	335,311	218	31,036	296	147,272	1,114	178,308
1873.	302	72,972	1,320	374,683	1,822	347,655	959	69,467	974	182,377	1,363	231,844
1872.	297	66,858	1,303	374,373	1,500	384,461	300	63,345	1,010	134,351	1,310	217,696
1873.	456	63,068	1,394	377,700	1,350	390,768	551	122,401	648	94,694	1,199	217,095
1872.	319	61,066	1,362	351,017	1,181	212,623	447	114,630	557	111,543	1,004	226,165
1873.	628	64,154	1,28	18,423	756	83,377	463	59,903	167	25,343	630	85,246
1872.	629	65,118	1,37	24,038	766	92,156	716	87,292	181	31,102	897	118,364
1873.	263	102,666	999	132,358	562	334,934	139	61,971	32	13,807	161	75,778
1872.	203	98,323	364	146,325	697	244,648	129	68,704	54	17,097	183	85,801
1873.	151	27,799	727	147,318	878	175,017	151	22,391	534	82,382	685	104,773
1872.	129	21,504	680	132,615	869	154,119	165	24,135	556	79,901	721	104,056
1873.	72	12,348	434	43,498	506	55,776	68	11,538	174	14,107	242	25,645
1872.	112	20,582	498	54,779	610	75,361	115	21,378	288	28,975	403	50,353
1873.	62	7,648	386	38,791	448	46,439	86	10,821	370	32,836	456	43,657
1872.	62	8,673	235	19,362	297	28,035	65	11,141	253	17,885	318	29,020
1873.	3,679	309,328	6,054	865,758	9,733	1,305,086	3,175	254,485	4,909	617,660	8,084	872,135
1872.	4,073	384,058	6,012	839,941	10,085	1,225,099	3,252	290,219	4,924	633,672	7,881	893,891
1873.	10,009	2,388,344	21,942	4,906,395	31,951	7,354,739	8,455	2,151,066	14,221	2,967,464	22,676	5,118,530
1872.	10,268	2,297,911	19,025	4,421,100	29,893	6,719,011	9,048	2,191,694	14,163	2,970,006	23,211	5,170,700





## COMMERCE.

## GENERAL MOVEMENT.

The following tables (A and B) show the imports and exports at the port of Marseilles during the year 1873:

## A.—IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
Bark .....	1,248	27,451	.....	United States.
Butter, fresh and salt..	4,295	1,374,499	.....	Italy.
Cattle, horned .....	339,582	43,691,993	85,684	Italy, Algiers.
Cereals, (corn and flour)	5,081,130	167,345,418	1,020,871	Algiers, Russia, Spain, Turkey.
Cheese .....	13,895	2,223,222	33,621	Italy, Holland, Switzerland.
Cochineal .....	7,577	5,303,893	42	Spain.
Codfish, dried.....	52,822	3,433,435	41	Newfoundland.
Coffee .....	208,092	33,366,590	8,693,695	Brazil, British India, Hayti, Italy, Venezuela.
Coral, raw .....	235	1,877,440	.....	Algiers, Italy, Spain.
Cordage, old .....	47,244	2,087,464	831	Algiers, Italy, Turkey, United States.
Corn, seed .....	1,658	264,803	2	Algiers, Italy, Spain.
Cork, manufactured....	5,679	1,893,065	53,444	Algiers, Spain.
Cotton-wool .....	204,203	33,603,510	3,981	British India, Egypt, Italy, Turkey, United States.
Divers .....	2,069,022	158,382,608	8,269,383	.....
Eggs, of poultry and game.	23,212	3,095,548	.....	Italy.
Eggs, of silk-worms .....	925	49,039,310	.....	Japan, Turkey.
Empty casks .....	2,012	50,313	.....	Algiers, Italy, United States.
Fruit .....	245,242	12,848,324	252,383	Algiers, Italy, Spain, Turkey.
Fruit, oleaginous .....	674,332	26,973,269	21,832	Africa, east coast; British possessions in Africa, east coast; French possessions in India, Senegal.
Fruit, medicinal .....	6,218	1,730,104	14,139	Barbary States, Italy, Portugal, Turkey.
Forage .....	49,080	651,090	142,563	Algiers, Italy, Turkey.
Gold and silver .....	574	77,421,927	640	Egypt, Greece, Italy, Spain, Turkey.
Gall-nuts and acorns .....	4,706	752,886	1,875	Italy, Turkey.
Grease, all sorts .....	110,517	14,587,784	442	Argentine Republic, United States.
Gum, purexotic .....	13,042	2,477,923	226	Egypt, Turkey.
Hair, not manufactured	611	5,198,090	.....	China, Cochín-China, Italy.
Hemp .....	49,944	5,608,356	.....	Italy.
Indigo .....	4,278	9,390,671	925	British and French India.
Iron ore .....	3,740,328	7,480,657	.....	Algiers, Italy, Spain.
Iron and steel .....	161,032	1,893,718	17,801	England, Greece, Italy, Sweden.
Lead .....	233,995	8,751,636	.....	Algiers, Italy, Spain.
Machinery .....	4,876	498,308	11,270	Belgium, England, Italy, United States.
Madder .....	52,114	4,533,281	.....	Italy.
Mats of straw, bark, and Spanish broom.	11,719	6,021,948	15,500	Barbary States, Italy, Japan, Spain, Turkey.
Meat, salt .....	11,124	1,294,197	7,396	Italy, United States.
Medicinals .....	230	230,270	30	Do.
Oil, pure, fixed .....	234,775	32,293,447	251,539	Africa, east coast; Algiers, Barbary States, Italy, Spain, Turkey.
Oil, petroleum and schist, refined.	56,498	3,672,397	1,004,939	United States.
Oil, petroleum, raw .....	48,935	1,370,175	972,889	Do.
Olive cakes and olive kernels, ground.	36,004	1,440,148	117	Austria, Egypt, Italy, Turkey.
Pepper .....	22,281	3,564,925	784,168	British and Dutch India, Japan.
Rattans .....	22,476	718,623	14	Barbary States, British India, Spain.
Rice .....	104,268	4,692,075	52,835	China, England, Italy, Mauritius.
Reins .....	33,076	661,521	221	England, Italy, United States.
Saffron .....	614	6,757,960	.....	Spain.
Seed, oleaginous .....	1,349,522	63,254,697	13,691	Africa, east coast, and other countries; Cochín-China, British and French India, Turkey.
Silk and flock silk .....	51,843	210,591,337	1,005	China, British India, Japan, Turkey.
Ships, sea-going, gear..	44,008	2,857,648	18,085	England, Italy, Spain, United States.
Sumac and rustic .....	40,800	1,642,548	392	Italy.
Skins and furs, untanned	181,468	47,542,339	18,558	Argentine Republic, British India, Italy, Turkey, United States, Uruguay.
Skins, prepared .....	3,946	5,505,869	16,482	Algiers, Germany, Italy, Switzerland.
Spirits and liqueurs .....	22,737	1,420,050	8,395	Algiers, Martinique, Mauritius, Spain, United States.
Sponges, all sorts .....	1,091	1,091,420	31,962	Barbary States, Greece, Turkey.
Straw hats .....	773	3,941,637	6,507	Italy.

## A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
Sugar, raw .....	526, 868	38, 909, 617	9, 802, 480	Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion.
Sugar, refined, and assimilated to refined.	67, 335	5, 257, 578	2, 202, 720	Egypt, Guadeloupe, Martinique.
Thread, all sorts .....	5, 893	2, 633, 638	327	Belgium, Germany, Italy.
Tissues, lace, and ribbons, of silk.	2, 128	12, 262, 478	1, 698	British India, England, Japan, Switzerland.
Tissues, lace, and ribbons, of cotton.	69, 531	30, 552, 034	62, 092	Belgium, England, Germany, Switzerland.
Tissues, lace, and ribbons, of wool.	22, 090	28, 380, 236	32, 532	Belgium, England, Germany, Switzerland, Turkey.
Tobacco, in leaf and plug.	115, 664	14, 458, 052	81, 978	Algiers, Greece, Italy, Turkey, United States.
Tobacco, manufactured.	4, 607	1, 506, 841	30, 620	Germany, Gibraltar, Italy, Malta, Switzerland, United States.
Vegetables, dry and ground.	218, 948	6, 568, 426	1, 808	Algiers, Barbary States, Italy, Turkey.
Wine, in wood .....	47, 186	1, 926, 845	146, 514	Algiers, Italy, Spain.
Wood, common .....	552, 726	14, 563, 127	5, 603	Austria, Italy, Russia, Sweden, United States.
Wool .....	225, 690	63, 193, 312	9, 163	Algiers, Barbary States, La Plata, (Argentine Republic,) Russia, Turkey.
Total .....	17, 551, 033	1, 308, 057, 601	34, 207, 951	
CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.				
	<i>Francs.</i>			
Import dues .....	34, 207, 951			
Statistics .....	995, 612			
Navigation dues .....	1, 140, 993			
Salt dues .....	15, 992			
Total .....	36, 360, 548			

## B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
Almonds and nuts .....	33, 036	2, 122, 272	United States, Canada, Algiers, Holland.
Anise-seed .....	1, 247	168, 354	United States, Italy, Algiers, Holland.
Arms and munitions of war .....	4, 864	5, 718, 736	East coast of Africa, Algiers, Spain, Egypt.
Bark, medicinal .....	720	322, 810	Italy, Holland.
Biscuits .....	10, 541	505, 970	East coast of Africa, South America, Turkey.
Buttons, spun .....	2, 132	1, 663, 271	Spain, Turkey, Japan.
Canary-seed .....	5, 704	171, 277	United States, Germany, Italy.
Candles, all sorts .....	55, 507	5, 550, 690	Algiers, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Russia.
Caoutchouc .....	2, 224	1, 445, 970	England, Holland.
Cereals, (corn and flour) .....	1, 303, 450	64, 161, 692	United States, England, Germany, Switzerland.
Cheese .....	20, 337	3, 253, 985	United States, Algiers, La Plata, Turkey, Egypt, Russia.
Chemicals .....	13, 036	1, 252, 019	Algiers, England, Italy.
Coal, raw .....	1, 122, 213	933, 881	Italy, Turkey, Egypt, &c.
Cochineal .....	2, 871	2, 000, 511	Italy, Turkey.
Codfish, dried .....	35, 934	2, 443, 518	Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Algiers.
Coffee .....	116, 065	18, 570, 382	Italy, Turkey, Russia, Greece, Algiers.
Colors, all sorts .....	28, 928	2, 823, 391	Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey.
Copper .....	10, 976	2, 113, 367	Italy, Spain.
Cordage .....	8, 810	1, 163, 170	Algiers, Turkey, Egypt.
Cork, manufactured .....	13, 914	1, 391, 439	United States, Italy.
Cotton-wool .....	84, 297	15, 594, 223	Italy.
Divers .....	230, 122	122, 472, 785	
Earthenware, glass, and crystal ..	168, 954	10, 904, 158	United States, Turkey, Egypt, Mauritius, east coast of Africa.
Eggs of silk-worms .....	390	21, 275, 165	Italy.
Essences .....	514	364, 520	United States, Italy, England, Spain.
Fiber .....	14, 786	842, 826	Italy, England, Germany, Russia.
Fish, in oil and pickled .....	8, 516	2, 175, 228	United States, England, Turkey, Russia.
Flowers, medicinal .....	1, 390	167, 207	Barbary States, Turkey.
Fruit .....	21, 063	2, 143, 864	Italy, Canada, Algiers.

## B.—EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
Fruit, medicinal.....	4,310	1,235,561	Italy, Spain, Austria.
Furniture, all sorts.....	21,445	4,239,120	Italy, Algiers, Egypt, Greece, Russia.
Gall-nuts and acorns.....	1,419	227,029	United States, Italy, Algiers, Spain.
Garancine.....	4,366	1,862,913	United States.
Glue.....	3,465	485,175	Italy, Russia, Turkey.
Gold and platinum.....	26	1,535,034	Egypt, British India.
Gold and silver.....	8,731	46,577,385	Egypt, Algiers, British India, Barbary States.
Grease, (manure).....	36,651	549,763	Spain, British India, French colonies.
Gum.....	4,837	290,210	United States, Spain, Russia, Italy.
Haberdashery.....	29,736	28,941,018	Spain, Turkey, Italy, Algiers.
Implements.....	1,737,049	6,594,938	Spain, Turkey, Italy, South America.
Iron, cast and steel.....	229,583	9,416,735	United States, Algiers, Turkey, Italy, Egypt.
Jewelry.....	97	10,120,621	Algiers, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Spain.
Lead.....	61,105	2,708,701	United States, Russia, Turkey, Italy, Austria.
Leaves, medicinal.....	515	56,511	United States, Algiers, Italy.
Licorice juice.....	2,713	379,784	United States, Algiers, England, Italy.
wood.....	2,145	85,824	United States, Belgium, Holland.
Machinery.....	43,344	6,534,119	United States, Algiers, Spain, Russia, Turkey, Italy.
Madder, ground or in roots.....	46,145	5,168,265	United States, England.
Manufactures of leather and skin.....	10,680	19,706,192	United States, Egypt, Turkey, Algiers.
Marble.....	15,060	927,440	United States, Algiers, Russia, Spain, Uruguay.
Mats of straw, bark, and Spanish broom.....	2,511	3,444,160	England, Italy.
Medicines, patent.....	6,124	2,182,276	Spain, Algiers, Italy, Egypt, Turkey.
Metal, implements and manufactures of.....	215,813	24,468,163	Spain, Algiers, Italy, Greece.
Oil, pure, fixed, and of seeds.....	89,096	11,936,485	United States, La Plata, Italy, French colonies.
petroleum and schist, refined.....	12,109	787,080	Algiers, Spain, Turkey, Greece.
seeds.....	14,648	553,958	Italy.
Paper, millboard, books, and engravings.....	59,319	13,486,420	Algiers, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, La Plata.
Paste.....	8,436	674,911	United States, South America, Spain, French colonies.
Perfumery.....	4,437	2,662,362	United States, Algiers, Italy, Spain, Egypt, Turkey.
Potatoes.....	113,747	682,485	Algiers, Italy, Egypt, Turkey, South America.
Roots, medicinal.....	4,439	665,925	United States, England, Italy, Turkey.
Rice.....	40,241	1,609,650	England, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland.
Saffron.....	411	4,521,330	United States, British India, Egypt, Italy.
Salt fish.....	1,558	98,806	Algiers, South America, Italy, Turkey.
meat.....	8,793	967,274	Algiers, Italy.
Seeds, oleaginous, cakes of.....	224,883	4,497,665	England, Italy, Martinique.
sowing.....	2,776	499,797	Turkey, Italy, Algiers.
Silk and flock-silk.....	14,391	77,677,800	United States, England, Italy, Barbary States.
Ships, sea-going, gear.....	2,522	224,762	England, Turkey, Spain.
Skins, prepared.....	22,885	30,303,973	Algiers, Turkey, Italy.
and furs, untanned.....	54,566	8,852,616	Greece, Turkey, Italy, Spain.
Soap, not perfumed.....	73,019	5,841,511	United States, Algiers, Mauritius, Italy, Spain.
Spice.....	2,858	795,288	Algiers, China, Japan, Italy, Turkey.
Spirits and liqueurs.....	117,022	12,906,960	United States, Algiers, Africa, Italy, Turkey.
Sponges.....	330	595,559	United States, England, Spain, Italy.
Stone, building.....	16,630	249,450	Turkey, Spain, Italy.
cut.....	453	45,262	United States, Algiers, Italy.
Sugar, raw.....	69,779	4,821,421	Barbary States, Turkey, Italy.
refined.....	514,482	43,598,138	Russia, Greece, Spain, Turkey, Italy.
Sulphur.....	25,229	722,850	Algiers, Spain, Turkey.
Sumac.....	1,646	69,159	Algiers, Italy.
Tar.....	1,930	44,398	Algiers, Egypt, Italy.
Tartar, raw, crystals, and cream of.....	10,781	2,017,685	United States, England, Turkey.
Thalies.....	4,813	722,017	United States, Russia, Italy.
Thread, all sorts.....	9,054	3,688,188	Spain, Italy, Algiers, Turkey.
Thousands of cotton.....	117,772	81,499,444	Japan, Italy, Algiers, Turkey.
linen and hemp.....	17,240	8,951,960	Russia, Greece, Italy, Algiers.
silk.....	5,325	68,764,821	La Plata, Egypt, Algiers, Turkey.
wool.....	54,517	95,615,375	China, Japan, Egypt, Italy, Algiers, Spain.
Tobacco, leaf.....	26,793	3,127,374	Holland, England, Algiers, Malta.

## B.—EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
	<i>Quintals.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	
Tobacco, manufactured or prepared.	4,931	2,706,715	Algiers, Malta.
Vegetables, dry.....	27,067	812,006	Martinique, Spain, Algiers.
green.....	2,447	44,052	Martinique, South America, Algiers, Guadeloupe.
Wearing apparel and pieces of sewn linen.	10,130	11,897,039	United States, Turkey, La Plata, Algiers, Italy.
Watches and clocks.....	1,143	4,080,529	Spain, China, Turkey, Egypt.
Wine, all sorts.....	341,976	22,170,425	United States, South America, Greece, Turkey, French colonies.
Wood.....	59,482	1,363,495	United States, Spain, England Turkey, Germany.
Wool.....	12,803	3,840,800	United States, La Plata, Turkey, Egypt, Russia.
Total.....	8,629,290	1,013,199,548	

The movement throughout France is particularized in the following comparative tables, showing value of imports and exports during the first eight months in 1873 and 1874:

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value in millions of francs.	
	1873.	1874.
Almonds and nuts.....	2,250	1,727
Cattle, horned.....	96,715	64,810
Cereals.....	54,271	275,673
Cheese.....	19,556	17,945
Cochineal.....	4,100	3,390
Codfish, dried.....	12,005	11,365
Coffee.....	53,421	51,486
Copper.....	30,630	31,432
Cotton-wool.....	137,891	236,432
Divers.....	742,632	242,393
Eggs of silk-worms.....	6,912	5,572
Feathers, ornamental.....	1,749	3,646
Fruit, dry and pressed.....	17,944	16,145
Gall-nuts and acorns.....	777	679
Gold and silver.....	297,542	680,417
Grease of all sorts.....	33,870	19,544
Gum, pure exotic.....	4,471	4,376
Hair, not manufactured.....	3,985	4,334
Hemp.....	7,797	6,023
Indigo.....	24,027	16,729
Iron and steel.....	9,840	9,502
Lead.....	14,836	14,971
Madder.....	2,074	2,195
Marble.....	2,777	1,770
Mats, all sorts.....	20,042	21,233
Oil, petroleum, raw.....	6,496	5,196
Oil, petroleum, refined.....	4,119	2,038
Oil, pure, fixed.....	27,961	7,279
Pepper.....	1,099	1,822
Powder, white, above No. 20.....		
Rice.....	8,988	10,717
Saffron.....	2,589	976
Seeds, oil.....	49,819	48,752
Silk and flock-silk.....	248,423	209,622
Skins and furs, untanned.....	100,296	112,497
Spirits and liqueurs.....	2,598	5,229
Sugar, foreign, raw.....	78,012	65,151
Sulphur, not refined.....	6,250	6,289
Tobacco, leaf and plug.....	14,454	17,647
Vegetables, dry and ground.....	5,066	3,725
Wax, not manufactured.....	1,495	231
Wine, all sorts.....	15,401	25,330
Wood, common.....	82,070	57,251
Wool.....	257,966	231,194
Total.....	2,515,584	3,169,166

## FRANCE.

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## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Value in millions of francs.	
	1873.	1874.
Almonds.....	3,709	3,702
Arms and ammunition.....	3,741	4,442
Carriages.....	4,688	4,649
Cereals.....	116,063	107,432
Cheese.....	3,084	4,143
Coal.....	4,551	9,208
Colors.....	4,922	6,129
Cotton-wool.....	56,314	58,935
Divers.....	704,898	747,212
Earthenware, glass, and crystals.....	40,909	35,719
Eggs of silk-worms.....	565	1,106
Fruit.....	11,323	12,894
Furniture, all sorts.....	21,853	21,602
Garancine.....	4,324	5,642
Gold and silver.....	388,591	86,582
Grease, all sorts.....	11,370	8,599
Implements.....	68,887	62,153
Jewelry.....	40,985	26,248
Machinery.....	17,296	15,968
Madder.....	6,273	4,466
Medicines, patent.....	9,433	9,965
Oil, pure fixed.....	3,327	4,963
Paper, books and prints.....	35,871	13,657
Perfumery.....	9,046	5,178
Saffron.....	3,215	1,744
Seed, oil, cakes of.....	11,580	7,031
Silk and flock silk.....	74,948	72,879
Soap, not perfumed.....	6,964	6,183
Skins and furs, prepared.....	66,021	23,900
Spirits and liqueurs.....	57,548	49,629
Sugar, refined.....	113,496	94,395
Tarlar, all sorts.....	5,141	6,533
Tissues of cotton.....	57,014	48,295
Tissues of linen and hemp.....	19,117	18,029
Tissues of wool.....	224,360	232,250
Tissues of silk.....	376,010	304,146
Tobacco, manufactured.....	393	460
Thread, all sorts.....	39,574	39,374
Vegetables, dry and ground.....	3,533	2,928
Wine, all sorts.....	215,801	161,650
Wool.....	64,714	70,926
Total.....	2,926,682	2,518,558

Exports from this port to the United States only, have been as follows:

*Exports to the United States from Marseilles during the year ending September 3*

Articles.	Value in United States currency.				
	Fourth quarter, 1873.	First quarter, 1874.	Second quarter, 1874.	Third quarter, 1874.	Total
Algerian manufactures .....			\$179		
Almonds and nuts .....	\$126,549	\$26,433	29,776		\$21,354
Bottles, empty .....			106		
Bricks .....		171			
Canary-seed .....	780	3,960	884		1,428
Capers .....	482	428	537		284
Capsules .....	746	460	340		376
Cement, artificial .....			2,060		
Chairs .....	1,054				
Cheese .....	1,631		60		
Chestnuts, paste of .....				36	
Chicory .....			372		
Coriander seed .....	597	442			
Corks .....	427	1,700	6,327		982
Cream of tartar .....	10,269	17,956	9,463		5,277
Divers .....	46,789	35,279	46,626		56,784
Drugs .....	1,287	1,130	1,272		985
Earthenware .....			64		
Essences .....	5,930	3,434	6,988		7,701
Fenugreek, (Greek hay) .....	319				
Furniture .....	1,402				145
Gall-nuts .....		2,351			
Garanco, (madder) .....	21,509	48,490	36,894		6,214
Garancine .....	113,601	77,639	172,938		38,414
Garlic .....					103
Gentian-root .....	626	3,022	937		2,102
Glycerine .....	1,404	2,567			2,431
Gum .....			770		2,512
Gypsum .....	7,979	12,262	6,587		4,690
Hair .....		2,207	3,175		3,423
Harness .....	58				
Hats .....	251	1,070			
Hydraulic chalk .....	2,751	2,501	1,663		
Immortelles .....		43			60
India rubber .....	2,913				
Lead .....	58,853	4,904			
Leather .....			40,962		
Lemons .....		569			
Liqueurs .....	3,154	54	481		190
Licorice, juice .....	3,741	591			
wood .....	176		4,926		
Machinery .....					5,816
Malt .....	104	4,660	349		
Marble .....	987				
Matches .....		698			
Medicinals .....			230		
Mineral water .....			79		
Mustard .....	71				
Oil, olive .....	22,525	13,475	16,936		22,702
sesame .....		2,125	640		1,448
Olives .....			128		97
Orangedflower water .....	82		38		
Paper, cigarette .....			43		
Pastes .....	3,105	2,359			173
Perfumery .....			765		123
Pickles .....	24	291			
Preserves .....			720		81
Prunes .....		36,700	8,883		369
Raisins .....			6,157		
Salt .....					1,672
Saffron .....	3,110	138	836		533
Sardines and sprats, in oil .....	1,002				4,890
Sea-weed .....	448	292	960		4,219
Silk, (robes) .....					61
Soap .....	26,369	21,170	30,276		24,312
Sponges .....		179	1,651		3,799
Sumac .....			392		
Talc .....			461		
Terra alba .....	1,208		838		534
Thistles .....	852	493			399
Tiles, mosaic .....	962		702		
Tin-foil .....		164			
Tobacco .....					2,312

*Exports to the United States from Marseilles, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Value in United States currency.				
	Fourth quarter, 1873.	First quarter, 1874.	Second quarter, 1874.	Third quarter, 1874.	Total for year
Traffles .....	\$230				\$230
Vergilgriss .....	1,412	\$4,299			5,711
Vermouth .....	3,361	2,912	\$5,908	\$3,804	15,985
Vinegar .....				68	68
Wheat .....		1,095			1,095
Wine .....	13,245	12,077	26,805	16,105	68,232
Wool .....	1,740	43,234	89,732	135,646	270,352
Hempseed .....				1,024	1,024
Insecticide powder .....				259	259
Minerals .....				11	11
Potteries .....				155	155
Pipes .....	74				74
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>496,209</b>	<b>396,024</b>	<b>573,789</b>	<b>385,523</b>	<b>1,851,545</b>

## SPECIAL MOVEMENT.

1. *Cereals.*—1873.

During the autumn of 1872 the fields throughout France offered the most favorable prognostics; seasonable rains ever since the beginning of September had facilitated their preparation, and cultivators had begun operations with a firm hope of realizing an abundant harvest. But, unfortunately, about the middle of October all agricultural preparations throughout France were interrupted by heavy falls of rain, descending with almost tropical fury, converting entire districts into streams and lakes. The whole extent of country watered by the Seine, Loire, and Rhone suffered great damage. In November the weather moderated, and the operation of sowing recommenced; but new inundations, caused by torrent-like rains, again interrupted the work begun. About the beginning of December the waters of the Durance and Rhone reached an extraordinary height, causing terrible damage to adjacent fields. The corn grown on elevated ground was, of course, exempt from the devastation inflicted by the inundation of the valleys; but the excessive humidity prevailing caused the grain to turn yellow, at the same time favoring the growth of obnoxious weeds; while the absence of snow and cold weather allowed the seeds sown to be destroyed by insects in great quantities. In short, after various more or less unfavorable changes in the weather, harvest-time drew near, and it was found that, notwithstanding the fair appearance of the fields in the districts not inundated, the excessive growth of tares rendered vain all hope of an even partially favorable harvest.

The result in the interior of France was less than mediocre. (Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany are stated to have experienced similar misfortune; Spain, on the contrary, reaped abundant harvests.) In the southeast of France the spring (1873) brought very dry weather, and the crops did not suffer from rain later on; the harvest, on an average, was middling and the corn was found sufficiently fine and heavy. The early rains, which were unfavorable to the crops in the north and center of France, on the contrary, forwarded the growth of oats and barley, which yielded abundant supplies. The crops of rye, good in some departments, were, in many others, only middling or downright bad, and, on the whole, but very unfavorable results were obtained. The harvest of maize was still more deficient, especially in

the Languedoc; which province usually produces great quantities of this staple, representing, as it does, a principal element in the alimentation of the inhabitants; in fact, considerable quantities, imported into Languedoc from Marseilles, met with ready and advantageous sales; the price, which in July was quoted at 15 francs per 100 kilograms, rose by degrees to 20 francs in December. As a natural consequence of this failure in the crops it was feared that prices would rise rapidly, and such a disastrous rise would certainly have taken place had not the abolition of the differential flag-dues enabled foreign, especially British and Greek, vessels to enter into competition with French bottoms. Again, as stated in my last year's report, the favorable influence exercised by the employment of steamers in the transport of merchandise (the use of which was rare two years ago) has facilitated the rapid and comparatively cheap importation of grain from the Black Sea, averaging 1,200,000 hectoliters (about 412,371,130 quarters) against 5,200,000 hectoliters (about 1,786,942 quarters) during the preceding six months. Thus the rise in grain has been very moderate. Russian grain, quoted in June (1873) at 27.50 francs per 160 pounds, rose only to 30 francs in August and September, and fell again to 29 francs in October, and lastly to 27.50 francs in November and December.

The present value of bread (September, 1874,) as per municipal tariff, is as follows:

Township of Marseilles.	Per kilogram.	
	First quality.	Second quality.
Intra muros .....	9 cents.	8 cents.
Extra muros .....	8 3-5 cents.	7 3-5 cents.

This is the tariff price; but let no one suppose that this tariff is ever taken notice of. The town council propose, but the bakers dispose; and as they seem to be the stronger party, they invariably charge and obtain one cent per pound more than the tariff allows.

The following comparative table shows the quantities of cereals imported during the years 1873 and 1872:

Articles.	Whence.	1873.	1872.
Wheat, spelt, and meteil, (mixture of wheat and rye).....	Algiers..... hectoliters..	899, 475	714, 134
	Austria..... do.....	.....	.....
	Egypt..... do.....	40, 923	.....
	England..... do.....	.....	.....
	Greece..... do.....	.....	.....
	Italy..... do.....	228, 160	233, 647
	Russia..... do.....	3, 145, 380	1, 908, 305
	Spain..... do.....	734, 560	.....
	Turkey..... do.....	2, 371, 197	1, 259, 097
	Other countries..... do.....	6, 570	57, 222
Wheat-flour .....	..... do.....	101, 528	98, 494
Total .....	.....	7, 552, 093	4, 218, 889
Rye .....	..... hectoliters..	1, 406	.....
Maize .....	..... do.....	500, 454	150, 704
Barley .....	..... do.....	805, 356	72, 838
Oats .....	..... do.....	995, 209	433, 635
Grand total .....	.....	9, 188, 518	4, 875, 276

In my last year's report I mentioned the importance of Algeria as a corn-growing country. The harvest this year has been middling in the



provinces of Oran and Algiers; but, on the other hand, the crops in the province of Constantine have produced an exceptionally favorable yield; in fact, as shown in the preceding statement, the importations from that region have exceeded those of last year by 185,341 hectoliters—about 63,690 quarters.

The exportations of cereals for the years 1873 and 1872 have been as follows:

Whither.	1873.	1872.
Algeria..... hectoliters.....	248	28, 418
Belgium..... do.....		84, 720
Egypt..... do.....	175	
England and British possessions..... do.....	1, 447	298, 570
Germany..... do.....	23, 331	268, 098
Italy..... do.....	22, 832	130, 096
Spain..... do.....	2, 267	242, 483
Switzerland..... do.....	126, 189	707, 356
Turkey..... do.....	131	
Other countries..... do.....	16, 825	120, 705
By international transit..... do.....	1, 886, 534	
Total.....	2, 079, 979	1, 880, 446

Hence the movement in cereals at this port during the year 1873 may be expressed in the following form:

	Hectoliters.
Imported.....	7, 552, 093
Exported.....	2, 079, 979
Surplus received from foreign countries.....	5, 472, 114

The movement in cereals throughout France, including Marseilles, during the same year, was as follows:

Articles.	Imported.	Exported.
Wheat, spelt, and meteil..... hectoliters.....	11, 551, 769	2, 940, 706
Corn-flour..... do.....	331, 965	3, 695, 013
Rye..... do.....	50, 903	2, 074, 663
Wheat..... do.....	1, 200, 909	200, 725
Barley..... do.....	1, 650, 486	3, 439, 178
Oats..... do.....	1, 567, 821	1, 045, 447
Black wheat..... do.....		119, 958
Total.....	16, 353, 853	13, 715, 690

Showing an excess in importations of wheat and flour of 5,048,015 hectoliters; while of other articles the exports slightly exceed the quantities imported.

Finally, I beg to call attention to the fact that great quantities of cereals, bought at Antwerp, have been forwarded to the eastern departments of France, and to Switzerland, via the Rhine; the navigation of which river has taken a great development, owing to the very moderate freights charged in comparison with those exacted by the French railways, (especially the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Line.) It is to be regretted that these companies will insist on the old-established tariffs, notwithstanding the frequent memorials presented to the administrations by the different chambers of commerce, showing forcibly the propriety of their reducing the existing tariffs, in their own interest as much as in behalf of commerce in general. It is also worthy of observation that the navigation of the Rhone remains still *in statu quo*, its general utility as a means of transport being yet very problematical. If the project of

canalization, now in contemplation, between Donjeux and Pontarlier be entirely carried out, an extensive line of inland navigation may be established from north to south, enabling the transport of merchandise at much lower rates than those charged by the railway companies.

## 2.—Sugar.

There was a very marked decrease in the movement of sugars during the year 1873, compared with the preceding year, as shown in the following table:

### IMPORTATION.

*a.—Raw sugar.*—1871, 52,000,000 kilograms; 1872, 87,000,000 kilograms; 1873, 79,000,000 kilograms.

### EXPORTATION.

1871, 4,000,000 kilograms; 1872, 7,000,000 kilograms; 1873, 6,000,000 kilograms.

*b.—Refined sugars.*—1871, 30,000,000 kilograms; 1872, 47,000,000 kilograms; 1873, 50,000,000 kilograms.

Prices fell considerably, as shown in the following table:

#### *a.—Raw sugar.*

Description.	1872.	1873.	
	Second half.	First half.	Second half.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Havana, No 12.....per 50 kilograms..	35. 00	31. 00	30. 00
Antilles, good fourth.....do.....	34. 00	29. 00	27. 75

#### *b.—Refined sugar.*

Distribution, 1873.	For exportation.		For home consumption, loaf.
	Loaf.	Ground.	
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
January.....per 100 kilograms..	86. 00	86. 50	156. 00
February.....do.....	85. 00	85. 50	156. 00
March.....do.....	83. 00	84. 00	157. 50
April.....do.....	82. 00	83. 00	157. 00
May.....do.....	81. 00	82. 50	156. 00
June.....do.....	80. 00	81. 50	155. 00
July.....do.....	79. 00	80. 00	154. 00
August.....do.....	79. 50	81. 00	154. 00
September.....do.....	80. 50	82. 00	154. 50
October.....do.....	79. 75	80. 75	153. 00
November.....do.....	79. 00	80. 00	153. 00
December.....do.....	78. 00	80. 00	153. 00

To explain this constant falling off, it must be borne in mind that the stock of raw sugar had greatly accumulated in the principal markets of Europe, and that the favorable harvest of beet-root throughout Europe, especially in France, which country alone produced about 400,000,000 kilograms, entirely neutralized the movement in foreign sugars.

The following table shows the detail of the movement in raw and refined sugars in 1873, compared with the two preceding years:

Statement showing the imports and exports of raw and refined sugars in 1871, 1872, 1873.

## IMPORTS.

Description.	1871.	1872.	1873.
<i>By sea:</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
French colonies .....	13, 636, 454	19, 185, 238	17, 493, 892
Foreign colonies .....	22, 627, 913	39, 704, 899	29, 639, 188
Total raw sugar .....	36, 264, 367	58, 890, 137	47, 133, 080
<i>By land:</i>			
Colonial .....	533, 231	243, 488	6, 096, 206
Beet-root .....	15, 395, 293	28, 366, 938	25, 934, 558
Total raw sugar .....	15, 928, 524	28, 610, 426	32, 030, 764
Grand total .....	52, 192, 891	87, 500, 563	79, 163, 844

## EXPORTS.

Description.	1871.	1872.	1873.
<i>Colonial .....</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Beet-root .....	1, 428, 586	2, 112, 298	1, 735, 620
Total raw sugar .....	2, 548, 336	4, 853, 190	4, 154, 646
Refined sugar .....	3, 976, 922	6, 965, 488	5, 890, 266
Grand total .....	30, 636, 695	47, 011, 114	50, 562, 597
Grand total .....	34, 613, 617	53, 976, 602	56, 462, 863

These figures indicate a decrease in imports of 8,336,719 kilograms, and of 1,075,222 kilograms in the export of raw sugar; while the export of refined sugar exceeds the quantity exported in 1872 by 2,476,261 kilograms.

## STOCK OF SUGARS ON HAND.

The custom-house returns for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 show the stock to have been as follows on the 31st December of each year:

Description.	1871.	1872.	1873.
<i>French colonies .....</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Foreign colonies .....	909, 800	1, 880, 500	2, 123, 400
Total .....	554, 300	2, 670, 600	2, 441, 000
Total .....	1, 464, 100	4, 551, 100	4, 564, 400

From the foregoing tables and statements, it may be fairly deduced that the sugar trade decreased considerably in 1873; that that decrease affected chiefly sugars imported by sea; that, accordingly, the carrying trade by sea diminished in the same ratio as home production increased. It may be added that Marseilles will very soon lose the transit trade in white indigenous sugars, to Upper Italy, whose markets have been hitherto chiefly supplied from local refineries within this district. In fact the exportations to Italy in 1873 show a decrease of 607,501 kilograms, and this diminution is explained by the fact that Paris supplies Italy direct via Mont Cenis, and that a new sugar-refinery has been established lately at Genoa.

3.—*Coffee.*

The movement in this article was active beyond all expectation, and prices ruled high, influenced by the various exciting reports from Brazil, and the high rates of discount both in England and France.

## IMPORTS.

Whence.	1873.	1872.	1871.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Brazil .....	13,294	6,737	9,825
British India .....	1,878	733	316
Cuba and Porto Rico .....	358	90	125
Egypt .....	319	229	505
Havti .....	1,065	469	420
Venezuela .....	1,300	744	577
Other countries .....	2,595	1,067	2,986
Total .....	20,809	10,039	14,754

Prices ruled as follows :

Articles.	1873.
Rio, first quality, best .....	<i>France. France.</i> 104 to 132

*Superior coffees, (bon goût.)*

Articles.	1873.		
	Lowest.	Mean.	Highest.
Mocha, (Aden) .....	<i>France.</i> 115	<i>France.</i> 135- 6	<i>France.</i> 160
Mocha, (Alexandria) .....	108	128-30	150
Porto Rico .....	110	125- 7	145
Maracaibo .....	103	118-20	137
Havti .....	99	116- 8	135
Malabar .....	107	120- 2	138

4.—*Cocoa.*

Of this article there was imported, in 1873, 467,006 kilograms, against 440,773 kilograms in 1872, showing an increase of 26,233 kilograms. Prices experienced various fluctuations, and the movement was entirely confined to immediate consumption.

The following table shows the prices quoted during the year 1873 per 50 kilograms in bond :

Articles.	Price.
	<i>France.</i>
Porto Cabello .....	175
La Guayra .....	110
Carupano .....	105
Guayaquil .....	72
Trinidad .....	75
Para .....	74
Havti .....	46
Bahia .....	50
French Antilles, (duty paid) .....	118

5.—*Pepper.*

A considerable increase in the importation of pepper was registered during the year 1873, as shown in the following comparative table :

Whence.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
British India.....	753	240	359	300
Dutch India.....	1, 139	238	649	363
Other countries.....	336	417	368	115
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2, 228</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>1, 576</b>	<b>778</b>

Prices advanced in consequence of bad harvests signaled from the countries of produce.

Penang, black, advanced to 90 francs from 75 to 76 francs at the beginning of the year.

6.—*Oil-seeds.*

The arrivals of oil-seeds attained the highest figures ever registered in this port. There were imported in 1873, 1,912,330 metrical quintals, against 1,675,510 for 1872, showing an increase of 236,820 quintals. Again, comparing the importations of 1873 with those of 1870, which year had shown the highest figure previous to 1873, an increase is registered of 62,470 metrical quintals, thus :

	Metrical quintals.
1873.....	1, 911, 320
1870.....	1, 849, 860
<b>Increase, 1873 .....</b>	<b>61, 460</b>

The seeds imported represented—

	Metrical quintals.
Oil.....	617, 390 or 32.28 per cent.
Cakes.....	1, 293, 930 or 67.72 per cent.

Quantity imported ..... 1, 911, 320

The following tables show the arrivals of oil-seeds during the year 1873, and the comparative movement of arrivals from 1860 to 1873, inclusive :

Statement showing the imports of oil-seeds at Marseilles in 1873.

Months.	Sesame.		Ground-nuts.		Linsced.	Cotton-seed.	Copras and palmist.	Colzas and ravison.	Other sorts.	Total.
	Levant.	India and Africa.	In shells.	Shelled.						
January .....	17,000	30,080	22,560	5,060	12,880	12,880	21,350	42,640	2,570	167,010
February .....	6,910	3,670	12,110	8,130	190	32,040	8,700	8,310	1,320	73,380
March .....	32,480	43,750	10,380	26,200	570	51,570	10,920	8,090	8,620	192,490
April .....	12,000	15,530	22,690	2,600	140	21,460	4,300	650	1,720	84,090
May .....	10,290	16,490	61,650	1,400	50	19,230	15,870	900	2,150	122,130
June .....	13,420	26,420	61,550	1,380	5,500	25,430	21,440	17,450	300	173,890
July .....	2,430	27,400	30,320	1,800	3,690	23,850	9,550	14,890	8,660	122,610
August .....	1,410	29,890	41,650	.....	40,450	23,240	12,650	12,570	12,570	234,890
September .....	380	43,920	60,350	4,250	12,510	12,580	8,880	69,070	12,570	234,170
October .....	4,550	21,360	65,570	16,500	21,500	24,400	10,930	29,060	4,590	908,460
November .....	18,190	11,180	24,930	5,400	6,150	35,700	14,590	39,140	1,070	100,350
December .....	23,120	8,650	26,090	5,700	14,970	25,580	4,850	44,490	4,400	152,850
Total met. quintals. ....	142,180	288,350	444,760	65,420	118,560	309,990	144,130	337,710	60,300	1,911,320
PRICES.	Sesame.		Ground-nuts.		Linsced.	Cotton-seed.	Copras and palmist.	Colzas and ravison.	Other sorts.	Total.
	From— to—	From— to—	From— to—	From— to—	From— to—	From— to—	From— to—	From— to—	From— to—	
First half .....	45.50 56.50	46.00 54.25	32.25 41.50	38.00 48.00	37.00 39.75	12.00 1.900	33.50 56.00	22.00 39.50	50.00 55.00	50.00 55.00
Second half .....	44.50 60.00	45.02 51.00	32.75 44.00	37.00 48.50	35.00 40.00	12.50 1.925	34.00 56.00	21.25 35.50	51.25 57.00	51.25 57.00

*Statement showing the imports (in metrical quintals) of oil-seeds into Marseilles since 1860.*

Years.	SESAME.		GROUND-NUTS.		Linseed.	Cotton-seed.	Copras and palmist.	Colzas and ravisson.	Other sorts.	Total.
	Levant.	India and Africa.	In shells.	Shelled.						
1860.....	116,900	362,095	216,570	1,170	245,750	49,070	46,585	35,300	2,530	1,075,970
1861.....	79,590	310,500	175,399	640	241,060	67,090	46,990	97,950	13,720	1,033,020
1862.....	143,290	327,900	281,430	930	185,370	75,990	68,705	79,360	19,380	1,182,355
1863.....	142,840	343,300	237,460	.....	91,400	76,800	67,850	58,520	5,980	1,031,230
1864.....	70,480	359,280	277,700	910	213,650	67,030	76,840	94,040	1,850	1,161,780
1865.....	60,360	250,510	321,890	14,000	307,260	173,050	62,580	170,350	7,830	1,376,730
1866.....	47,730	254,810	228,170	1,920	178,840	116,720	93,270	51,720	25,720	1,063,900
1867.....	75,530	329,760	403,020	5,550	216,290	140,050	94,430	93,590	41,980	1,400,200
1868.....	90,130	320,980	423,370	25,450	402,990	133,800	154,650	123,570	20,120	1,701,060
1869.....	155,900	361,720	329,070	40,480	312,820	187,410	180,540	39,290	4,670	1,661,900
1870.....	125,780	640,250	417,650	38,080	171,320	183,140	152,350	101,810	5,480	1,849,860
1871.....	112,590	441,730	419,120	51,340	197,610	156,720	151,660	166,500	35,160	1,732,430
1872.....	131,470	295,450	435,090	64,720	161,150	198,580	165,110	188,760	34,380	1,675,510
1873.....	142,180	288,350	445,760	65,420	118,580	310,000	144,130	336,610	60,200	1,911,320
	1,534,660	4,924,815	4,682,490	310,610	3,064,090	1,940,450	1,485,690	1,638,470	282,000	19,862,265

### 7.—Oil-cakes.

The increase in the importation of oil-seeds naturally led to augmented activity in the produce of oil-cakes; hence we register 66,000 quintals produced in excess of 1872; thus—

	Quintals.
1873.....	1,229,000
1872.....	1,163,000
Increase in 1873.....	66,000

The following table shows the detail of this produce :

Articles.	Quintals.	Articles.	Quintals.
Linseed.....	110,000	Cotton.....	210,000
Sesame, Levant.....	76,000	Copra and palmist.....	109,000
Sesame, India.....	166,000	Poppy-heads.....	5,000
Ground-nuts, in shells.....	310,000	Niger.....	11,000
Ground-nuts, shelled.....	34,000	Other sorts.....	12,000
Colza.....	80,000		
Ravison.....	115,000	Total.....	*1,229,000

The consumption of this quantity of oil-cake was distributed as follows :

	Quintals.
Export :	
To England.....	185,000
To Italy, Spain and colonies.....	80,000
Home consumption :	
To interior and north of France.....	60,000
To south of France.....	842,000
Stock on hand 31st December, 1873.....	62,000
Total.....	1,229,000

Prices ruled as follows :

	Franca per 100 kilos.
Linseed.....	19.00 to 21.00
Sesame, Levant.....	13.50 to 16.50
Sesame, India.....	13.00 to 16.00

\* The difference between this figure and the quantity of cake shown in the preceding article arises from the circumstance that the former represents the quantity of cake obtained from seed ground during the year, while the latter shows the quantity of cake obtained from seed imported during that period.

	Francs per 100 kilos.
Ground-nuts, in shells.....	9.25 to 13.00
Ground-nuts, shelled.....	14.00 to 15.50
Colza.....	13.00 to 15.00
Ravissou.....	10.00 to 13.00
Cotton.....	6.25 to 11.00
Copra.....	16.00 to 18.00
Palmist.....	7.00 to 9.00
Niger.....	11.00 to 13.00
Poppy-heads.....	13.00 to 14.50

## 8.—Cotton.

Considerable quantities of cotton arrived at this port from the various countries of produce in transit to Italy, Spain, Switzerland, and Germany.

The importations of the principal qualities finding ready sale at our markets, show an increase of 18,979 bales against 1872, as shown in the following table :

Description.	Bales.	
	1872.	1873.
Jumel.....	32,709	39,109
Salonica.....	10,604	7,124
Tarsus.....	11,316	16,576
Smyrna.....	13,557	24,354
Total.....	68,186	87,163

This increase in importations concerned, unfortunately, only the transit movement, (chiefly to Spain,) few sales having been realized in this market. The qualities imported showed some amelioration, except Smyrna cottons, which were mixed with Adenos. There were few importations from Italy, where the cotton produced finds ready sale for home consumption; hence no further importations are expected here from that country.

The cotton from Piræus suffered in quality through tardy rains; sales slow and difficult. Of long silk-cotton from Algeria there were imported only 696 bales, against 3,171 bales in 1872; this cotton is entirely out of favor on account of its degenerated silkiness. Indian cottons also show a falling off against preceding years, thus: There were imported in 1871, 13,436 bales; in 1872, 9,931 bales; and in 1873, only 6,676 bales. This decrease is difficult to explain in view of the considerably augmented importations from those regions into Italy. The total imports into this port were as follows: In 1873, 124,103 bales; in 1872, 104,425 bales; showing an increase in 1873 of 19,678 bales.

The general stock and importation into all France are thus detailed:

Marseilles:	1873.	1872.
Arrived..... bales..	124,103	104,433
Stock on hand 31st December..... do..	8,967	15,163
Havre:		
Arrived..... do..	380,199	553,282
Stock on hand 31st December..... do..	86,390	306,110
All France:		
Arrived..... do..	504,220	677,804
Stock on hand 31st December..... do..	110,275	220,634
Stock in England.....	3,904,240	3,880,140

Prices fluctuated throughout the year 1873, as shown in the following metrical table:





Description.	Price.
	155
	150
	145
	140
	135
Jumel, B. Q.	130
	125
Solonica, American.	120
	115
	110
	105
Soubougeac.	100
	95
	90
	85
Tarsus.	80
	75
Trebizond.	70
	65
	60
	55

Statement showing the imports of cotton at Marseilles during the year 1873.

Description.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Prices.	Stock on hand.
Jumel.....bales.	3,062	5,563	1,499	1,134	369	526	279	132	139	2,908	11,481	14,997	39,169	135.00 to 115.00	630
Salonica.....do.	1,578	923	755	515	412	40	151	19	19	256	1,092	1,364	7,134	110.00 to 102.50	884
Vola.....do.	44	76	929	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7,441	80.00 to 72.50	310
Pireus.....do.	149	71	138	13	.....	57	.....	73	5	94	102	367	942	112.50 to 100.00	386
Constantinople.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	90.00 to 85.00	.....
Dardanelles.....do.	58	60	62	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	90.00 to 85.00	.....
Smyrna.....do.	9,363	5,773	361	665	1,763	2,658	3,990	1,112	1,663	2,658	9,943	4,383	94,356	100.00 to 90.00	100
Tarusa.....do.	1,153	1,373	2,380	2,600	1,458	2,311	1,302	969	270	1,276	1,289	1,095	16,576	85.00 to 72.50	885
Alexandretta.....do.	1,709	1,307	1,654	1,253	994	627	243	316	275	116	141	308	7,943	77.50 to 65.00	490
Lothakia.....do.	641	396	240	143	9	.....	.....	6	4	.....	41	72	1,557	85.00 to 75.00	10
Tripoli.....do.	17	3	50	13	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	82.50 to 70.00	.....
Bayrit.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	80.00 to 75.00	.....
Napoli.....do.	89	202	228	74	516	8	.....	.....	4	.....	10	.....	1,191	80.00 to 70.00	6
Cyprus.....do.	222	81	211	39	105	8	.....	.....	33	.....	73	28	1,790	100.00 to 85.00	115
Malta.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	62	100.00 to 80.00	62
Algeria.....do.	88	139	57	34	166	36	21	26	.....	.....	.....	70	696	230.00 to 190.00	280
Italy.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....
India.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,766	55.00 to 70.00	609
Perth.....do.	.....	989	170	2,100	628	699	504	631	400	170	150	325	6,766	55.00 to 70.00	609
Caucasus.....do.	70	984	303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	659	72.50 to 55.00	425
Brassil.....do.	.....	227	60	335	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	947	80.00 to 60.00	375
Maracabo.....do.	697	1,310	1,741	.....	544	694	.....	406	.....	3,919	1,251	574	11,136	110.00 to 100.00	730
Crital.....do.	.....	6	82	.....	100	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	115.00 to 105.00	292
Lagon.....do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105.00 to 80.00	408
United States.....do.	.....	87	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	100.00 to 85.00	.....
.....do.	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363	2,457	62	.....	2,992	130.00 to 105.00	.....
Total.....	10,940	10,674	10,356	8,923	7,153	7,520	6,476	3,282	3,195	13,784	17,935	23,535	124,103	.....	8,997

*Imports of cotton during the years 1870 to 1873.*

	Bales.
1870 .....	98,884
1871 .....	99,395
1872 .....	104,425
1873 .....	124,103

*Stock on hand 31st December of each year.*

	Bales.
1870 .....	10,725
1871 .....	16,697
1872 .....	15,163
1873 .....	8,967

*9.—Silk.*

Although but 2,703 bales of silk were sold here in 1873, against 4,474 bales in 1872, it must not be supposed that the importance of this staple diminished in this market, for the arrivals, transit included, showed no variation; the diminution in sales must be ascribed to the fact that some fine silks, such as Borussa, Syrian, and others, realized direct sales in the interior markets of Aubenas and Lyons. Marseilles still remains exclusively the pivot of transit for all Asiatic silks, including China, Japan, and Bengal. On the whole, the year 1873 was not favorable to the commerce of silks.

The following table shows the imports and prices realized at Marseilles in 1873:

Whence.	Arrivals.	Sales.	Prices.		
			January.	June.	December.
Spinners at:	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Borussa and Adrianople .....	1,009	90	88 to 115	85 to 110	76 to 100
Syria .....	1,125	472	85 to 103	88 to 95	65 to 85
Solonica and Morea .....	292	178	76 to 95	72 to 90	65 to 80
Spain, Naples, and Messina .....	617	6	85 to 105	80 to 100	70 to 92
Nouka .....	70	38	56 to 60	60 to 65	40 to 48
Persia .....	724	983	28 to 45	27 to 42	23 to 35
Ardassina .....	22	25	35 to 50	32 to 45	28 to 35
China .....	22,418	204	45 to 76	42 to 72	34 to 56
Japan .....	3,710	12	65 to 75	65 to 75	55 to 65
Bengal .....	2,238	257	45 to 68	35 to 66	25 to 58
Divers .....	141	438	10 to 31	12 to 34	10 to 30
Total .....	32,366	2,703			

*10.—Cocoons.*

Second qualities, such as Nouka, increased, both in arrivals and sales, compared with 1872, as particularized in the following table:

Year.	Arrived.	Sold.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
1873 .....	1,542,510	862,657
1872 .....	1,150,160	843,400
Increase in 1873 .....	123,350	19,250

Prices (per 4-kilogram cocoons, yielding 1 kilogram silk) ruled as follows:

	Francs.
January, 1873 .....	21 to 27
June, 1873 .....	20 to 24
December, 1873 .....	18 to 22

11.—*Eggs of silk-worms.*

There arrived from Japan, for the season 1873-'74, about 4,400,000 cartoons, of which about two-thirds were destined for Italy, the remainder for France.

Prices: In November, 1873, superior, 14 to 18 francs; seconds, 9 to 12 francs; in December, slight movement; prices falling. Some hundreds of kilograms were also imported from Syria, reproduced from Japanese eggs; these were sold at from 5 to 10 francs per ounce.

12.—*Wool.*

The exports of wool to the United States up to this date (September, 1874) having received a considerable impetus, I think it right to furnish a detailed statement of the movement in 1873, in order to prepare a comparative review for my next ensuing report. Business, on the whole, was irregular in 1873, and, except during the months of May and October, difficult and slow. Sales not unsatisfactory, as shown in the following statement:

	Bales.
Stock on hand 31st December, 1872.....	35, 124
Arrivals in 1873.....	160, 770
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>195, 894</b>
Sold in 1873, (including transit).....	134, 083

Leaving stock on hand 31st December, 1873..... 61, 811

Whereas in 1872 the proportion was as follows:

	Official return.	Corrected statement.
Stock on hand 31st December, 1871..... bales..	34, 522	34, 522
Arrivals in 1872, (exclusive of transit)..... do...	116, 608	*193, 165
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>151, 130</b>	<b>227, 687</b>
Sold..... bales..	116, 006	192, 563

Leaving stock on hand 31st December, 1872..... bales.. 35, 124 35, 124

From the stock on hand on the 31st December, 1873, as shown above, must be deducted 30,508 bales, arrived in transit, leaving an actual stock on that date of only 31,303 bales, showing a decrease against 1872 of 3,821 bales; hence it will be seen that notwithstanding various unfavorable circumstances opposing the movement of wools in our market there appears a decided tendency of increase in the local consumption, proving, evidently, an amelioration in the activity of French spinneries. The following comparative table shows the detail of this movement in 1872 and 1873:

*Table showing imports of wool at Marseilles during the years 1872 and 1873.*

Whence.	1873.	1872.
Levant.....	44, 450	39, 145
Georgia.....	13, 171	10, 495
Syria.....	31, 950	34, 147
Tunis.....	1, 953	6, 404
Algeria:		
Algiers.....	13, 069	22, 370
Oran.....	9, 706	14, 605
Constantine.....	19, 196	35, 502
Morocco.....	18, 077	17, 684
Basses Ayres.....	6, 600	5, 489
Italy.....	1, 712	4, 190
Spain.....	784	2, 798
India.....	102	310
England and Belgium.....		196
<b>Total bales</b> .....	<b>160, 770</b>	<b>193, 165</b>

\* Including transit.

Of Levant wools, the importation of which had already improved in 1872 by about 12,000 bales against 1871, a new increase was registered of about 5,000 bales. Although about 3,000 bales arrived in transit against about 1,500 bales in 1872, there still remained about 4,000 bales in favor of 1873, which found a ready sale in this market. Georgia wools also showed an increase of about 3,000 bales, and were very near attaining the highest figure ever registered in this port, viz, 15,000 bales in 1868. Sale easy and advantageous. Syrian wools showed an apparent decrease of about 2,000 bales, which is explained by the fact that, while in 1872 the figure quoted comprised about 5,000 bales in transit, in 1873 there arrived in transit only 2,680 bales; hence the number of bales of Syrian wool sold in this market was nearly the same as in the preceding year, viz, about 30,000 bales. Algeria having produced an exceptionally large quantity in 1872, showed a decrease in 1873 of about 18,000 bales, which is thus explained: Out of 60,000 bales imported in 1872, about 22,000 bales arrived in transit; while out of 42,000 bales imported in 1873, only 18,000 were transshipped, leaving a difference in the stock on hand of 14,000 bales against 1872, and this difference arose out of the direct communication between Algeria and Cette for the supply of factories in the south, and Dunkerque for those of the north of France, to the great prejudice of commerce in this port. This can only be remedied by a reduction of the heavy tariffs at present in vogue with the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Railway.

### 13.—*Skins.*

*a.* Sheep-skins: movement inconsiderable; chiefly exported to Germany.

*b.* Goat-skins: the following table shows arrivals and prices obtained at this port during the year 1873:

Whence.	Arrivals.	Price per dozen.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>France.</i>
Mogador.....	23,954	34 to 36
Levant, Tripoli, Bengasi.....	14,436	28 to 43
Algeria: Constantine, Tunis, Oran, Tangier.....	10,422	30 to 32
Cape.....	1,865	41 to 42
Italy and Austria.....	2,573	30 to 42
India and Spain.....	1,867	18 to 26
Total.....	55,117	

Showing an increase of 51 bales against 1872.

### 14.—*Leather.*

The following table shows the amount of tanned skins sold, and prices obtained during the year 1872. (The skins were the product of the Marseilles slaughter-houses, with the exception of those noted as Sardinian and African:)

Description.	Pieces.	Prices.
		<i>France.</i>
Ox-hides, French.....	12,516	133.00 per 100 kilos.
Cow-hides, French.....	3,004	129.25 Do.
Ox and cow hides, Sardinian.....	7,215	122.30 Do.
African.....	2,590	112.70 Do.
Total.....	25,325	
Calf-skins.....	8,676	5.50 per kilo.
Sheep-skins.....	174,505	4.50 per skin.
Lamb-skins.....	25,255	32.00 per dozen.
Kid-skins.....	685	30.00 Do.

The following is a comparative table of importations during the years 1872 and 1873, and prices obtained by the "Tannerie de Provence" in 1873:

Year.	Buenos Ayres and Monte-video.	Rio Grande	Brazil.	Divers.	Total.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
1872 .....	183,543	30,506	1,076	737,281	961,406
1873 .....	250,811	23,069	.....	594,083	869,963

## PRICES.

Description.	Heavy.	Middling.	Light.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Buenos Ayres .....	4.00 to 4.30	4.20 to 4.40	4.10 to 4.50
Algeria and Senegal .....	.....	4.10 to 4.30	4.00 to 4.25
French .....	4.45 to 4.65	4.30 to 4.65	4.40 to 4.70

## 15.—Oil.

## a. Olive-oil:

## IMPORTS.

## a. By sea:

	Kilograms.
From Algeria .....	4,900,000
From Barbary States .....	1,700,000
From Corsica .....	500,000
From Greece .....	200,000
From Italy .....	7,400,000
From Spain .....	1,100,000
From Turkey .....	1,100,000
From other countries .....	100,000

Total ..... 17,000,000

## b. By land:

From Provence, (home production,) about ..... 6,000,000

Total by land and sea ..... 23,000,000

## PRICES.

Description.	First nine months.	Last three months.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Superfine .....	155	168
Fine .....	145 to 150	180
Semifine .....	140	170
Ordinary .....	110 to 114	115

## EXPORTS.

Whither.	Kilograms.	Whither.	Kilograms.
United States .....	400,000	Mexico .....	100,000
Argentine Republic .....	200,000	Russia .....	100,000
Brazil .....	100,000	Spain .....	100,000
British possessions, Mauritius .....	100,000	Spanish America .....	100,000
Egypt .....	100,000	Switzerland .....	600,000
French possessions, Algeria .....	100,000	Turkey .....	200,000
Guadeloupe .....	700,000	Uruguay .....	100,000
Martinique .....	800,000	Venezuela .....	100,000
Germany .....	300,000	Other countries .....	300,000
Hart .....	100,000		
India .....	100,000		
Italy .....	300,000	Total .....	5,000,000

## b. Seed-oil

## IMPORTS.

Description.	WHENCE.						Total.
	West coast of Africa.	French India.	British India.	England.	Italy.	Other countries.	
Palm-oil..... kilograms.	5,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	5,400,000
Groundnut oil..... do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	100,000
Cocconut and oil of other oleaginous fruits..... do.	.....	300,000	200,000	.....	.....	.....	500,000
Sesame-oil..... do.	.....	.....	.....	300,000	.....	.....	300,000
Cotton-oil..... do.	.....	.....	.....	700,000	.....	.....	700,000
Divers..... do.	.....	.....	.....	100,000	100,000	.....	200,000
Total.....	5,300,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000	100,000	300,000	7,000,000

## EXPORTS.

Description.	WHITHER.								Total.
	Italy.	Austria.	England.	Algeria.	Switzerland.	Egypt.	Russia.	Germany.	Other countries.
Palm-oil..... kilograms.	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,000
Groundnut oil..... do.	200,000	.....	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000
Cocconut and oil of other oleaginous fruits..... do.	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Linseed-oil..... do.	900,000	.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	1,400,000
Sesame-oil..... do.	.....	300,000	100,000	700,000	100,000	.....	300,000	100,000	2,600,000
Cotton-oil..... do.	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Ravison-oil..... do.	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Cotton-oil..... do.	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Divers..... do.	.....	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Total.....	1,600,000	300,000	350,000	1,100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	4,500,000



The following table shows the average monthly activity in our soap-manufactures, advanced toward the close of the year in consequence of a somewhat activity in our soap-manufactures.

Dates.	Machine-oil.		Lined.	Castable oil.		Lamp-oil.		Colza.	Cotton.
	Sesame.	Ground-nut.		Sesame.	Ground-nut.	Sesame.	Ground-nut.		
	Per 100 kilograms.		Per 100 kilograms.	Per 100 kilograms.		Per 100 kilograms.		Per 100 kilograms.	
January 1, 1873.....	90.00 to 90.50	90.00 to 91.00	87.50 to 88	110 to 112	107 to 109	94.00 to 95	94.00 to 95	97 to 98	84.00
January 15, 1873.....	92.00 to 92.50	92.00 to 92.50	86.00 to 87	114	121 to 122	95.00	94.00 to 95	98	86.00 to 87.00
February 1, 1873.....	93.50 to 94.00	93.00	86.50 to 87	116 to 118	110	96.00	96.00	96 to 97	86.00
February 15, 1873.....	94.00	93.50	87.00	114 to 115	120	96.00	95.50	96	87.00
March 1, 1873.....	93.50	92.50 to 93.00	87.00	114 to 115	120	95.00	95.50	97	86.50
March 15, 1873.....	91.00 to 91.50	91.00	87.00	110 to 112	120	93.00	94.00	96	85.00 to 85.50
April 1, 1873.....	90.50	91.00	87.00	112 to 114	120	91.50 to 92	93.00	94	85.00
April 15, 1873.....	89.00	90.50	87.00	114	120	92.00	94.00	94 to 95	85.00
May 1, 1873.....	88.00	90.50	87.00	114	120	90.00 to 91	94.00 to 95	95 to 96	84.50
May 15, 1873.....	87.50	88.50	87.00	113	118 to 120	89.00	94.00 to 95	96 to 97	85.00
June 1, 1873.....	87.00	88.50	86.00	112	120	89.50 to 90	93.00	97	84.00
June 15, 1873.....	87.00	87.00 to 87.50	86.00	112	120	89.00	93.00	97	84.00
July 1, 1873.....	87.00	87.00	85.00	112	120	89.00	93.00	97	84.00
July 15, 1873.....	87.00	87.00	85.00	112	120	89.00	93.00	97	84.00
August 1, 1873.....	89.00 to 89.50	89.00 to 89.50	88.00	114	118	90.00 to 91	93.00	94 to 95	83.00
August 15, 1873.....	93.50	93.00	88.00	118 to 120	120	94.50 to 95	96.00	94	83.00
September 1, 1873.....	96.00	96.50 to 97.00	88.00	120	120	100.00	98.00	93	87.00
September 15, 1873.....	99.00	97.50 to 98.00	88.50	125	125	100.00	100.00	94	86.00
October 1, 1873.....	99.00	98.00	89.00	125	125	100.00	100.00	95 to 96	86.00
October 15, 1873.....	98.00	97.00	88.00	125	125	100.00 to 101	100.00 to 101	95 to 96	86.00
November 1, 1873.....	96.00	96.50 to 97.00	87.00 to 88	126 to 127	130	100.00	101.00	90 to 91	86.00 to 86.50
November 15, 1873.....	94.50	96.00	86.00	126	126	98.00	103.00	90 to 91	86.00
December 1, 1873.....	94.00	93.50	84.00	123	125	92.00	100.00	89 to 90	86.50
December 15, 1873.....	93.00	94.00	83.50 to 84	123	125	95.00 to 99	100.00	90	85.50 to 86.00

Although the import of oil seeds was larger in 1873 than in 1872, the produce of oil was less, owing to the inferior productiveness of the qualities imported.

c.—Petroleum :

I regret to have again to register a partial diminution in the importation of petroleum, owing to the markets being overstocked, and, as reported last year, to the enormously high duties imposed on this article.

The following comparative table shows the import and consumption of petroleum during the years 1873 and 1872 :

Years.	Imports.			Consumption.	
	Refined.		Raw.	Barrels.	Cases.
	Barrels.	Cases.	Barrels.		
1873.....	24,690	62,440	43,455	8,979	26,826
1872.....	27,803	50,318	49,807	3,300	32,979

Prices of refined petroleum varied during the year 1873 from 38 to 56 francs.

16.—*Wines and spirits.*

The vintage of 1873 was good in the south of France ; but late frosts having considerably reduced the yield in the east and center of France, there was a large demand for southern wines to supply the deficit of those regions. Accordingly prices rose considerably, but fell again after having been pushed by speculators to an exaggerated height, which they could not maintain. Naturally the high prices of wines prevented the distillation of spirits ; consequently the price rose to such a fabulous height as to neutralize all movement in this article. The importation of alcohol from the United States was considerable, but did not enter into the local trade, being destined for re-exportation only.

The following tables show the movement of wines and spirits, including liqueurs, during the years 1872 and 1873 :

Description.	1872.	1873.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>		
Ordinary wine, in wood.....	<i>Liters.</i> 6,076,439	<i>Liters.</i> 4,718,635
Ordinary wine, in bottles.....	88,956	40,612
Fine wine, in wood*.....	1,694,304	1,233,266
Fine wine, in bottles.....	82,737	73,132
Spirits of wine.....	5,884	12,467
Spirits of molasses†.....	913,730	621,670
Total.....	8,792,050	6,699,122
<b>EXPORTS.</b>		
Ordinary wine, in wood and skins.....	29,549,952	27,963,637
Ordinary wine, in bottles.....	1,648,404	1,515,137
Fine wine, in wood and skins*.....	2,672,867	2,558,106
Fine wine, in bottles.....	3,302,678	2,126,709
Spirits of wine.....	4,014,586	2,632,349
Total.....	40,988,677	36,829,936

\* Vins de liqueurs.

† Rum and tafia.

The 27,983,657 liters vin ordinaire (ordinary wine in wood and skins) exported in 1873, were distributed among the following countries :

*Ordinary wine exported in 1873.*

Whither.	Liters.	Whither.	Liters.
Africa, west coast .....	257, 069	French possessions—continued :	
other countries .....	206, 189	India .....	23, 544
Argentine Republic .....	2, 447, 861	Germany .....	48, 814
Austria .....	178, 985	Greece .....	36, 851
Barbary States .....	87, 531	Guatemala .....	2, 495
Belgium .....	87, 464	Hayti .....	152, 569
Brazil .....	3, 940, 357	Holland .....	57, 770
Chili .....	189, 738	Dutch America .....	51, 107
China .....	127, 672	Dutch India .....	89, 869
Cochin-China .....	99, 572	Italy .....	716, 196
Danish America .....	78, 633	Japan .....	132, 899
Egypt .....	3, 933, 810	Mexico .....	332, 793
England .....	188, 242	New Granada .....	35, 972
British America .....	487, 683	Norway .....	100
British India .....	64, 562	Peru .....	46, 017
Malta .....	120, 119	Portugal .....	2, 760
Mauritius .....	898, 492	Russia .....	666, 183
French possessions :		Spain .....	82, 916
Algeria .....	766, 846	Spanish America .....	221, 798
Cayenne .....	1, 207, 937	Sweden .....	175
Goree .....	448, 670	Turkey .....	1, 164, 329
Guadeloupe .....	1, 579, 611	United States .....	2, 059, 709
Martinique .....	1, 890, 209	Uruguay .....	1, 288, 871
Nossi-Bé .....	95, 981	Venezuela .....	133, 883
Réunion .....	1, 182, 827	Other countries .....	40, 010
St. Louis .....	54, 633		
St. Pierre .....	65, 213	Total .....	27, 983, 637

THE PHYLLOXERA.

A few years ago the disease of the vines in the south of France was first noticed at Roquemaure, in the department of Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone. Gradually extending its ravages, this, at that time, unknown disease presently attacked the famous vineyards at Villeneuve, opposite the city of Avignon. Little attention, however, was paid to it, except by the proprietors directly interested, who perceived that the vines were perishing rapidly in spite of their efforts to preserve them. The disease was then known by the name of "Le pourri," or "La pourridié," (the rot,) simply because the dead vines were found to have their roots completely rotted away. No effort, however, was made to discover the cause of this malady, which resisted all attempts to arrest its ravages, till the severe winter of 1867-'68 had developed the evil to so alarming an extent that the prefect of the department of Gard thought proper to appoint a committee of investigation. The discovery of the insect known as the *phylloxera* is due to that committee. A similar committee was appointed by the Agricultural Society of Hérault, a report from which appeared in July, 1868. In this latter report, which appears to have been drawn up by Professor Planchon, of the College of Pharmacy at Montpellier, the insect is called *Physaphis vastatrix*. For reasons best known to that eminent naturalist, the name was subsequently changed to that of *Phylloxera vastatrix*.

It is not a little curious that at an exhibition of wines held at Montpellier, in 1868, in which seven departments were represented, not a word was said concerning the disease which then threatened—as it still threatens—the existence of the greatest source of wealth and prosperity in the south of France. The insignificant microscopic bug was treated with contempt, and, to a certain extent, with incredulity. The nineteenth

century, with all its science, would be found equal to deal with a mere insect! Nevertheless, all the remedies tried during the preceding four years had proved utterly useless; had, even, it is supposed by some, aided in developing rather than in destroying the disease. Thus challenged, as it were, science took charge of the matter. The Academy of Science at Paris and the Agricultural Society of France proceeded to institute inquiries. The minister of commerce and agriculture offered a reward of 20,000 francs (\$4,000) for the discovery of a remedy which should prove effectual. At about the same time, that is toward the close of 1868, the secretary of the Agricultural Society of Hérault undertook to determine, by personal observation and inquiry, the extent of the ravages of the *phylloxera*. Its most northern point was found to be at Rochegude in Drôme; thence following the Rhone south of Arles, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, and extending east and west over a belt of country from seventy to seventy-five miles wide. Within those limits the destruction was almost complete. The secretary's report created considerable alarm. Vineyards which in the preceding year had given excellent crops were found completely destroyed. In short, the picture presented by this report was well calculated to arouse public attention, not only in France, but in all those countries of the world whose trade in French wines was endangered. In 1869 the famous Langlade district was attacked, and a multitude of splendid vines planted in the days of the regency, one hundred and fifty years ago, were totally destroyed. In 1870 the disease reached the department of Hérault, attacking first the famous Muscat-wine district at St. Gély du Fex. In 1871 it was found north, at Valence, in the department of Drôme; southeast in Var, and southwest a little beyond Montpellier. In 1872 the most northern point attacked was Laveyron, in the northwest corner of Drôme. Drawing a line from this point southwest to Villeneuve, on the gulf coast and directly south of Montpellier, and, again, from the same point southeast to Toulon, and in the triangle thus formed is represented with sufficient accuracy the country which has thus far been the seat and center of the disease. During the last year and the present the *phylloxera* has not been idle. It has advanced north to Villemorgon and Vaurenard in the renowned Beaujolais district, thus touching the department of Saône-et-Loire at about the forty-sixth parallel of latitude. Within these two years, therefore, it has traversed the entire extent of the department of the Rhone, while stretching eastward through Isère to Savoy. In the department of Var to the southeast, it is found at Draguignan, and, in the southwest, has crossed the river Hérault and attacked the country around Béziers. There is every reason to believe that it will continue to advance westward till it reaches the Cévennes range of mountains, beyond which it has not yet made its appearance. In the department of Gironde, however, as well as in those of Dordogne and Charente the disease exists and has done much damage. It appears to be traveling east and north, and there must be, therefore, a separate focus in the former department from which the *phylloxera* may spread through the country hitherto apparently protected by the Cévennes. The appearance of the disease in Gironde is of much more recent date than in the departments east of the Cévennes, and it was supposed that the soil of that renowned wine-growing country would prove eminently favorable to the rapid development of the *phylloxera*. The contrary proves, fortunately, to be the case, whether owing to the soil or to certain influences of climate. The champagne country, in the north of France, is at present entirely exempt, but within the last few weeks evidences of *phylloxera* have been

found near Paris, and great fears are entertained that the disease may spread thence northward and eastward. The alarm is certainly well founded, since an experience of ten years has demonstrated that human ingenuity can do little or nothing toward arresting the progress of the terrible scourge. It is worth while noticing, however, that at some points in the valley of the Rhone, and along the Durance, where the deep rich soil is mixed with sand, a great number of vines have recovered their vigor and remarkable fertility, though whether this should be attributed to certain of the remedies employed or to other causes is still a question.

The number of remedies recommended and tried have given but partial and unsatisfactory results. Nearly six hundred pamphlets have been published upon this part of the subject. Science has not yet succeeded in furnishing a remedy applicable alike to all varieties of soil and circumstances. It is pretended that submersion for a few weeks would prove a certain success, but the general application of such a remedy is evidently impossible, even were the result as certain as scientists assert. A series of experiments made by Mr. Lavergne, vice-president of the Agricultural Society at Bordeaux, go far toward proving that submersion would not prove successful. In a letter addressed by him to the Academy of Science at Paris, he states that he kept several insects in water for fifteen days. At the end of that time they were, to all appearance, as thoroughly drowned as any reasonable person could expect. They had become swollen to twice or thrice their natural size, and after having remained in this state during several days, were taken from the water and allowed to dry. M. de Lavergne states positively that when they had become dry the swollen envelope burst, and there emerged from it a *phylloxera* full of life, thus contemptuously challenging science to new experiments. In any case this supposed radical remedy of submersion is impracticable. One would suppose that the thoroughly destructive process of pulling up all the vines in the south of France, and wherever else the disease is known to exist, would infallibly eradicate the evil. This remedy has been proposed in the hope that the insect, being thus deprived of its supposed natural food, would necessarily disappear. Yet it is far from certain that even this violent measure would answer. Very recent observations have led to the important discovery that the *phylloxera* is found in inculcable numbers on a species of scrub-oak which abounds in the southern departments. Professor Planchon affirms that it is identical with the *phylloxera* of the vine, and supposes that it prefers the oak to the vine for the purpose of laying its eggs. This is a new and important fact in the life and habits of the insect. It may be found next month, or next year, that other trees, shrubs, or vegetables are equally agreeable to this terrible creature. Of what use, then, would it be to pull up and destroy the vines? The *phylloxera* would quietly await the proposed replanting with fresh American or other healthy stock, and go to work as before. There is, however, a gleam of hope. Among the remedies proposed there is one which appears to promise good results. It has been observed that the *phylloxera* attacks, with preference, certain species of vines, while others are left more or less intact. It prefers, to all others, in the southern departments, a vine of the Spanish origin, known as the *grenache*, from the Spanish word *grenaja*. This species, from its amazing productiveness, is cultivated everywhere, and forms the vast majority of the vines of Hérault, Roussillon, Vaucluse, &c. The question is, what vine can be trusted to replace the *grenache*, which will certainly disappear whether pulled up and burned or left to the *phylloxera*. The

solution of this important question is of great interest to American vine-growers, for opinion is favorable to some species of American vines, which have been tried in various departments and have given hopeful results.

At Roquemaure, in Gard, where the disease first manifested itself in 1864, some American vines were planted in the midst of the *phylloxera*. In the present year these vines are said to be still in perfect health, though it must be mentioned that innumerable excrescences containing the *phylloxera* were found upon their leaves, without, however, any injury to the vines being apparent. The same results have been given at Floriac, near Bordeaux, by American vines planted ten or twelve years ago, and under the same unfavorable circumstances. Similar experiments have been tried in Hérault, or, more properly speaking, are being tried, of which nothing positive can yet be said. Upon some of those vines, certain of the French species, destroyed by the *phylloxera*, have been grafted and are found to be thriving, among others the *grenache*. The American vines used for experiment are the Concord, Clinton, Catawba, Cunningham, Herbemont, and Isabella.

The wine-crop of the present year is remarkably abundant and of excellent quality, in spite of the incontestable fact that millions of acres of vines are little better than desolate wastes, and the equally patent fact that the *phylloxera* continues to extend its ravages. Wine has even declined in price and will, most probably, fall still lower when the crop has been fully gathered, for, with the exception of a few districts, the news from all the wine-growing departments in the south is extremely favorable.

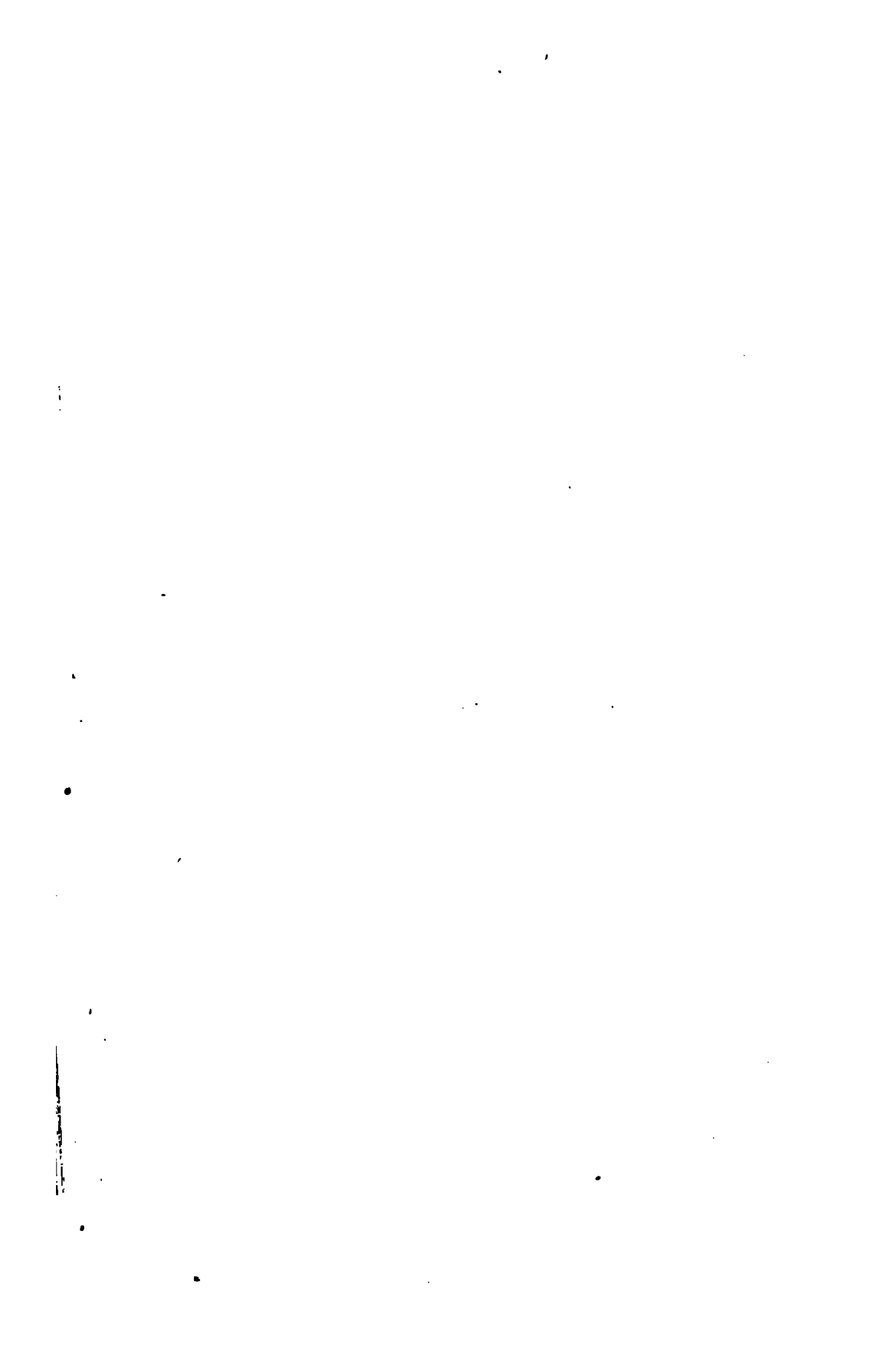
#### LATEST RESEARCHES, EXPERIMENTS, AND OPINIONS.

Since the foregoing was written, researches and experiments, as well as controversy, have, of course, continued, and I now beg to submit, though without comment, another version, representing the latest data on the subject, which, owing to the eminence of their respective authors, merit, in my opinion, to be quoted:

The *Phylloxera vastatrix* is a small insect belonging to the family of Hemiptera-homoptera: (Etym. *ήμι*, half, and *περὶ*, wing; *όμοῦ*, same, and *περὶ*;) hardly visible to the naked eye, which insect for the last few years has committed immense ravages in the vineyards. After having passed the winter in numerous families in the neck of the vine, they spread, at the very beginning of spring, all over the roots and shoots, which they suck, causing a kind of knotty excrescence to appear. Their fecundity is immeasurable. A full-grown female begins to lay her eggs in March and continues to lay throughout the summer, producing prodigious quantities of eggs, which again bring forth uncountable generations. This insect is known in two different conditions, viz, winged and without wings, (*ἀπτερα*), as represented in the following engravings, of which Fig. 1 represents a winged female; Fig. 2 a young female without wings, seen from below; Fig. 3 a full-grown female, without wings. These figures are magnified about six thousand times the size of the insects.

The origin of this plague is uncertain; the United States of America have, however, furnished the means of palliating and counteracting it. Vine-growers are still waiting for a decided remedy against it; but the *phylloxera* does not wait; it has already devoured nearly all the vines of Vaucluse, Var, and Gard; it is now employed in devouring those of Bouches du-Rhone, the Rhone Valley, Gironde, and Charente. It makes







excursions to adjacent districts, distant from fifteen to twenty miles, carried on the winds, fecundated by the sun, and multiplying so prodigiously, that one single individual, in one season, is said to produce several milliards of its species. It appears at first floating in the air, and afterward buries itself in the earth for the purpose of generation. This process accomplished, the female seeks for a favorable spot to lay her eggs. It is supposed that, naturally, the unwinged female lays her eggs where the young are likely to find food immediately. Being fond of the sap of the vine she places herself on the stem or trunk, by degrees approaching the root, insinuating herself into every hollow space she encounters. There she sucks the sap, and the vine begins to languish, droops, and finally dies, utterly dried up.

In order to estimate properly the loss to be sustained by the eventual destruction of the vine in France, it must be borne in mind that this plant occupies  $\frac{1}{3}$  part of the whole territory of France—that is to say, about 2,450,000 hectares, (about 6,125,000 acres;) each hectare producing, on an average, 29 hectoliters, (about 800 gallons,) of a mean value of 23 francs per hectoliter, giving a gross total of 71,000,000 hectoliters, representing the enormous sum of 1,634,000,000 francs, at a low computation; besides other produce of the vine, such as pulp, spirits distilled from pulp, lees, and wood, valued at about 276,000,000 francs. It may be assumed, without exaggeration, that the commercial transactions arising out of the above-mentioned produce, (1,910,000,000 francs,) represent a revenue of double that amount, say 3,820,000,000 francs. This sum, moreover, represents, at 1,000 francs per family of four persons, the income required for the sustenance of 1,910,000 families, or 7,640,000 persons—that is to say, one-fifth of the population of France—occupied in cultivating the vine. Adding to these figures the number of merchants, clerks, shopkeepers, carters, and other denominations of workmen, occupied in the wine-trade and its derivations, it may be assumed that upward of ten millions of individuals derive their existence from the cultivation of, and commerce in, that staple. It is, therefore, evident that so important a branch of the riches of a nation as the vine, which, while occupying only  $\frac{1}{3}$  part of its territory, produces more than one-fourth of its total revenue, (the latest statistics showing the revenue of France to have been 6,781,000,000 francs,) and sustaining more than one-sixth of its population, merits the very highest solicitude. Supposing, for one moment, that the income produced from the vine should cease, it would still be necessary to pay to the state the 400,000,000 francs now actually derived from it; this charge would necessarily fall on the home produce. In view of the danger thus threatening, the government, as well as the different scientific bodies and agricultural societies, have most energetically taken up the matter. A reward of 300,000 francs has been offered by the National Assembly for a practical remedy against the ravages of the *phylloxera*, and as, up to this moment, the only means recognized as conducive to that end has been the submersion of the vine, the Agricultural Society of France has issued the following dictum: “The society desires that the administration be pleased to take measures in order to facilitate the submersion of the vine, wherever it may be practicable.” Moreover, the Academy of Science has sent delegates into the provinces infested by the *phylloxera* to examine into the nature of this plague. Thus, a renowned entomologist, Mr. Maurice Girard, author of some remarkable works on noxious insects, has been deputed to visit the department of Charente, with headquarters at Cognac, there to examine the “*phylloxerated*” vines. His observations entirely confirm those made, up to date, in the south of France, to wit: “The insect dis-

likes damp territories, naturally exposed to inundation, and is by instinct, to some degree, hydrophobous." Hence the opinion promulgated, in consequence of experiments made, (which have since become of public notoriety,) by Mr. Faucon, of Graveson, (Hérault,) that submersion, overtaking the parasite in the very heart of its refuge, there confines and eventually destroys it. The question is now, as proposed by Mr. de Grasset in his report to the national assembly, whether or not irrigation is to be generally applied to the vine-districts of France. It is well known that Mr. Faucon is the first who indicated submersion as a means of destroying the *phylloxera*; his example, says Mr. Baziele,\* has, already found numerous followers. Suffice it to cite, in Provence, Messieurs Masson, Courtizon, and Seigle, near Carpentras; Bades, in the vicinity of Aix; in Languedoc, Mr. Eugène Paignon submerged in December, 1873, six hectares of vines. On the shores of the Vidourle, a small stream dividing the departments of Hérault and Gard, Messieurs Pièze, Palz, and Paul Castlenau elevate the water by means of steam-engines and rotary pumps, for the purpose of submerging a considerable extent of territory. The success of this remedy need not be doubted, and it is certainly to be universally recommended. Although the means of arresting the ravages of this insect are thus at hand, it is doubtful whether it will ever prove a perfect cure of the evil by utterly destroying the *phylloxera*. The most essential and most important point at this stage of the evil is, to inquire thoroughly into its nature, and to be prepared to contest its further development. When it first appeared in Vaucluse it was unknown; its power was not even suspected, and it was left entirely to itself; hence, naturally, it devoured everything. But, in consequence of the activity displayed by the schools of science at Montpellier—which have thus rendered invaluable service to their country, and at whose head it is but just to place the eminent professor, Mr. Planchon—it is no more a mystery where the subtle foe hides and propagates itself, and the suppression of its destructive influence, if not the entire extinction of the *genus omne*, may be looked forward to with a considerable degree of confidence.

The tables opposite indicate the progress made by the *Phylloxera* since its first appearance in 1865.

#### 17.—Tobacco.

The imports of American tobacco, for commercial purposes, were as follows: From New York, 623 hogsheads; from Genoa, 273 hogsheads = from Leghorn, 16 hogsheads; and from other depots in Europe, 54; total = 966 hogsheads.

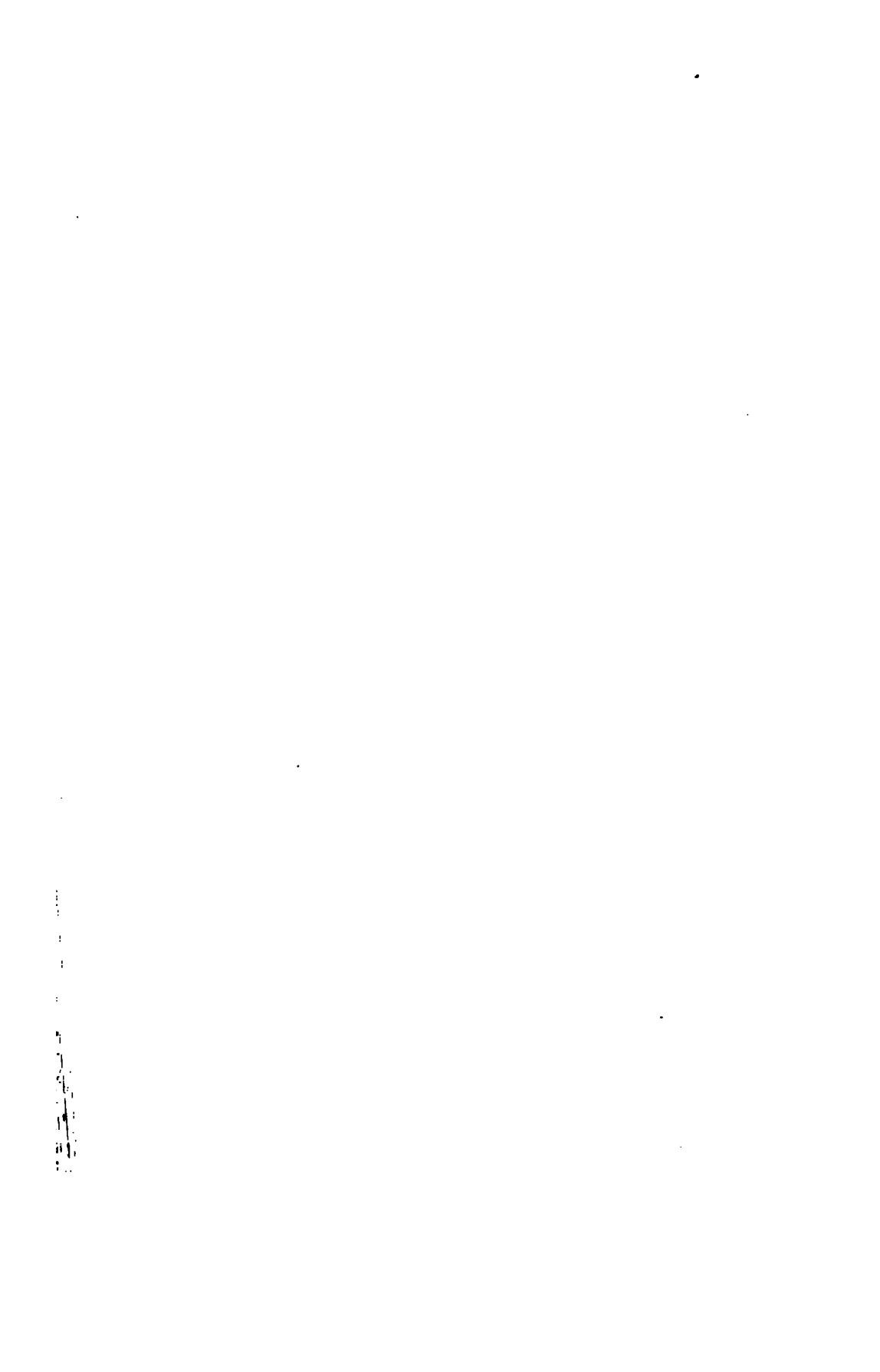
There were sold 400 hogsheads, of which 382 hogsheads were Kentucky = realizing from 127 to 225 francs, and 18 hogsheads Maryland, realizing = from 82 to 99 francs.

Of Greek, Turkish, and other sorts, (for commerce,) there arrived = 25,883 bales, distributed as follows:

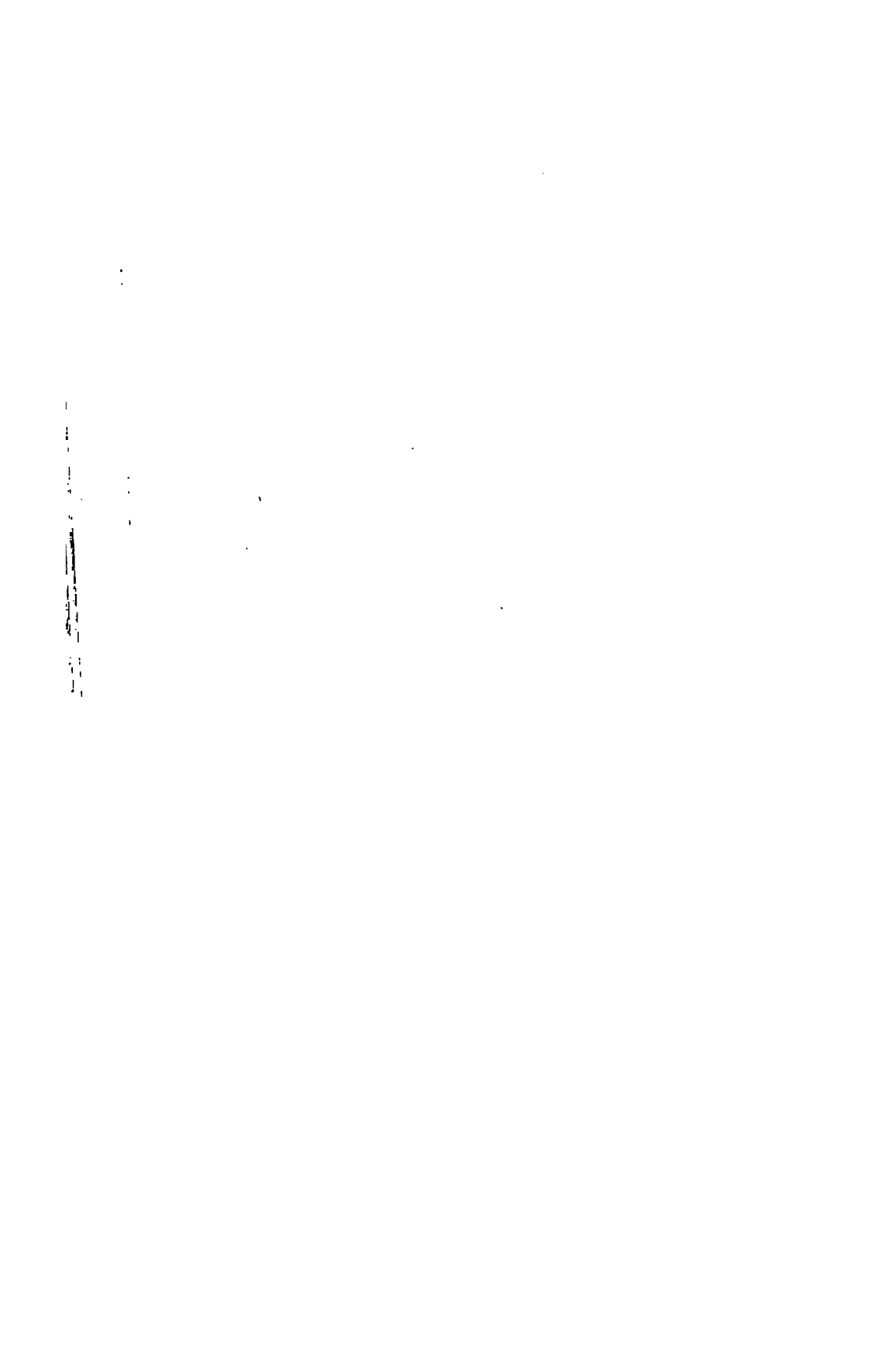
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\* Society of Agriculture of France, sitting of February 6, 1874.









Whence.	Bales.
Argos .....	1,650
Missolonghi .....	2,291
Lamia .....	733
Samsoun .....	8,722
Volo .....	6,717
Trebizond .....	450
Smyrna .....	386
Salonica .....	205
Euos .....	302
Cavit6 .....	2,027
Jenig6 .....	118
Rodoso .....	23
Various .....	2,259
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>25,863</b>

Of these were sold 11,994 bales, details of which and prices obtained were as follows:

	Bales.	Francs.
Argos .....	1,427	55 to 90
Missolonghi and Lamia .....	1,418	50 to 87
Samsoun .....	2,043	76 to 100
Volo .....	6,007	55 to 105
Trebizond .....	296	53 to 85
Smyrna .....	448	40 to 75
Salonica .....	49	80
Cavit6 .....	250	82 to 93
Jenig6 .....	32	65 to 90
Rodoso .....	15	71
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>11,994</b>	<b>40 to 105</b>

From India there arrived 2,140 bales, which were sold at from 46 to 100 francs. Hungary furnished 41 bales, sold at 115 to 165 francs.

### 18.—Grease.

A considerable increase was registered in the arrivals of grease, amounting to 1,624,839 kilograms more than in 1872, and over 3,000,000 kilograms more than in 1869, as shown in the following table:

Whence.	1869.	1872.	1873.
Algeria .....	376,066	174,768	205,806
Argentine Republic and Uruguay .....	4,766,845	2,777,045	3,184,890
Austria .....	5,696		
Barbary States .....	8,015		200
Brazil .....	31,050		60,000
China .....		200	28
Egypt .....	300		
England .....	2,918	40,967	4,708
British India .....			60
British Mediterranean possessions .....	20,083	35,363	
French possessions, Martinique .....	166	10,462	
Greece .....		10,000	2,000
Italy .....	961,002	428,079	164,224
Mexico .....		12,000	
Peru .....	62,500	150,000	
Russia, Black Sea .....	965,468	12,000	14,050
Spain .....	28,075	2,679	522
Spanish America .....	90,302		
Switzerland .....			24
Turkey .....	43,650	59,130	58
United States .....	52,593	5,622,803	7,314,776
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>7,544,956</b>	<b>9,326,505</b>	<b>10,951,344</b>

An examination of this table shows that the decrease in the imports from Russia, signaled in 1872, maintained itself in 1873, while arrivals from Italy decreased still more considerably. On the other hand, the importations from the United States assumed considerable dimensions. The direct and regular communication established between the two latter countries and Marseilles is sure to lead to most satisfactory results. The arrivals from Algeria show, indeed, an increase against the three preceding years, but fell short of the quantity received thence in 1869.

The consumption of non-comesible fat at Marseilles has been as follows: 1869, 635,315 kilograms; 1870, 578,404 kilograms; 1871, 142,059 kilograms; 1872, 908,749 kilograms; 1873, 531,944 kilograms. Exports by sea during 1873 amounted to 900,000 kilograms, against 800,000 in 1872.

#### 19.—*Wax.*

The following table shows arrivals, sales, exports, and stock on hand of beeswax, during the year 1873:

	Kilograms.
Stock on hand December 31, 1872.....	91,000
Arrivals in 1873.....	204,350
	<hr/> 295,350
Sold in 1873.....	130,250
Exported in transit.....	59,000
	<hr/> 189,250
Stock on hand December 31, 1873.....	106,100

#### 20.—*Soap.*

A new excise duty has been imposed on this article, which took effect on the 1st of January, 1874. Hence, great activity on the part of stockholders to get rid of old stock, the sales of which had been excessively slow and difficult during the first nine months.

Pure castile soap, (improperly so called, the misnomer arising from a corruption of the word "castle-soap," the original trade-mark having been a castle,) free from water and talc, realized from 63 to 68 francs per 100 kilograms, throughout the year 1873.

Exportations were as follows:

Whither.	Kilograms.
Algiers.....	2,300,000
Belgium.....	200,000
Cochin-China.....	100,000
Egypt.....	200,000
England.....	100,000
British possessions in Africa.....	100,000
British possessions in America.....	100,000
British Mediterranean possessions.....	100,000
British India.....	900,000
French colonies.....	900,000
Italy.....	300,000
Spain.....	300,000
Turkey.....	200,000
United States.....	1,200,000
Other countries.....	100,000
Total.....	<hr/> 7,300,000

It may, perhaps, be interesting to examine, after six months' experience, the influence exercised on this staple by the imposition of the new excise-tax above referred to. The productiveness of the soap-manufac-



taring trade is valued by the number of boilings, (cuites,) each of which produces, on an average, 80 cases, weighing each about 150 kilograms.

The produce during the first six months in 1874 has been as follows :

	Boilings.	Mean produce per week.
January.....	275	68
February.....	252	63
March.....	224	56
April.....	214	53
May.....	250	62
June.....	268	67
Total .....	1,483	

Average weekly produce during the six months, 62 boilings.

The mean produce per week before the imposition of the new tax was about 90 boilings. This diminution is severely felt. Instead of about 2,160 boilings realized formerly in six months, the produce is now about 1,483, showing a decrease of 677 boilings, or 54,160 cases, or 81,240 metrical quintals, valued at about five million francs.

## 21.—Metals.

*a. Iron.*—During the year 1873, the importation of iron-ore reached 374,000,000 kilograms, against 344,000,000 in 1872, of which the greater portion was imported from Algiers, Italy, and Spain. At the furnace of St. Louis, near Marseilles, 57,570,000 kilograms of this ore produced 33,453,000 kilograms of cast iron; the rest was forwarded to similar establishments on the Loire, the Creuzot, and Franche-Comté.

*b. Lead.*—The political events in Spain, especially the siege of Carthage, caused a diminution in the importation of lead from that country, amounting to about 5,000 tons. The total imports of this metal were only 15,000 tons, and the exports diminished by 1,500 tons. On the other hand the imports from Algiers and Italy increased considerably, amounting to 8,120 tons, against 4,500 tons in 1872.

There are in this department (Bouches-du-Rhone) five lead-factories, which, in 1873, gave employment to 215 workmen, and produced about 136,000 metrical quintals of lead. The exports of lead were as follows :

Whither.	Tons.
Africa, west coast.....	5
Algiers.....	19
Austria.....	2,596
Barbary States.....	11
Egypt.....	139
England.....	61
British possessions in America.....	4
Germany.....	250
Greece.....	54
Italy.....	554
Mexico.....	8
Russia.....	620
Turkey.....	299
United States.....	1,059
Total .....	5,609

*c. Copper.*—Imported and consumed, 277,099 kilograms.

*d. Tin.*—Imported, 413,493 kilograms, of which 385,193 kilograms were consumed.

The foregoing figures are herewith reduced into tabular form :

*Imports of iron, lead-ore, and lead in bars, during the years 1872 and 1873.*

Whence.	Iron-ore.		Lead-ore.		Lead in bars, plates, &c.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Algiers..... quintals.	2, 138, 422	2, 248, 677	15, 822	34, 629	.....	.....
Germany..... do.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy..... do.....	748, 863	964, 878	11, 342	32, 048	.....	.....
Spain..... do.....	549, 029	522, 011	13, 501	13, 570	194, 612	147, 699
Other countries..... do.....	9, 715	4, 203	4, 737	953	5, 115	2, 323
Total .....	3, 446, 043	3, 739, 769	45, 402	81, 200	199, 727	150, 022

Prices of lead, tin, and copper, per quintal, ruled as follows: Lead, from 51 to 60 francs; tin, from 315 to 395 francs; copper, from 215 to 235 francs.

## 22.—Coal.

The year 1873 was as favorable to the producers as it was unfavorable to the consumers of coal. High prices prevailed throughout the year, to the great detriment of navigation and industry.

The movement was as follows:

### a. ARRIVALS.

Manner of arrival.	1872.	1873.
By rail..... tons..	471, 000	580, 000
By carts..... do.....	235, 000	335, 000
By sea..... do.....	105, 000	98, 000
Total .....	811, 000	1, 045, 000

Home consumption (township of Marseilles only) required 932,750 tons, distributed as follows:

	Tons.
Intra muros.....	226, 000
Extra muros.....	706, 750
Total .....	932, 750

### b. EXPORTS.

Whither.	1872.	1873.
Algiers..... tons..	2, 122	5, 615
Austria..... do.....	4, 455	.....
Barbary States..... do.....	407	585
Cochin-China..... do.....	295	950
Egypt..... do.....	8, 314	8, 218
England..... do.....	1, 960	1, 959
British Mediterranean possessions..... do.....	713	2, 414
French possessions—		
Cayenne..... do.....	.....	.....
Réunion..... do.....	.....	.....
Gorée..... do.....	1, 016	.....
St. Louis..... do.....	.....	751
Greece..... do.....	606	1, 632
Italy..... do.....	56, 966	69, 889
Madagascar..... do.....	.....	.....
Russia, Black Sea..... do.....	1, 533	7, 703
Spain..... do.....	4, 067	4, 472
Turkey..... do.....	19, 219	24, 025
Other countries..... do.....	4, 248	552
Total .....	100, 566	112, 225

## c. STOCK.

	Tons.
Stock on hand December 31, 1872 .....	18,500
Imports, 1873 .....	1,045,000
	<hr/> 1,063,500
Home consumption .....	932,750
Exports .....	112,228
	<hr/> 1,044,978
Stock on hand December 31, 1873 .....	18,522

23.—*Staves.*

The importation of staves and oak from the Adriatic in 1873 amounted to 5,075,000 pieces, of different dimensions, showing a decrease of 925,000 pieces against 1872, and an increase of several thousand against 1871. The price of Adriatic staves varied from 50 to 60 francs per 100 staves for Bordeaux casks, of 27 to 30 millimeters in thickness; other dimensions in proportion. In 1872 the prices for the same dimensions ruled from 60 to 70 francs. The arrivals of oak staves from the United States exceeded considerably those of former years, having been 450,000 in 1873 against 125,000 in 1872, and 300,000 in 1871. Prices fell in consequence, and it was difficult to obtain 140 francs per 103 staves for pipes, extra heavy. Odessa furnished 600,000 staves, which remained unsold. The ravages committed by the *phylloxera* in these districts of course considerably diminished the activity in local cooperies. Prices therefore continue to decline.

24.—*Gold and silver.*

The following tables show :

a. Imports of gold and silver and copper into France during the year 1873 and the first eight months in 1874 and 1873.

b. Imports of gold and silver into the port of Marseilles during the year 1873.

c. Exports of gold, silver, and copper from France during the year 1873 and the first eight months in 1874 and 1873.

d. Exports of gold and silver from the port of Marseilles during the year 1873.



India .....	104,523	71,389	104,523	71,389	94,510	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries .....	4,546,079	1,547,463	4,546,079	1,547,463	385,780	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>12,017,064</b>	<b>15,089,325</b>	<b>12,017,064</b>	<b>15,089,325</b>	<b>9,564,790</b>	<b>195,781,140</b>	<b>306,681,680</b>	<b>51,095,900</b>	<b>68,823</b>
Copper and bronze: Coin .....	11,814	4,400	10,379	4,400	7,357	94,131	39,600	68,823	.....
RECAPITULATION.									
Gold: Ingots .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,444,797	36,941,900	19,029,500	.....
Coin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,043,891	274,457,600	72,617,800	.....
Silver: Ingots .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204,300,769	62,294,672	154,240,080	.....
Coin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195,781,140	306,681,680	51,095,900	.....
Copper: Coin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,131	39,600	68,823	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>578,664,728</b>	<b>680,415,352</b>	<b>290,651,153</b>	.....

\* Error of the custom-house authorities, having returned 1,518,970 less than it should be for the year 1873; to be corrected at the close of the year 1874.

*b. Imports of gold and silver into Marseilles during the year 1873.*

Description.		Gold.	Silver.
Ingots	..... kilograms.	1,288	6,451
Coin	..... do	20,460	29,313
<b>Total</b> .....	.....	<b>21,748</b>	<b>35,664</b>
<b>Value</b> .....	..... francs.	<b>69,851,900</b>	<b>7,569,894</b>

## c. Exports of gold, silver, and copper from France during the year 1873 and the first eight months in 1874 and 1873.

Description and whither exported.	General commerce.			Special commerce.		
	Quantities exported.			Actual values.		
	First eight months—			First eight months—		
	Year 1873.	1874.	1873.	Year 1873.	1874.	1873.
<b>GOLD.</b>						
<b>Ingots :</b>						
Belgium .....	170	1,070	120	170	1,070	120
Italy .....	490	2,410	195	490	2,410	150
Spain .....						
Other countries .....	38,920	2,660	10,693	21,710	2,100	10,693
<b>Total</b> .....	39,580	6,140	11,012	22,370	5,580	10,963
<b>Coin :</b>						
Barbary States .....						
Belgium .....	1,200	510	1,173	1,200	510	1,173
Egypt .....	51,180	1,250	10,669	51,180	370	16,669
England .....	35,190	18,890	9,041	35,190	18,890	9,041
Kenland .....	80,340	25,720	28,280	80,160	24,430	28,280
British possessions, Mediterranean .....	12	30	2	12	20	2
Germany .....	549,840	1,290	547,545	549,840	1,290	547,545
Italy .....	16,450	18,260	6,678	11,130	18,260	6,678
Spain .....	10,590	7,590	3,925	7,590	3,925	3,925
Switzerland .....	81,810	90,510	70,273	81,790	12,500	70,273
Turkey .....	8,890	1,131	3,948	8,260	1,131	3,948
Other countries .....	34,318	17,649	20,433	34,318	17,649	20,433
<b>Total</b> .....	869,180	112,430	707,967	863,590	102,640	707,967
<b>SILVER.</b>						
<b>Ingots :</b>						
Belgium .....	91,200	4,470	61,413	91,200	4,470	61,413
China .....						
England .....	129,600	186,500	160	17,920	186,040	160
British India .....	11,990	58,180	8,100	11,990	58,180	8,100
British Mediterranean possessions .....						
Germany .....	590	6,590	10	590	6,570	10
Other countries .....	741,380	588,490	48,995	545,360	570,660	48,995
<b>Total</b> .....	974,460	844,290	118,678	666,700	831,940	118,308

COIN.		185,730	185,950	130,145	185,950	130,145
Barbary States	..... hectograms.					
Belgium	..... do.	550,670	41,090	550,777	41,090	550,777
China	..... do.	112,770		112,770		112,770
Cochin-China	..... do.					
Egypt	..... do.		7,930	6,173	7,930	6,173
England	..... do.	1,000,890	948,090	138,681	948,090	138,681
British India	..... do.		48,730		48,730	
British Mediterranean possessions	..... do.	10,480	4,140	5,370	4,140	5,370
Germany	..... do.	7,300,700	12,780	5,836,619	12,780	5,836,619
Italy	..... do.	488,980	100,907	6,530	100,907	6,530
Spain	..... do.	35,170	46,090	35,170	46,090	35,170
Other countries	..... do.	1,916,660	1,095,953	698,429	1,095,953	698,429
Total	.....	12,288,920	1,738,710	7,497,604	1,583,107	7,446,448
COPPER.						
Coin	..... kilograms.	836	2,136	98	450	9,117
Total	.....					4,050
						19,053

## RECAPITULATION.

## Exports.

Description.	Actual values.		
	First eight months—		1873.
	Year 1873.	1874.	
Gold, ingots	France 7,405,800	France 1,953,000	France 3,836,700
do. coin	276,348,800	32,844,800	296,549,440
Silver, ingots	15,369,453	18,302,680	2,600,576
do. coin	201,316,115	33,462,000	148,999,100
Copper, coin	4,050	19,053	.....
Total	500,637,217	86,581,533	381,915,816

## Exports of gold and silver from Marseilles during the year 1873.

Description.	Gold.		Silver.	
	kilograms.		kilograms.	
Ingots	1,626	8,556	70,003	8,556
Coin	7,649	70,003	78,559	70,003
Total	9,275	78,559	16,572,839	78,559
Value	30,005,200	16,572,839		

## INDUSTRY.

## a. FACTORIES.

1. *Principal industrial establishments.*

Statement showing the principal industrial establishments within this consular district, and the mean number of workmen and women employed by each :

Description of industries.	Number of establishments.	Number of hands employed.		Remarks.
		Men.	Women and children.	
Soap-factories.....	94.....	2,000.....	.....	98 at Marseilles.
Chemical works.....	8.....	1,800 to 2,000.....	.....	3 at Marseilles.
Oil-factories.....	47.....	2,000.....	900.....	43 at Marseilles.
Salt-factories.....	12.....	200 to 300 according to season.	.....	On the marshes.
Iron-works.....	1 foundry with 3 furnaces and 6 smaller works.	500 to 600.....	.....	Marseilles and district.
Sugar-refineries.....	3.....	9,245.....	102 women and 46 children.	Marseilles.
Mechanical works.....	10 large and 15 small.	5,000.....	.....	Aix, Marseilles, and Arles.
Tanneries.....	29.....	1,330.....	250 women.	25 at Marseilles.
Mines (lignite).....	3.....	4,240.....	300 children.	District.
Mills.....	285.....	1,500.....	.....	Do.
Candle-factories.....	3.....	300.....	180 women and 40 children.	Marseilles.
Mach-factories.....	2.....	300.....	900.....	Do.
Chalk-kilns.....	.....	450.....	.....	Shifting localities.
Tartar-factories.....	5.....	750.....	.....	Marseilles.
Liquor-factories, coopers not included.	9.....	150.....	300.....	Do.
Hat-factories, Aix.....	6.....	600.....	.....	.....
..... Marseilles.....	4.....	250.....	.....	.....
..... Beauve.....	1.....	.....	60.....	.....
Paste-factories and other aliments.....	92.....	1,500.....	.....	Marseilles and Aix.
Tile and brick factories.....	125.....	2,000.....	.....	Marseilles, Aix, and district.
Perfumery-refineries.....	1.....	34.....	.....	Marseilles.
Wood-spinneries.....	1.....	130.....	400.....	Near Marseilles.
<b>Total, about.....</b>	<b>736.....</b>	<b>29,533 men, women, and children.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>



## 2. Wages.

The following table shows the rate of wages per diem paid to skilled artisans and ordinary workmen, without board and lodging :

Blacksmiths .....	\$1 00
Masons.....	1 00
Cabinet-makers, (piecework,) about.....	1 00
Carpenters.....	1 20
Coopers.....	1 00
Miners.....	80
Machinists.....	1 20
Painters.....	80
Plasterers.....	1 20
Shoemakers, (piecework,) about.....	1 20
Stone-cutters.....	1 00
Tailors, (piecework,) about.....	1 00
Tanners.....	1 00
Tinsmiths.....	1 00
Wheelwrights.....	1 00

Field-laborers earn, per diem, with board :

Experienced hands .....	\$0 60
Ordinary hands .....	30
Common laborers .....	20
Servants, (cooks, housemaids,) from \$6 to \$8 per month, with board, lodging, and washing.	

## 3. Expenditure of workmen.

A workingman's family, consisting of five persons, (two adults and three children,) earning about \$6 per week, requires for its sustenance, including clothing and taxes, about \$7. The wives of workingmen earn, on an average, \$2 per week ; children, employed in factories, earn from \$1.20 to \$2 per week. Hence good hands, of sober and domesticated habits—which is the rule in the south of France—make a fair living and are, often, enabled to lay by a small portion of their earnings. The wives of artisans are, usually, employed as laundresses, ironers, or concierges, (door-keepers in private families ; ) sometimes as tailoresses or milliners, in which case their earnings often exceed those of their husbands.

## 4. Retail prices of necessities.

The following is an average retail-price-list of victuals and other necessities at the most popular establishments of Marseilles, during the first eight months of 1874. It must be borne in mind, however, that although the price of meat and bread is formally regulated by the municipal authorities, yet, nevertheless, butchers and bakers manage to maintain a tariff of their own, generally in excess of the regulation values published every fortnight in the newspapers.

Price-list of necessities at Marseilles during the first eight months of 1874.

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Flour, wheaten, superfine.....kilo.	\$0 18	Pork, salt .....	kilo. \$0 40
Flour, wheaten, first quality.....do.	14	Pork, bacon.....do.	36
Flour, rye.....do.	10	Pork, ham, (home-cured).....do.	42
Flour, maize.....do.	08	Pork, sausages.....do.	50
Beef, fresh, steaks.....do.	50	Pork lard, indigenous.....do.	28
Beef, fresh, for roasting.....do.	40	Pork lard, American.....do.	27
Beef, fresh, boiling, first quality.....do.	40	Pork lard, grease.....do.	34
Beef, fresh, boiling, second quality.....do.	30	Codfish, dry.....do.	15
Beef, salt.....do.	20	Mackerel, salt.....do.	40
Veal, shoulder.....do.	30	Butter, first quality.....do.	70
Veal, hind-quarters.....do.	40	Butter, second quality.....do.	60
Veal-cutlets.....do.	40	Cheese, Dutch.....do.	60
Mutton, shoulder.....do.	35	Cheese, Roquefort.....do.	70
Mutton, hind-quarters.....do.	45	Cheese, Saassenage.....do.	60
Mutton-chops.....do.	45	Cheese, Swiss.....do.	50
Pork, fresh, cutlets.....do.	40	Potatoes.....do.	24
Pork, fillet.....do.	44	Rice.....do.	10
Pork, shoulders.....do.	36	Beans.....do.	10

*Price list of necessities at Marseilles, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Price.	Articles.	Price.
Milk.....liter	\$0 07	Shirting, bleached.....meter.	\$0 18
Eggs.....dozen	18	Sheeting, unbleached, cotton;.....do..	22
Tea, black.....kilo.	2 40	Sheeting, unbleached, linen.....do..	28
Coffee.....do.	80 to 95	Flannel.....do.	\$25 to 80
Coffee, burnt.....do.	1 00	Tickings, trowsering.....do.	\$12 to 1 10
Sugar, good, brown.....do.	25	Tickings, bed-linen.....do.	\$25 to 60
Sugar, good, yellow.....do.	28	Tickings, window-blinds.....do.	\$16 to 60
Sugar, good, white.....do.	30	Merinos, printed, black.....do.	28 to 1 20
Sirup.....do.	32	Merinos, printed, colored.....do.	35 to 80
Molasses.....do.	08	Muslins.....do.	20
Soap.....do.	18	Satinets.....do.	28 to 35
Starch.....do.	16	Boots, men's heavy.....pair.	6 40
Coal, imported.....do.	2 20	Boots, men's, fine.....do.	5 60
Coal, home produce.....do.	2 60	Shoes, (souliers).....do.	2 00
Wood, hard.....do.	1 00	Four-room flats.....month.	115 00
Wood, pine.....do.	90	Six-room flats.....do.	30 00
Oil.....liter.	32 to 52	Board for workmen.....week.	3 30
Shirting, unbleached*.....meter.	20		

\*1 meter wide. †80-100 meter wide. ‡Shoets for bedding. §According to quality. || Best quarters.

**b. MECHANICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.**

No change occurred in the activity of mechanical establishments in this district during the year 1873. The price of iron fell during the year, and it was expected would remain at the same quotations during the first portion of 1874. The regulations in respect to the introduction of metals are unfavorable to constructors relying upon foreign orders, who have to content themselves with keeping their establishments going without any profit. The constructions carried out during the year amounted to about 12,000,000 francs; wages, which rose in 1872 about 5 per cent., maintained the rise.

The "Forges et Chantiers," the most considerable mechanical establishment in France, and one of the largest in Europe, has just received orders from the Spanish government for engines and ammunition of war, amounting, it is said, to 8,000,000 francs. I may, perhaps, be able to furnish particulars on this transaction, and on the "forges and chantiers," in my next year's report.

**c. RAILWAYS.**

The following table shows the railways in use and in course of construction within this consular district on the 31st December, 1873:

*Railways in use and in course of construction on the 31st December, 1873.*

Lines.	Meters.	Lines.	Meters.
<i>In use.</i>		<i>In course of construction, or projected.</i>	
Lyons, Marseilles.....	120, 186	Aix to Carnoules.....	25, 000
Branch Joliette, (Port).....	3, 003	L'Estaque to Marseilles.....	8, 000
Marseilles-Toulon.....	39, 873	Marseilles to Aix.....	19, 763
Avignon to Miramas.....	29, 926	St. Louis du Rhone.....	35, 000
Tarascona to Cette.....	650	Marseilles to Madrague de Podesta.....	17, 794
Lunel to Arles.....	13, 380		
Lunel to Aigues Mortes.....	12, 590	Total.....	105, 557
Le Callar to St. Cézaire.....	19, 435		
Rognac to Aix.....	25, 167	United totals.....	417, 433
Marseilles, (new station,) to Toulon line.....	3, 231		
Aubagne to Valdonne.....	17, 093		
Pertuis to Aix.....	27, 532		
Total.....	311, 866		

All these lines, with the exception of the last two, (Saint Louis du Rhone and Madrague de Podesta,) belong to the Company Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean. To perceive the progress made in this direction, it *must be borne* in mind that on the 31st December, 1865, only 188,878

meters were in use in this department; hence in eight years 132,988 meters of railway have been constructed and made over to public use. The lines projected will shortly be taken in hand, and those in course of construction will soon be made available.

*Old Port and Suburban Railway at Marseilles.*—(Referred to in my report of the preceding year. *Commercial Relations for year 1873, page 331.*)

The particular nature of this undertaking having necessitated the intervention and opinions of various administrative departments, each of which took, of course, a certain time for its deliberations, it was not until the 16th May, 1874, that the minister of public works signed his approbation of the plans presented July 7, 1873. This protracted delay was extremely prejudicial to the various interests concerned, pecuniarily and otherwise, and was an effectual bar to anything like active operations. In spite, however, of all obstacles, and in the absence of ministerial authority, the company continued, at its own risk and peril, the preliminary works commenced last year; two shafts, of 120 and 150 feet in depth respectively, were sunk in the limestone rock, and the tunnel was begun in earnest. There are actually about 600 feet completed. Unfortunately the work is much impeded by water, of which from 250 to 300 tons are got out daily; but in a few months this difficulty will cease, as the tunnel has now been attacked from the lower end, and as soon as a junction can be effected the water can be got rid of without effort. At the same time much has been done toward preparing and excavating the site of the maritime station. The expropriation formalities, which have now been going on for the last three months, will soon be terminated, and nothing will then stand in the way of giving a full impetus to the works of the tunnel, which, if all goes well, should be completed in about two years and a half.

#### d. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The number of schools existing in this department (Bouches-du-Rhone) was, on the 31st December, 1872, 742 schools with 59,278 pupils, (boys and girls.) On the 31st December, 1873, there existed 751 schools, frequented by 61,894 pupils of both sexes. Out of this number 713 are primary schools, where instruction is imparted without payment by the pupils, the expense being borne by the communes; the number of pupils instructed in these communal schools is 58,065, out of which 30,518 are boys, and 27,547 girls. There exist, also, 35 establishments for superior instruction, frequented by 2,273 boys. The lyceum at Marseilles counts 1,036 pupils; the colleges of Aix, Arles, and Tarascon, number 355, 123, and 42 pupils respectively.

I herewith reduce the foregoing data into tabular form :

Description of schools.	Number.	Number of pupils.	
		Boys.	Girls.
Primary schools .....	713	30,518	27,547
Secondary schools .....	35	2,273	.....
Lyceum at Marseilles .....	1	1,036	.....
Lyceum at Arles .....	1	355	.....
Lyceum at Tarascon .....	1	42	.....
Total 1873 .....	751	34,224	27,547
United total 1873 .....	751	61,771	.....
United total 1872 .....	742	59,278	.....
Increase in 1873 .....	9	2,493	.....

Hence, I take pleasure in stating that the number of schools has increased in 1873 by 9, with an increase of 2,493 pupils.

The following article, which appeared in the "*Gazette de France*" on the 2d September, 1874, appears to me worth transcribing:

We read in the "*Journal des Debats*": The institution of one year's voluntary service has caused new instructions to be addressed by the minister of war to the military governors of Paris and Lyons, the generals commanding army corps, and to all prefects and subprefects of departments. Two contingents of volunteers having already completed one year's service, have furnished evidence that a great number of these young men have joined their respective corps so insufficiently endowed with notions of elementary education as to prevent the possibility of their profiting to any degree by regimental instruction; in fact, after having proved but an impediment to their better-instructed companions, they were unable to pass an examination at the expiration of their one year's service, and were obliged to be retained for another year.

To remedy this state of things the honorable General De Cissey has just recommended examining commissioners to admit, henceforth, on the lists of classification, only such young men as shall be able to add to the elementary and practical notions of their respective professions a knowledge of the first rudiments of primary education, meriting the qualification of "very good" or "sufficiently good" in the classification of points obtained.

#### e. FINANCES.

The discounting movement in the branch-establishment of the Bank of France advanced from 734,000,000 francs in 1872 to 976,000,000 in 1873. Under ordinary circumstances such an increase in the discounting of commercial paper might be looked upon as a decided amelioration in the development of affairs in general; but in the year 1873 this result must be ascribed to a very different cause, namely, the great accumulation of merchandise—importations as well as home produce—which obliged a great many firms to have recourse to credit to a much larger extent than during the preceding year. The apprehensions entertained respecting the new customs-laws contributed largely to this regrettable state of affairs. The Marseilles branch of the Bank of France continued at the head of all similar establishments, and the total amount of their discounts exceeded those of Lyons and Bordeaux united. The total amount of commercial drafts collected by this establishment was upward of one milliard, showing an increase of about 200,000,000. against 1872. The importation of coin greatly exceeded the exportation thereof, contrary to preceding years; it is to be remarked that Egypt, whose demands on French coin have been, hitherto, very considerable, on the contrary furnished, in 1873, 37,000,000, against 21,000,000 exported thither. Agio, or discount, on silver there was none; on gold it varied from 2 to 3 francs per cent. The produce of silver from lead-refineries was about 5,000,000 francs. The price of fine silver averaged a loss of from 15 to 20 per cent. Bank speculators concentrated their operations on the 5 per cent. loan, contracted to pay off the German debt; these speculations were crowned with perfect success. Quoted on the 2d January at 87.15, they were negotiated on the 31st December at 93.45, and this important result was obtained notwithstanding the exceptionally high interest paid. During the liquidation, at the end of October, these conditions attained their climax, viz, 72½ per 5 francs rente, representing 10½ per cent. in favor of the seller, and 12½ per cent. against the buyer. This state of things prevailed until the 9th of April, when quotations rose to 91.77, thence declining gradually to 87.05. In May, the probability of Mr. Thiers's fall led to some apprehensions. These were soon, however, dispelled by the accession of Marshal Mac Mahon. Quotations rose again to their highest climax on the 6th of October, (93.80,) when the re-establishment of the monarchy had become almost certain. The letter of the 29th October caused new apprehen-

sions, which again gave place to renewed confidence in consequence of the establishment of the septennate on the 20th November, causing the 5 per cent. loan to be quoted again at 92.05 on the 21st November, and, finally, at 93.45 on the 31st December. Unless new complications arise, an "al pari" quotation may be looked for without much delay. The 3 per cent. loan has been quoted merely as a matter of form; it stood at 53.10 on the 2d January, and at 58.10 on the 31st December, showing a plus value of 10 per cent.

Foreign loans have been less fortunate here. Italian bonds experienced a depression of 6.45 francs. They were quoted at 67.75 in January, and fell to 61.30 in December. Spanish funds, quoted at 27½ fell to 18, for obvious reasons. Turkish obligations, 1863, lost 21.50 francs, having fallen from 363 to 341.50. Loan 1869 lost 30 francs, falling from 323 in January, to 293 in December. Egyptian values also fell considerably. The 1866 loan, quoted in January at 481.25, stood at 461.50 in December. The khedives, 1870, have depreciated by 39 francs, from 424 to 385. Honduras obligations represented a perfect breakdown; they were valued, on the 2d January, at 137.50, and at 38 on the 31st December. The general debt of Tunis did not vary; it remained at 217 francs from the outset to the end.

The most favored local values were the dock and entrepôts of *Marseilles*, quoted at the beginning of 1873 at 175, and at 290 at the close of the year. This company returned a dividend of 24.77, which shareholders preferred to dedicate to the amortization of the floating debt. The *Grande Combe Mines* also flourished; they fixed their dividend at 80 francs. The *Bank of Algiers* shares advanced by 205 francs; emitted at 1,225, they closed at 1,430. Reserve, over 6,000,000, that is to say, 60½ per cent. of the capital realized; dividend, 80 francs. The *Messageries Maritimes* shares reached 550 from 522.75 at the beginning of the year; dividend, 45 francs. *Marc Fraissinet, père et fils*, the oldest and most justly renowned steam-navigation company, (established in 1824,) completed its term of existence on the 11th July, but was re-constituted in October under the firm of *Adolphe and Louis Fraissinet & Co.* The new shares were quoted at 500 francs in December. The *Valéry Steam-Navigation Company*, with limited activity throughout the year, paid a dividend of 50 francs. The *Suez Canal* shares advanced from 400 to 426.25, with slight activity. The report of 15th July established a net produce of 2,071,200 francs, which, added to the reserve of the preceding year, enabled the payment of 12.50 francs per coupon. The following values, on the whole, experienced an amelioration during the year 1873, viz, 3 per cent. *Mediterranean obligations*, *Suez shares*, *Messageries Maritimes*, *Ports, Marseilles* and *Paris loan*, *Forges et Chantiers*, *Docks, Lombards*, and *Romans*.

The following comparative table shows the amount of values discounted in 1872 and 1873.

Values discounted.	1872.	1873.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
On <i>Marseilles</i> .....	430,495,444	555,014,658
On <i>Paris</i> .....	108,809,763	178,800,258
On branch establishments .....	195,482,139	242,741,591
Total .....	734,787,346	976,556,501
Increase .....		241,769,155

Finally, I beg to add a table showing the movement of different values at the bourse of Marseilles in 1873:

Description.	Date of loan.	Capital.	Emission.	Quotation December 31, 1873.
<b>OBLIGATIONS.</b>				
		<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
City of Marseilles, 4 per cent .....	1844	7,000,000	1,000	910.00
City of Marseilles, 5 per cent .....	1855	2,500,000	1,000	970.00
City of Marseilles, 5½ per cent .....	1859	1,400,000	1,000	947.50
City of Marseilles, 5 per cent .....	1859	9,500,000	1,000	916.25
Erlanger, 5 per cent .....	1862	20,000,000	490	438.00
Erlanger, C. of 100 francs, 5 per cent .....	1862	20,000,000	100	84.00
Loan Pereire, 4 per cent .....	1863	10,000,000	430	377.00
Loan Rothschild, 5 per cent .....	1865	8,000,000	490	435.00
Loan Rothschild, 5 per cent .....	1867	9,000,000	490	435.00
Loan 1870, 6 per cent .....	1867	9,000,000	490	99.50
Chamber of Commerce, 5 per cent .....	1867	9,000,000	1,000	925.00
Chamber of Commerce, 5 per cent .....	1867	9,000,000	500	455.00
Ports of Marseilles, 6 per cent .....	1858	10,000,000	500	317.50
Docks of Marseilles .....	1860	20,000,000	265	240.00
Messageries Maritimes, 6 per cent .....	1856	16,000,000	500	477.50
Messageries Maritimes, 5 per cent .....	1856	16,000,000	500	433.00
Grande Combe .....	1844	10,000,000	500	1,125.00
Grande Combe .....	1858	10,000,000	500	1,125.00
Forges et Chantiers .....	1867	8,000,000	450	462.50
<b>SHARES.</b>				
Docks of Marseilles .....	1859	20,000,000	500	290.00
Gaz of Marseilles .....	1856	21,000,000	600	553.75
Forges et Chantiers .....	1856	10,000,000	500	650.00
Messageries Maritimes .....	1852	41,000,000	500	550.00
Navigation mixte .....	1858	15,000,000	500	628.75
A. L. Fraissinet & Co. ....	1873	9,000,000	500	500.00
Transports Maritimes .....	1865	20,000,000	500	435.00
Grande Combe .....	1855	12,000,000	500	1,375.00
Bank of Algeria .....	1855	.....	.....	1,430.00
Mediterranean Refineries .....	1866	.....	500	395.00
Suez Canal .....	1866	8,500,000	500	426.25

FRANK W. POTTER.

## NANTES.

OCTOBER 1, 1874. (Received October 16.)

### COMMERCIAL REPORT ON THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF NANTES FOR 1874.

The remarkable falling off in the trade of this port with the United States, during the year ending September 30, 1874, cannot escape observation. The statement herewith inclosed shows a decrease in the value of exports to the United States, as compared with the previous year, of nearly \$70,000.

I am informed, by good authority, that the markets in the United States which are supplied, in part, from Nantes have been, and continue to be, unusually depressed; the leather market especially.

The general industrial and commercial condition of this consular district has been reported to the Department in a series of tabular statements transmitted some time ago. No changes have taken place during the last eight months in the situation therein set forth.

The uncertainty of the political situation of the country continues to

affect every branch of business, and manufacturers are gradually reducing their works to the lowest productive limits.

The marked decline in ship-building, which a few years ago was one of the most flourishing industries of Nantes, is attributed by the chamber of commerce to the operation of the restrictive law of May 18, 1866. I inclose a comparative statement, showing the total tonnage of the ports of Nantes and Saint Nazaire, on the 1st day of January, 1873 and 1874, respectively.

The wheat and barley crops for the year are reported as large and of good quality, and the English demand promises to be active.

The number of invoices certified to in this consulate, during the year ending September 30, 1874, was 83, against 106 of the previous year; a decrease of 23.

F. OLCOTT.

*Statement showing the commerce of the customs district of Nantes for the year 1873.*

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Animals, living .....	1, 118	118, 875
Animal products .....	15, 146, 944	523, 523
Bones, horns, tusks, teeth, and ivories .....	243, 813	5, 050
Bottles, faience, and porcelain .....	34, 590	811, 323
Beverages .....	393, 554	1, 419, 644
Coffee .....	1, 878, 004	12, 375
Cocoa .....	1, 079, 112	.....
Colors, painting .....	3, 227	1, 526, 900
Compositions, medical preparations, and starch .....	45, 941	160, 508
Chemical products .....	648, 743	573, 276
Dye-stuffs, raw .....	28, 662	23, 631
Dye-stuffs, prepared .....	115, 511	29, 917
Extracts, vegetable oils, &c. ....	1, 294, 893	308, 462
Farinaceous substances, seeds, rice, and potatoes .....	1, 863, 350	52, 623, 716
Fruits and seeds .....	3, 229, 327	103, 898
Fruits, stems, hemp, flax, &c. ....	1, 380, 898	6, 819
Metals, cast iron, &c. ....	12, 889, 164	691, 696
Pitch .....	705, 769	599, 594
Products, waste, and sundries .....	6, 131	2, 071, 344
Paper .....	6, 951	354, 759
Sugar .....	57, 511, 706	14, 136, 551
Stones, earths, coals, and combustible minerals .....	85, 222, 418	9, 361, 906
Sundries, wood and iron manufactures .....	4, 037, 055	5, 203, 401
Thread .....	357	13, 620
Textile fabrics .....	7, 679	107, 756
Wood, common .....	22, 250, 537	1, 605, 563
Wood, exotic .....	437, 070	16
Total .....	210, 820, 521	923, 940, 718

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Nantes to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	
Barley in sacks .....		\$2, 915 11			\$2, 915 11
Calf-skins .....	\$20, 356 81	6, 965 58	\$9, 673 33	\$12, 635 65	49, 631 37
Champagne .....		333 21	1, 665 05		1, 998 26
Cigars .....			210 04		210 04
Liquors .....		79 78			79 78
Preserves and truffles .....	3, 004 02	1, 863 44	750 53	335 43	5, 953 42
Sardines .....	15, 415 00	1, 039 96		29, 786 17	46, 241 13
Woolen hair .....	350 00				350 00
Total in United States gold .....	39, 125 83	13, 197 08	12, 298 95	42, 757 25	107, 379 11
Total for preceding year .....	72, 496 85	21, 380 91	18, 138 98	62, 853 20	174, 869 94
Decrease .....	33, 371 02	8, 183 83	5, 840 03	20, 095 95	67, 490 83

*Comparative statement of the exportation of refined sugars from the consular district of Nantes for the five years preceding the first of January, 1874.*

Whither.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Switzerland .....	648, 678	394, 827	399, 377	921, 510	249, 328
Italy .....	3, 524, 784	1, 259, 246	1, 385, 030	446, 719	.....
England .....	2, 166, 921	2, 629, 060	1, 398, 633	3, 581, 388	4, 061, 914
Sweden .....	504, 680	463, 782	976, 716	2, 908, 263	3, 605, 795
Denmark .....	33, 283	.....	.....	61, 580	214, 967
Norway .....	596, 072	277, 895	841, 437	1, 030, 603	1, 096, 956
French colonies .....	392, 275	18, 683	185, 000	10, 914	13, 222
Belgium .....	.....	.....	288, 401	.....	63, 208
Spain .....	.....	.....	267, 707	649, 966	532, 665
United States .....	.....	.....	127, 255	5, 327	9, 584
Algeria .....	.....	92, 482	100, 704	81, 959	42, 674
Other points .....	348, 671	987, 324	127, 212	1, 076, 288	1, 145, 004
Exported direct from Saint Nazaire .....	629	413	4, 989	8, 440	1, 064
Total .....	8, 215, 993	6, 122, 912	6, 102, 461	10, 782, 957	11, 645, 543

*Comparative statement showing the amount of merchandise in entrepot in the custom-house of Nantes on the 31st of December, 1872 and 1873.*

Articles.	1872.	1873.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Cacao .....	1, 111, 600	473, 700
Coffee .....	133, 000	184, 700
Cereals .....	60, 000	110, 400
Castings, rough .....	9, 300	1, 250, 800
Oil, crude .....	14, 451, 000	2, 961, 700
Oil, (seed) .....	56, 000	14, 700
Sugar, colonies .....	8, 076, 400	7, 183, 690
Sugar, foreign .....	2, 719, 200	2, 274, 000
Sugar, refined .....	.....	191, 700
Iron, in bars and plates .....	.....	12, 700
Machinery and detached pieces .....	23, 000	800
Pepper .....	16, 900	53, 300
Total .....	26, 656, 400	14, 712, 100



Statement showing the navigation at the port of Nantes for 1873.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
an.....	Trinidad.....						
	Belgium.....			1	277	1	277
m.....	Brazil.....			1	227	1	227
	Belgium.....						
	England.....			3	331		
	Germany.....			1	137		
	Holland.....	2	461	10	1,308		
	Norway.....						
	Sweden.....						
	Turkey.....			1	171	17	2,408
	Hayti.....			1	267	1	267
	Denmark.....						
	England.....	32	4,843	64	8,567		
	Holland.....			3	267		
	Morocco.....						
	Norway.....						
	Turkey.....			1	121	100	13,798
	Algiers.....			3	378		
	Brazil.....			1	230		
	Belgium.....	2	325	25	2,669		
	Buenos Ayres.....						
	Denmark.....			1	133		
	England.....	14	1,317	450	41,945		
	English possessions.....			1	332		
	Egypt.....						
	Germany.....			5	701		
	Guiana.....						
	Guadeloupe.....			6	1,311		
	Holland.....			8	743		
	Italy.....			3	487		
	Montevideo.....						
	Martinique.....			5	1,062		
	Mauritius.....						
	Madagascar.....			2	617		
	Norway.....			39	5,413		
	Portugal.....			13	1,252		
	Réunion.....			2	520		
	Russia.....			6	969		
	Spain.....	3	294	36	3,286		
	Sweden.....			12	794		
	Spanish America.....			1	242		
	Turkey.....					638	66,016
a.....	Belgium.....			2	317		
	England.....						
	Germany.....			11	1,623		
	Norway.....						
	Portugal.....			1	199		
	Russia.....			4	542		
	Sweden.....			2	351		
gian.....	Spain.....			1	85	21	3,117
	England.....						
	Germany.....			1	161		
	Havana.....			1	189		
	Holland.....						
	Norway.....	1	88	6	1,181		
	Portugal.....			1	164		
	Russia.....			1	167		
	Sweden.....						
	Spain.....			1	166		
	Trinidad.....						
	Turkey.....			1	203	13	2,324
guese.....	Brazil.....			1	113	1	113
ian.....	Russia.....			1	178	1	178
lish.....	Alexandria.....						
	England.....	1	254	2	465		
	Holland.....			1	158		
	Italy.....			1	121		
	Norway.....			2	209		
	Russia.....			1	158		
	Sweden.....					8	1,365
	Total.....	55	7,553	747	82,507	802	90,090

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Nantes, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American .....	Trinidad .....			1	382	1	382
Belgian .....	Belgium .....						
Brazilian .....	Brazil .....						
Dutch .....	Belgium .....			1	133		
	England .....	1	90	11	1,123		
	Germany .....						
	Holland .....	2	426	4	623		
	Norway .....			2	245		
	Sweden .....			1	179		
	Turkey .....					22	2,822
Danish .....	Hayti .....						
British .....	Denmark .....			1	88		
	England .....	51	8,020	95	13,432		
	Holland .....			1	14		
	Morocco .....			1	95		
	Norway .....			1	166		
	Turkey .....					150	21,895
French .....	Algiers .....	2	212	4	512		
	Brazil .....			7	1,528		
	Belgium .....			7	841		
	Buenos Ayres .....			1	393		
	Denmark .....			2	317		
	England .....	13	1,384	316	34,132		
	English possessions .....			4	1,133		
	Egypt .....			2	346		
	Germany .....						
	Guiana .....			1	259		
	Guadeloupe .....			13	2,862		
	Holland .....	1	134	9	893		
	Italy .....			2	344		
	Montevideo .....			1	251		
	Martinique .....			10	2,187		
	Mauritius .....			3	838		
	Madagascar .....						
	Norway .....			19	2,524		
	Portugal .....	1	134	2	370		
	Réunion .....			12	3,645		
	Russia .....						
	Spain .....	3	448	21	2,313		
	Sweden .....			26	3,007		
	Spanish America .....			5	945		
	Turkey .....			2	263	487	62,216
German .....	Belgium .....						
	England .....			9	1,283		
	Germany .....						
	Norway .....			1	160		
	Portugal .....						
	Russia .....			1	150		
	Sweden .....			5	829	16	2,422
	Spain .....						
Norwegian .....	England .....			5	969		
	Germany .....			2	212		
	Havana .....						
	Holland .....						
	Norway .....			6	1,052		
	Portugal .....						
	Russia .....						
	Sweden .....			1	186		
	Spain .....						
	Trinidad .....			1	149		
	Turkey .....					15	2,568
Portuguese .....	Brazil .....						
Russian .....	Russia .....						
Swedish .....	Alexandria .....			1	150		
	England .....	8	1,821	9	1,100		
	Holland .....			2	372		
	Italy .....						
	Norway .....						
	Russia .....						
	Sweden .....	1	274	5	1,160	26	4,874
	Total .....	83	12,943	634	84,239	717	97,182

## NICE.

JANUARY 13, 1875. (Received February 5.)

I have the honor to transmit herewith a detailed statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Nice to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending the 30th of September last.

The Department will observe that there has been an increase of \$122,184.86 over the preceding year. This is to be accounted for by the heavy shipments of lemons from Mentone. Most of the articles exported from this place are sold by weight, with the exception of lemons, which are shipped by the box of 360.

About 1,500,000 gallons of olive-oil are made in this consular district per annum. It is of excellent quality, and is principally purchased by shippers at Genoa and Marseilles, there being no direct trade in this article from Nice to the United States.

Wines made here are very inferior in quality and insignificant in quantity. Not above 25,000 gallons are produced yearly; value, about 32 cents, American, the gallon.

Perfumery manufactured in this district is not, strictly speaking, the article ready for use, but is known as the "first material," in a concentrated form. It is shipped to the United States for manufacturing purposes, principally to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Rochester, and Detroit, where our manufacturers are successfully competing with those of Paris and London. Very large quantities of flowers, such as violets, roses, orange-blossoms, rose-geraniums, cassia, mignonette, jessamine, and tube-roses, are grown in the department of the Alpes-Maritimes, while lavender, spike-lavender, rosemary, and thyme are found growing spontaneously on the mountains. Flower oils and pomade are made by pressure; essential oils by distillation. Upon an average, one thousand pounds of flowers yield one pound of essential oil. The article is shipped in the autumn and winter to protect it from heat, which is injurious.

No other articles of the slightest importance are shipped from the Alpes-Maritimes to the United States.

W. H. VESEY.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Nice to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
450 boxes of lemons, (360 in each box)			\$115,729 80	\$141,838 36	\$527,568 16
Perfumery	\$9,180 58	\$3,293 56	2,434 93	2,469 48	17,338 55
Essential oils	16,470 28	16,307 75	11,661 86	10,488 53	54,928 42
Flower-oil	891 80	30 47		945 18	1,867 54
Almond-oil	435 00	310 62	236 60	195 32	1,177 54
Waxes	554 00	392 00	46 80		992 80
Paintings				387 00	387 00
Total in United States gold.	27,471 75	20,334 40	130,109 99	156,343 87	334,260 01
Total for preceding year....	22,471 19	20,053 66	99,632 35	69,917 75	212,075 15
Increase	5,000 56	280 74	30,477 44	86,426 12	122,184 86

## PARIS.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Paris to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Books and engravings .....	\$62, 123	\$40, 964	\$29, 073	\$51, 280	\$183, 440
Boots and shoes .....	19, 405	20, 314	18, 934	24, 213	82, 866
Bronzes, paintings, works of art .....	202, 720	101, 644	200, 296	220, 417	785, 077
Buttons, trimmings .....	235, 794	412, 334	182, 820	624, 619	1, 455, 567
Chemicals .....	121, 240	202, 232	208, 398	220, 674	752, 544
Clocks, watches .....	45, 492	11, 130	39, 447	79, 020	175, 095
Clothes, ready-made .....	64, 853	44, 732	59, 632	46, 472	215, 679
Cotton goods .....	96, 538	198, 114	15, 486	39, 987	350, 175
Drugs .....	13, 569	24, 454	14, 045	26, 288	78, 356
Dye-stuffs .....	26, 113	100, 009	52, 840	84, 091	269, 053
Fancy-goods .....	244, 599	414, 679	276, 895	462, 007	1, 444, 180
Flowers and feathers, artificial .....	131, 672	503, 085	155, 259	642, 431	1, 432, 447
Furniture .....	50, 771	19, 978	7, 405	43, 125	121, 279
Glass, porcelains .....	176, 305	249, 075	244, 609	169, 356	839, 345
Gloves, kid .....	192, 539	254, 513	200, 033	197, 212	844, 297
Human-hair .....	66, 476	51, 058	28, 207	78, 641	230, 382
Hats, hatters' goods .....	254, 203	228, 464	238, 114	346, 338	1, 127, 119
Jewelry .....	132, 067	267, 481	152, 273	390, 626	942, 447
Laces .....	70, 194	199, 468	64, 824	180, 561	515, 047
Leather .....	787, 729	855, 103	904, 033	1, 072, 957	3, 619, 822
Linen goods .....	82, 324	90, 144	130, 133	171, 102	473, 703
Merinoes, bombazine, crape .....	253, 783	653, 179	24, 953	495, 616	1, 427, 531
Miscellaneous .....	463, 687	398, 015	1, 625, 076	1, 489, 290	3, 975, 998
Miscellaneous dry goods .....	1, 176, 629	3, 072, 177	2, 275, 252	4, 155, 697	10, 679, 755
Optical and surgical instruments .....	59, 273	44, 944	25, 562	50, 467	180, 246
Pianos and musical-instruments .....	25, 005	15, 020	17, 422	26, 569	84, 616
Seeds, grass, flowers .....	22, 907	26, 187	2, 590	12, 664	64, 348
Shawls .....	42, 328	439, 331	78, 028	393, 779	953, 466
Silk .....	129, 369	564, 901	85, 933	247, 957	1, 028, 160
Stationery .....	40, 149	37, 070	42, 213	21, 849	147, 286
Toilet articles, perfumery .....	75, 468	109, 959	88, 454	91, 961	365, 842
Woolen cloths .....	506, 491	458, 779	110, 540	726, 299	1, 802, 109
Wines and liquors .....	14, 272	10, 480	7, 478	24, 370	56, 600
Total in United States gold .....	5, 926, 137	10, 185, 607	7, 618, 262	12, 973, 871	36, 703, 877
Total for preceding year .....	7, 082, 399	10, 083, 268	5, 863, 842	12, 857, 490	35, 887, 008
Increase .....		102, 339	1, 754, 420	116, 373	816, 869
Decrease .....	1, 156, 262				

A. T. A. TORBERT.

## REIMS.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Reims to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Champagne wine .....	\$531, 272 42	\$358, 855 33	\$626, 202 39	\$412, 138 82	\$1, 928, 474 96
Champagne wine, preceding year .....	718, 678 33	452, 442 83	462, 357 55	731, 307 81	2, 364, 786 52
Increase .....			163, 850 84		
Decrease .....	187, 405 91	93, 587 50		319, 168 99	490, 311 56

ADOLPH GOUVERNEUR GILL.

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**FRENCH DEPENDENCIES.**

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**GABOON.****SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received December 5.)**

During the past year there have been so few changes in the trade of this district that there is little to communicate. The old system of bartering the African productions for the manufactures of civilized countries still prevails. There are no regularly-established prices, but goods are sold, on an average, for about one hundred per cent. upon the invoice prices.

**THE RUM-TRADE.**

Intoxicating liquors of tempting varieties, many of which are specially prepared for African consumption, are the leading imports, and desolation and ruin follow in their course. It is feared by many philanthropists that the rum-trade may yet prove as sore a scourge to Africa as the slave-trade has proved in the dark past. Powder and guns constitute large items in African trade; but as Christian civilization advances there is an increasing demand for dry goods, cutlery, clothing, furniture, provisions, &c. The trade is mostly with England, Germany, France, and the United States.

**EXPORTS.**

The principal exports are ivory, India rubber, barwood, and ebony-wood. Palm-oil, palm kernels, camwood, coffee, sugar, &c., are sometimes brought here for shipment. Barwood now sells for about \$10 per ton in cash; ebony-wood for from \$35 to \$40 per ton; India rubber, 18 to 20 cents per pound.

**INCREASE IN AMERICAN SHIPPING.**

The English steamers continue to do most of the carrying business; but three American vessels loaded here for New York during the year, and another is now in port. This is a large increase upon any previous year since the late war.

**THE SLAVE-TRADE.**

I am sorry to add that the slave-trade, which has never been entirely suppressed, is still carried on between the Portuguese islands of St. Thomas and Príncipe and the African coast at Cape Lopez and places adjacent. The French authorities here have not the means to suppress it.

**ALBERT BUSHNELL.**

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the commercial agency of Gaboon to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Barwood .....		\$1,125 00	\$2,945 00	\$1,500 00	\$5,570 00
Camwood .....		3,218 90	191 87	3,925 00	7,235 77
Coffee .....		104 20		140 00	244 20
Ivory .....		20 50		20 00	40 50
Sugar .....				360 00	360 00
Palm-oil .....		332 20	256 00		588 20
Ebony-wood .....		980 00	42 18		1,022 18
Soap .....		8 00			8 00
India rubber .....		425 60			425 60
Total in United States gold .....		6,214 40	3,435 05	5,845 00	15,494 45
Total for preceding year .....				7,885 00	7,885 00
Increase .....		6,214 40	3,435 05		7,609 45
Decrease .....				2,040 00	

### GUADELOUPE.

*Statement showing the exports from Guadeloupe to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1873.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
		<i>Francs.</i>
Sugar, raw .....	hhds. 4,386	
Do .....	tierces. 10	
Do .....	barrels. 395	
Sugar, white .....	hhds. 123	
Do .....	tierces. ....	
Do .....	barrels. 14	
Sugar, concrete .....	hhds. 1,940	
Do .....	tierces. ....	
Do .....	barrels. 782	
Total .....		1,717,380.93

*Number and nationality of vessels engaged in the above trade.*

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
American .....	6	Not ascertained. Do.
British .....	13	
Total .....	19	

H. THIONVILLE.



## GERMANY.

*Statement showing the commerce of Germany for the year ending June 30, 1874, as shown by the returns of the Zollverein:*

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Articles.	Import, net weight.	Export, net weight.
<b>I.—CEREALS AND MILL-GROUND GRAIN.</b>		
Wheat .....	<i>Centners.</i> 8,650,000	<i>Centners.</i> 7,500,000
Rye .....	20,620,000	3,760,000
Barley .....	0,170,000	1,478,000
Oats .....	4,840,000	2,090,000
Corn .....	697,000	26,730
Rice, not cleaned .....	8,830	163
Rice, cleaned .....	1,327,000	3,316
Rice for manufacturing starch .....	98,400	
All other cereals .....	228,000	361,000
Pulse, leguminous plants .....	996,000	1,240,000
Potatoes .....	715,000	2,530,000
Malt .....	656,000	310,000
Flour of grain and pulse .....	1,837,000	2,630,000
Farina, starch, powders, arrow-root .....	93,100	117,300
Other mill-ground grain, &c., bakers' products, burnt starch, vermicelli .....	636,000	409,000
Sago and substitutes, tapioca .....	24,220	7,770
<b>II.—FERMENTED LIQUORS.</b>		
Mead .....	190	1,313
Cider .....	2,235	125
Wine and must, in barrels .....	1,089,000	162,700
Wine, in bottles .....	173,600	124,900
Yeast of all kinds, except lees of wine .....	3,640	31,020
All sorts of brandy, rum, cognac, and other liquors .....	106,700	662,780
Vinegar of all kinds, in barrels .....	5,780	45,700
Vinegar in bottles, beverages artificially prepared .....	218	1,836
Beer of all kinds .....	163,900	929,000
<b>III.—SUGAR, COFFEE, SPICES, CONFECTIONERY, &amp;c.</b>		
Raw sugar, of No. 19 Dutch standard and above .....	1,793	
Raw sugar of at least 88 per centum polarization .....		220,000
Raw sugar below No. 19 Dutch standard .....	169,000	
Refined sugar of all kinds .....	297,000	
Candy and sugar in white, full and hard loaves, up to 25 pounds net weight .....		74,700
Other hard sugar .....		58,300
Molasses for distillation .....	72,200	55
Other molasses and sirups .....	123,100	170,700
Starch-sugar, (grape-sugar,) starch-sirup .....	372	67,500
Coffee, raw .....	1,772,000	1,975
Chicory, dried, roasted, or ground .....	284,500	229,400
Other substitutes for coffee .....	2,092	22,520
Cocoa, in beans .....	39,700	45
Cocoa, shells or peels .....	218	10
Tea .....	21,420	207
Pepper .....	44,700	469
Pimento and cloves .....	18,850	292
Cinnamon and nutmeg .....	5,760	56
Carda and carda-buds .....	8,820	83
Anise, coriander, fennel, cumin .....	38,050	12,250
Mustard, raw, (mustard-seed) .....	25,463	5,194
Hops .....	22,500	170,000
Spices, not otherwise enumerated .....	6,950	1,425
Confectionery, sauces, &c.; cocoa, (prepared or manufactured,) parched coffee .....	23,640	6,680
Articles of consumption preserved in sugar, vinegar, oil, &c. ....	25,560	11,800
<b>IV.—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF TOBACCO.</b>		
Tobacco in leaf .....	619,000	120,600
Tobacco-stems .....	75,000	548
Smoking-tobacco .....	2,220	41,760
Tobacco prepared for snuff .....	6,120	2,380
Chewing-tobacco .....	545	802
Cigars .....	14,560	23,500
Snuff .....	254	5,710
Other manufactures of tobacco, dust, and waste .....	991	2,152

Statement showing the commerce of Germany, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Import, net weight.	Export, net weight.
V.—SEEDS, FRUITS, PLANTS.		
	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Centners.</i>
Rape and rape-seed .....	3, 136, 000	1, 700, 000
Linseed .....	1, 295, 000	884, 000
Sesame .....	25, 450	75
Ground nuts .....	11, 860	144
Palm nuts and kernels .....	299, 000	127
Clover-seed .....	227, 000	147, 900
Grass-seed .....	63, 500	25, 200
Hay .....	346, 000	257, 000
Straw .....	313, 000	444, 000
Fullers' thistle-teasels .....	14, 620	3, 420
All kinds of seeds not otherwise provided for, garden-seeds, &c .....	603, 000	606, 000
Fruit, fresh .....	316, 300	151, 630
Fruit, dried, &c. ....	366, 100	112, 900
Fresh oranges, lemons, &c .....	122, 700	223
Almonds .....	59, 000	34
Raisins, currants .....	296, 000	296
Dried dates, figs, and other fruit of that character .....	22, 240	56
Chestnuts, carob beans, (sweet-pot.) and the like .....	35, 080	296
Berries, vegetables, juices of fruit .....	156, 400	65, 000
VI.—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL FOOD.		
Horses .....	head.. 61, 100	27, 300
Mules and donkeys .....	do. 324	8
Steers and oxen .....	do. 101, 300	123, 200
Cows .....	do. 77, 700	47, 000
Young cattle, (heifers and calves) .....	do. 108, 400	87, 900
Hogs .....	do. 702, 000	211, 000
Pigs, (sucklings) .....	do. 234, 000	38, 400
Sheep .....	do. 385, 800	615, 000
Goats .....	do. 3, 830	1, 785
Fresh meat, venison .....	do. 30, 000	96, 200
Poultry, wild fowl, and small game of all kinds .....	do. 69, 500	14, 107
Prepared meat, ham, pork, sausages .....	403, 000	52, 900
Extract of meat, broth-cakes .....	6, 700	177
Lard .....	859, 000	72, 500
Other animal fat, melted or not melted .....	59, 700	14, 790
Butter .....	126, 200	243, 000
Cheese of all kinds .....	133, 800	44, 900
Eggs .....	266, 000	233, 700
Fresh fish and sweet-water crabs .....	106, 000	72, 900
Oysters, lobsters, and other sea shell-fish .....	9, 750	1, 473
Herrings .....	barrels. 758, 000	8, 370
Fish not otherwise specially mentioned .....	109, 800	12, 210
Caviar and its substitutes .....	4, 490	125
Honey .....	39, 700	2, 557
Animals and animal products not otherwise mentioned .....	8, 260	546, 000
VII.—MANURE AND WASTE MATERIALS.		
Guano .....	1, 870, 000	150, 900
Artificial manure and dung-salt .....	45, 700	1, 243, 000
Bones, whole or in pieces .....	201, 700	71, 300
Bones, ground .....	174, 400	27, 360
Waste materials for manufacturing glue .....	148, 300	49, 600
Oil-cakes, solid or ground .....	343, 000	451, 000
Other waste materials of like character .....	1, 775, 000	296, 000
VIII.—FUEL.		
Coal .....	33, 200, 000	82, 900, 000
Coke .....	9, 270, 000	2, 192, 000
Brown coal .....	37, 000, 000	365, 000
Peat .....	431, 000	2, 579, 000
Fire-wood, including brushwood .....	4, 520, 000	3, 150, 000
Charcoal .....	240, 700	153, 000
Tan cake .....	10, 490	33, 730
IX.—EARTHES, ORES, STONES—ROUGH AND HEWY.		
Lime .....	1, 604, 000	1, 163, 000
Chalk, raw .....	602, 000	56, 300
Chalk, washed, ground .....	62, 200	83, 200
Gypsum .....	200, 500	322, 000
Cement .....	2, 780, 000	2, 736, 000
Heavy spar, (barytes) .....	49, 200	381, 000
Kaoline .....	544, 000	35, 000
Plumbago, (black lead) .....	216, 700	20, 610
Manganese .....	25, 400	76, 500

## Statement showing the commerce of Germany, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	Import, net weight.	Export, net weight.
<b>IX.—EARTHS, ORES, STONES—ROUGH AND HEWN—Continued.</b>		
	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Centners.</i>
Kryolite .....	52, 810	1, 237
Pyrites .....	216, 700	445, 000
Iron ore—spathic iron .....	6, 770, 000	2, 551, 000
Lead and copper ores .....	438, 000	31, 800
Zinc ore .....	199, 000	29, 100
Nickel .....	17, 810	3, 307
Other earths and ores .....	3, 370, 000	2, 750, 000
Broken glass—shard .....	124, 400	24, 530
Millstones; also with iron-hoops .....	153, 800	135, 600
Roofing slate; plates of slate .....	1, 591, 000	315, 000
Other rough stones; stone-cutters' coarse work .....	3, 810, 000	8, 890, 000
<b>X.—MANUFACTURES OF STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS.</b>		
Manufactures of serpentine, gypsum, plaster, and sulphur .....	4, 240	2, 051
Slates in wooden frames .....	3, 959	75, 300
Other manufactures of stone, exclusive of statuary .....	27, 200	47, 000
Floor-stones, bricks, tiles, building material of clay, clay pipes .....	4, 140, 000	9, 420, 000
Melting-pots, common pottery wares, pipes and stove tiles .....	88, 600	206, 000
All other kinds of manufactures of clay, exclusive of porcelain .....	11, 080	165, 500
Porcelain .....	13, 230	68, 200
Glass-metal, glass tubes, sticks for blowing glass, &c .....	1, 041	336
Enamel of glass .....	274	230
Hollow glass .....	48, 000	559, 000
Window-glass, glass plates, green, partly or entirely white .....	99, 800	24, 200
Mirror plates .....	67, 200	39, 300
Glass wares not otherwise provided for .....	61, 500	86, 200
<b>XI.—METALS.</b>		
Pig-iron of all kinds .....	11, 710, 000	2, 980, 000
Scrap-iron .....	481, 300	290, 000
Loop-iron, containing dross .....	62, 500	11, 060
Raw and cemented steel; cast and refined steel .....	96, 700	126, 200
Crude lead in blocks, molds, &c.; old lead .....	99, 400	620, 000
Pewter, tin in blocks, bars, &c.; old pewter .....	89, 200	21, 430
Crude zinc; scrap-zinc .....	68, 800	637, 000
Copper, crude or in scraps and pieces .....	293, 000	53, 600
Other metals—not precious—and alloys of such, crude or in pieces .....	19, 900	11, 840
Platina .....	16	3
Quicksilver .....	6, 210	317
<b>XII.—METALS COARSELY WORKED AND PREPARED.</b>		
Wrought-iron and bar-iron, also shaped loop-iron .....	405, 000	327, 000
Rails .....	426, 400	1, 593, 000
Angle-iron; T-iron; single and double T-iron .....	252, 400	48, 650
Iron wire; steel wire .....	36, 400	183, 600
Wheel-tire iron .....	15, 080	54, 300
Plowshare-iron; anchors; cables or chains .....	31, 300	4, 990
Sheet-iron, plates of iron; steel in sheets, plates of steel .....	213, 800	59, 000
Tin .....	31, 110	1, 910
Lead, rolled .....	26, 150	9, 430
Pewter, tin, rolled .....	482	2, 408
Zinc-sheets .....	21, 700	110, 800
Copper and other than precious metals not otherwise mentioned; alloys of metals in bars, sheets, wire, &c .....	27, 300	21, 930
<b>XIII.—MANUFACTURES OF METALS.</b>		
Coarse and heavy articles of iron and steel .....	1, 160, 000	994, 000
Wrought-iron pipes .....	100, 900	26, 500
Sewing-needles .....	292	5, 070
Steel pens, and pens of other than precious metals .....	1, 656	275
Fancy articles of wrought or cast iron or steel, not otherwise provided for .....	13, 360	17, 700
Manufactures of lead, not otherwise provided for .....	9, 980	19, 550
Printing types .....	1, 597	5, 320
Manufactures of pewter, tin .....	1, 337	2, 510
Manufactures of zinc, not otherwise provided for .....	3, 590	5, 840
Coppersmiths' and brass-founders' work .....	49, 200	42, 300
<b>XIV.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND DYE-STUFFS.</b>		
Salt—table, rock, sea-salt .....	1, 070, 000	1, 181, 000
Mineral-water, including jars .....	67, 100	162, 400
Tartar and tartaric acid .....	30, 000	6, 770
Bicarbonate of natron .....	9, 580	821
Crude soda, crystallized soda .....	278, 000	50, 200

*Statement showing the commerce of Germany, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Import, net weight.	Export, net weight.
XIV.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND DYE-STUFFS—Continued.		
	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Centners.</i>
Calcined soda.....	257,500	16,450
Caustic natron.....	47,100	360
Potash.....	153,700	77,100
Chloride of lime.....	95,600	11,630
Muriatic acid.....	27,950	101,300
Sulphur.....	334,000	12,500
Sulphuric acid.....	143,400	116,100
Sulphate of natron.....	46,800	37,500
Sulphate of potash, muriate of potash.....	45,300	14,990
Sulphate of barytes, ground.....	10,980	1,011
Alum.....	21,216	14,660
Iron vitriol, green.....	42,100	30,070
Iron vitriol, blue.....	7,780	31,560
Iron and copper vitriol mixed.....	2,491	6,990
Zinc vitriol.....	662	3,540
Arsenious acid, arsenic acid.....	11,130	11,490
Borax and boracic acid.....	15,130	2,500
Ammoniac; salmiac.....	204,000	7,020
Nitric acid.....	10,440	11,130
Chili saltpeter.....	205,000	37,200
Other saltpeter, crude and refined.....	206,800	38,100
Combustibles—fire-works.....	45,500	50,400
Gunpowder.....	2,071	14,420
Albumen.....	4,980	1,272
Isinglass.....	752	227
Bone-carbon.....	197,000	30,100
Gall-nuts, crude and ground.....	9,530	762
Tanning bark and other materials used for tanning.....	1,223,303	222,790
Sugar of lead.....	1,441	24,160
Oxalic acid and bioxalide of potash.....	560	1,966
Prussiate of potash, yellow, white, red.....	6,640	2,520
Dye-woods.....	664,500	195,420
Extracts of dye-woods.....	73,300	19,020
Catechu.....	81,300	15,240
Indigo.....	35,100	13,460
Madder.....	29,400	11,210
Garancine.....	15,170	10,120
Turmeric.....	10,750	1,461
Orseille, extract of orseille; persio.....	5,000	4,710
Sumac.....	87,400	10,240
Cochineal.....	11,490	2,670
Aniline; aniline colors.....	7,020	5,030
White lead; oxide of zinc.....	47,500	130,000
Litharge of lead, silver and gold; minium.....	29,700	42,100
Copper colors.....	501	1,087
Ultramarine.....	2,780	43,600
Painter's colors, water-colors, pastel-colors, lead-pencils, &c.....	1,283	30,300
Peruvian bark.....	23,200	17,812
Worm-seed, worm-bark, moss of corsia.....	10,970	665
Sponges.....	4,130	600
Raw products for industrial and medicinal use, not otherwise enumerated.....	291,000	60,000
Drugs, apothecary-wares, and dye-stuffs, not otherwise provided for.....	333,000	233,100
XV.—RESIN, GUMS, FATS, ETHER, AND SOAPS.		
Tar, pitch.....	408,000	145,300
Asphaltum.....	206,800	159,100
Colophony; black resin.....	620,000	27,390
All other kinds of resin.....	266,000	171,000
Crude lac, button lac, shell or dye lac.....	14,610	1,622
Gum-arabic.....	31,100	2,374
India rubber and gutta-percha, raw or refined, in slabs, sheets, threads, also dissolved.....	44,000	4,170
Train-oil.....	174,300	6,640
Fish-lard; blubber.....	566	1,104
Tallow, cattle or mutton.....	344,000	62,100
Wax.....	9,920	4,600
Oil of all kinds, in bottles or jars.....	5,200	2,782
Olive-oil, in barrels.....	204,100	8,790
Linseed-oil, in barrels.....	423,000	10,640
Other kinds of oil, in barrels.....	302,000	220,200
Palm-oil.....	162,200	42,600
Cocoa-nut oil.....	85,600	31,300
Animal-oil, (hartshorn-oil, &c).....	622	172
Oil-varnish.....	4,660	4,450
Glue and gelatine.....	27,600	27,600
Grease for wheels.....	11,930	16,460
Soft soap.....	2,780	4,980

## Statement showing the commerce of Germany, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	Import, net weight.	Export, net weight.
<b>XV.—RESIN, GUMS, FATS, ETHER, AND SOAPS—Continued.</b>		
	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Centners.</i>
hard soap.....	23, 000	18, 450
, (toilet).....	1, 522	4, 480
, spermaceti, stearine, stearine acid.....	54, 600	14, 370
candles, stearine, and other candles.....	10, 370	44, 200
, naphtha.....	13, 320	14, 570
and mineral oils, benzine, (carbolic acid;) creosote.....	3, 628, 000	1, 354, 000
, turpentine, oil of turpentine.....	120, 500	249, 300
oil, jasmine-oil.....	132, 800	15, 820
, mineral oils.....	399	124
other than oil-varnish.....	2, 520	1, 261
of all kinds, chloroform, collodion.....	6, 390	6, 040
, extracts, tinctures, and fluids containing alcohol or ether, for industrial medicinal purposes.....	248	5, 990
of all kinds.....	1, 119	3, 360
	4, 850	18, 310
<b>XVI.—FELT-MATERIALS, HAIR, FEATHERS, HIDES, LEATHER.</b>		
skins of cows and calves, raw, combed, &c.....	13, 930	17, 900
, skins of hares, rabbits, monkeys, and beavers.....	8, 150	9, 290
, skins of horses, raw, combed, &c.....	32, 800	14, 990
, hair, raw and combed.....	1, 317	1, 310
, skins of horses.....	31, 800	21, 600
, skins of horses.....	89, 300	28, 200
, skins of hair and feathers.....	5, 490	23, 040
, skins of hair.....	22, 930	36, 800
, skins of silk.....	5, 120	1, 540
, skins of rags; articles made of rags and junk.....	561, 500	185, 960
, skins of imitation articles made of similar material.....	77, 800	45, 000
, skins of fishing-nets and ropes.....	21, 960	2, 187
, skins of and integuments of animals.....	39, 800	4, 040
, skins of cattle, green, salted, or dry.....	722, 000	131, 000
, skins of a, raw.....	89, 300	47, 600
, skins of m, or goat skins, raw, with wool on.....	98, 100	19, 360
, skins of rabbit skins, raw.....	15, 700	2, 110
, skins of sea-lion skins, raw, fresh, and dry.....	585	410
, skins of lea and skins, for conversion into leather.....	112, 100	67, 400
, skins of r conversion into furs.....	26, 900	9, 420
, skins of sheep skins half tanned or tanned, but not colored or otherwise finished.....	28, 200	1, 264
, skins of of all kinds, not otherwise provided for; Russia leather, colored, &c.....	105, 300	85, 900
, skins of and Danish glove-leather; also cordovan, morocco, colored and enamelled.....	4, 460	9, 340
<b>XVII.—MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER, FUR, AND FELT.</b>		
, manufactures of leather, except gloves.....	18, 740	30, 200
, gloves.....	552	1, 734
, manufactures of fur.....	806	5, 890
; very coarse felts.....	2, 960	538
, ta, coarse foot-rugs, and other tissues of hair of animals not otherwise provided for.....	3, 546	1, 530
, felt or silk.....	1, 919	1, 860
<b>XVIII.—SPINNING-MATERIALS.</b>		
	1, 055, 000	544, 000
, raw.....	709, 000	372, 000
, raw.....	130, 200	82, 000
, raw.....	131, 500	5, 709
, raw.....	3, 200, 000	785, 000
, raw, combed, dyed; cotton wadding.....	25, 380	5, 880
, raw, vegetable spinning-materials.....	52, 300	3, 650
, raw.....	1, 128, 000	332, 000
, raw, combed.....	27, 820	3, 180
, raw, Alpaca, and Angora-goat hair.....	10, 900	3, 705
, raw, wool, ground wool, (for the manufacture of paper-hangings).....	1, 498	5, 115
, raw.....	26, 200	169, 800
, raw.....	56, 600	12, 250
, raw.....	3, 620	2, 971
<b>XIX.—YARNS.</b>		
, of flax or hemp, unbleached, spun by machine.....	265, 000	21, 860
, of flax or hemp, spun by hand.....	29, 000	16, 899
, of jute and other vegetable matter.....	34, 700	2, 964
, of flax, hemp, or jute, dyed, printed, bleached.....	49, 500	5, 380
, of flax or hemp.....	16, 110	5, 370

Statement showing the commerce of Germany, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Import, net weight.	Export, net weight.
<b>XIX.—YARNS—Continued.</b>		
Cotton yarn.....	<i>Centners.</i> 421,000	<i>Centners.</i> 89,300
Woolen yarn, pure wool or mixed, but not with cotton .....	324,000	116,600
<b>XX.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED BY ROPE-MAKERS—TEXTILE FABRICS—WEARING-APPAREL.</b>		
Rope-makers' works .....	23,250	30,700
Gray packing-linen .....	225,300	55,100
Sail-cloth, canvas .....	5,030	8,379
Linen cloth .....	88,070	50,700
Linen tapes, braiding-fringe, braidings, &c. ....	397	1,893
Linen hosiery .....	24	855
Linen lace .....	74	189
Cottons .....	51,100	149,400
Cotton hosiery .....	1,415	28,200
Cotton fringes, trimmings, laces, buttons, and materials for buttons .....	533	7,160
Woolen and felt goods, not printed, fulled .....	91,900	139,300
Other woolen goods .....	51,300	131,600
Woolen foot-rugs, mats .....	7,560	4,390
Woolen hosiery, not printed .....	1,903	13,700
Woolen fringes, woolen trimmings for buttons, and the like .....	630	9,350
Selva-ge-cloth, hats .....	175	191
Very coarse fabrics of heavily spun threads of silk-waste, &c .....	22	43
Silks, including silks mixed with other materials .....	14,370	25,300
Wearing-apparel, linen, millinery of all kinds .....	7,040	27,800
<b>XXI.—MANUFACTURES OF INDIA RUBBER, WAXED CLOTH.</b>		
All manufactures of India rubber and gutta-percha, not otherwise provided for .....	4,810	20,680
Fabrics of all kinds, covered or saturated with India rubber, also of India-rubber thread mixed with other spinning-materials .....	4,380	1,336
Waxed cloth, taffeta, muslin .....	17,280	7,290
<b>XXII.—PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF, PAPER-HANGINGS.</b>		
Paper of all kinds, and pasteboard .....	125,800	452,000
Paper-hangings .....	14,800	15,470
Tarred roofing-paper; paper of asphaltum .....	17,420	78,700
All kinds of manufactures of paper and pasteboard, except paper-hangings ..	9,870	36,800
<b>XXIII.—TIMBER, LUMBER, WOOD, FOR BUILDING AND MANUFACTURE—CORK, WHALEBONE, IVORY, AND SIMILAR MATERIALS.</b>		
Logs and blocks of hard woods .....	3,310,000	6,690,000
Logs and blocks of soft woods .....	14,410,000	10,200,000
Sawed planks, boards, laths, deals, and staves .....	27,340,000	6,840,000
Cabinet-woods, from countries not European, in blocks and sawed .....	614,000	84,400
Wood cut in veneers .....	31,700	5,530
Cane, for chairs, colored or split .....	9,890	32,300
Plates of cork, cork-soles, and corks .....	60,500	19,700
Palm-nuts, cocoa-nuts .....	61,400	75
Whalebone .....	1,179	440
Ivory, tusks, plates, &c .....	4,200	853
Horns, horn-tips, horn-plates .....	58,500	16,980
Mother-of-pearl, raw and in plates .....	4,470	340
Bone, raw and in plates .....	4,920	647
All other kinds of animal and vegetable material for splitting and carving ..	229,000	71,400
<b>XXIV.—WOODEN WARES, CARVED WARES, AND BASKET WARES.</b>		
Coarse wooden and basket wares, raw, not colored .....	676,000	499,000
Household-furniture of all kinds .....	25,900	62,300
Manufactures of wood, excepting furniture not otherwise provided for .....	47,700	170,300
Brush-makers' and sieve-makers' wares .....	2,124	5,830
Manufactures of straw, bast, and reed .....	46,500	31,000
Coarse rugs of Manila hemp, cocoa fiber, jute, &c .....	5,890	996
Bate of straw, bast, &c., including hats of wooden shavings, trimmed .....	1,176	2,657
<b>XXV.—MACHINES, VEHICLES, VESSELS; MUSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.</b>		
Steam-boilers .....	42,300	21,700
Locomotives and tenders .....	150,500	45,600
Machines, other than locomotives .....	1,006,000	582,000
Rollers of metals other than precious, for printing or finishing textile fabrics ..	4,550	899
Cards for carding cloth, and carding-clasps .....	3,830	2,256
Railroad cars and rolling-stock .....	number	1,677
Other carriages and sleighs, with leather or upholstery work .....	310	1,160
Sea-vessels, including the utensils belonging to them .....	50	1

## Statement showing the commerce of Germany, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	Import, net weight.	Export, net weight.
<b>XXV.—MACHINES, VEHICLES, VESSELS, ETC.—Continued.</b>		
River-vessels, of wood .....	<i>Centners.</i> 288	<i>Centners.</i> 25
River vessels, of iron .....	20	2
Pianos .....	4,310	33,400
Other musical instruments .....	4,940	22,650
Watches .....	918	560
Parts of watches and clocks, of metal, other than precious .....	1,206	1,120
Fire-arms and weapons .....	6,116	23,310
Astronomical, surgical, optical, mathematical, and philosophical instruments .....	3,700	9,280
<b>XXVI.—FANCY GOODS AND OBJECTS OF ART.</b>		
Articles wholly or partly of tortoise-shell, of metal gilded or plated with gold or the like, clocks, fancy articles and notions, spectacles, fans, fancy articles of wax, wigs, umbrellas, &c .....	5,850	39,800
Articles wholly or in part of precious metals, genuine pearls, corals or precious stones, gold and silver leaf .....	464	1,405
Precious stones, also imitations, cut; pearls and corals not set .....	324	171
Plates engraved, of steel and other metal; also of wood; lithographic-stones .....	384	5,860
Paintings and drawings; statuary, &c.; medals .....	7,730	6,640
<b>XXVII.—MANUSCRIPTS, PRINTED MATTER, ENGRAVINGS.</b>		
Manuscripts, books, engravings, prints, &c. ....	32,900	110,700
Playing-cards .....	45	1,574
Almanacs .....	72	79
<b>XXVIII.—COINS AND PRECIOUS METALS.</b>		
Copper coins and other small coins .....	209	32
Gold bullion, in bars or ingots .....	431	167
Gold coins .....	52	69
Silver bullion, in bars or ingots .....	2,980	3,860
Silver coins .....	9,530	4,960





## AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

*December 29, 1874. (Received January 26, 1875.)*

The financial and commercial crisis through which Germany has passed during the year 1873, has exercised an influence of a most depressing character on the commercial relations of the consular district of Aix-la-Chapelle and its agency, Cologne. The exports to the United States, which amounted, during the year 1872-'73, to \$3,500,000, approximately, had decreased during the year 1873-'74, about \$1,186,057. In the statement of 1872-'73, the shipment to the United States of iron-ore from this commercial center, amounted to 140,944 thalers, (equal to, at the par of exchange, 72 cents United States gold per thaler, \$101,479.98.) Cast-steel was exported to the United States from hence, during 1872-'73, to the value of 176,505 thalers, equal to \$127,082.60, and velvets and ribbons to the declared value of 389,622 thalers, equal to \$280,527.84. The following items appearing in 1873-'74, as well as in 1872-'73, have considerably diminished both in quantity and value:

Articles.	1873.		1874.	
	<i>Thalers.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Dyeing materials.....	52, 180	37, 569 60	1, 247	897 54
Kid gloves.....	189, 737	136, 610 64	155, 754	112, 142 88
Lead and zinc.....	1, 189, 034	856, 104 48	221, 374	159, 389 28
Glass ware.....	13, 221	9, 519 12	8, 084	5, 820 48
Pins and needles.....	69, 476	50, 022 73	41, 564	29, 926 00
Woolen cloth.....	2, 700, 417	1, 944, 300 24	1, 432, 960	1, 031, 731 20

One article alone showed an increased export in 1873-'74, and that was the item flocks, (waste wool.) In 1872-'73, the amount exported was 3,442 thalers, equal to \$2,478.24. In 1873-'74 the exports had increased to 4,363 thalers, equal to \$3,1413.6. It may be, perhaps, useful to remark that, notwithstanding the great decrease in the export of woolen cloth in 1873-'74, the item of woolen gloves remained nearly stationary. The woolen gloves exported in 1872-'73 amounted to 13,782 thalers, equal to \$9,509.55; the quantity exported in 1873-'74 was declared at the consular office of Aix-la-Chapelle to be 13,770 thalers, equal to \$9,915.12.

It must be admitted that the financial crisis in the United States influenced the diminished amount of exports from Aix-la-Chapelle to the United States, as it is evident that our own importing houses would be inclined to contract operations as much as possible; nevertheless, reference to the aggregate imports and exports from this commercial center demonstrates the indisputable fact that the decline in trade at Aix-la-Chapelle during 1873-'74 was universal and not partial, and must be attributed principally to the over-speculation and subsequent collapse caused by the method in which the financial advisers of the German government thought proper to deal with the French indemnity money. The vast monetary operations caused by the transfer of five milliards of francs to Germany produced a rise in the exchange in favor of this country, and this circumstance, combined with the increase in the circulation resulting from the issue of the new gold coinage before the silver currency was completely demonetized, produced an artificial rise in the value of prices. A fictitious prosperity was thereby created which it was impossible to maintain when the exchange turned against Germany in consequence of the cessation of the French payments.

## LOCAL CAUSES AFFECTING THE TRADE.

With respect to the local causes affecting trade in the Aix-la-Chapelle district, one prominent cause of complaint has been the insubordination of the working-classes, which several of our local magnates have not hesitated to attribute to the rise in the rate of wages, and the demoralization arising from increased means of expenditure. Of course it is scarcely necessary to demonstrate the fallacy of similar views; suffice it to indicate that the struggle which is taking place elsewhere between capital and labor, employers and employed, is in full vigor at this commercial center, and the class of which our "upper ten thousand" are principally composed, are scarcely fitted to form an opinion on a complex question of political economy, owing to the unconscious bias created by the pressure of individual interests.

## AIX-LA-CHAPELLE AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

The growing importance of Aix-la-Chapelle as a center of manufacturing industry is to be ascribed to the comparatively recent discoveries of coal-mines in close proximity to the city. The number of mines in operation is sixteen; of these, twelve produced, in 1873, 16,240,645 centners, valued at 2,637,400 thalers. During this period 334,664 centners of coke were manufactured out of 507,971 centners of coal. The surplus produce of the coal-mining districts, beyond the consumption in the local factories, finds a ready market in Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Rhine provinces. The average price of coal ruling throughout 1873, and which has submitted to but little alteration in 1874, was 9½ silbergroschen per centner, and that of coke 22½ silbergroschen per centner. The number of persons engaged in the coal-mines as excavators, or employed otherwise as office clerks, &c., amounted to 14,581 persons during 1873, showing an increase, as compared with 1872, of 1,612 souls.

Next in importance to the coal-mines of Aix-la-Chapelle are those of lead and zinc. The company engaged in working them possesses likewise mines in Westphalia. The following comparative table illustrates the production of these mines for the years 1872 and 1873:

1872.		1873.	
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>
Yield of lead.....	10,569	Yield of lead.....	13,841
Yield of zinc.....	7,815	Yield of zinc.....	7,911

While on the subject of the mining industry of the Aix-la-Chapelle district, it may be of some utility to notice the great activity which has been displayed during the years 1872 and 1873 in the iron-founderies of this locality. The following tables show, first, the quantity of material raised and the quantity imported in 1873 by eighteen establishments for the smelting of iron; second, the subsequent employment and manufacture of the aforesaid metal:

TABLE 1.

	<i>Centners.</i>
Iron-ore raised from Aix-la-Chapelle mines in 1873.....	400
Foreign iron imported.....	64,360
Old iron imported.....	14,013
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>78,773</b>
Against a total quantity in 1873 of.....	66,956

TABLE 2.

	Centners.
For exportation :	
Machinery .....	39,211
Sundry cast-iron wares .....	20,960
Sundry hardwares .....	89
For home consumption .....	11,172
Total .....	71,423
Against a total in 1872 of .....	60,768

A very large proportion of the machinery turned out of the various factories at Aix-la-Chapelle has consisted of cloth razors, and machines required in this species of manufacture. A great deal of local business has been likewise transacted in rolling-stock for the adjacent railway companies. The Rhenish Railway Company alone received, in 1873, 1,142 railway-carriages. A very considerable business is done here in the manufacture of needles for sewing-machines, which, however, has been somewhat checked by the rise in the price of iron and coal. A great improvement, however, may be expected in this branch of trade on the resumption of a more normal commercial condition than that which has prevailed in Europe since the subsidence of the monetary crisis. The exports of needles and pins form an improving article of traffic between Aix-la-Chapelle and the United States.

The card manufactories of Aix-la-Chapelle, of which there are at the present moment about eighteen in operation, show unmistakable symptoms of becoming a lucrative article of commerce. Two of the leading firms here in this description of manufacture received honorable distinction at the recent exhibition at Vienna. The great increase which has taken place in the construction of new dwellings at Aix-la-Chapelle has necessitated a corresponding augmentation in the imports of building-materials. In 1873 the quantity of cement imported was 96,958 centners, against 11,659 centners in 1872. An important article of local commerce is to be found in the manufacture of wax candles for religious purposes in the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church; the average produce is said to reach 11,000 pounds per annum.

The manufacture of cigars at this commercial center has progressed considerably within the last few years, the number of workmen employed in their fabrication being estimated at 1,283, and the quantities of tobacco imported during the last three years, according to the custom-house returns, were as follows: 1871, 12,066 centners; 1872, 14,920 centners; 1873, 14,984 centners.

The great staple industry of Aix-la-Chapelle consists in the manufacture of woollen cloth, of which article considerable quantities are exported to the United States. The demand has somewhat diminished in 1874, owing, first, to the financial crisis in the States; secondly, to a variety of local causes.

The leather and hide trade has been very brisk at Aix-la-Chapelle for some years past; there has been, however, a diminution in the imports of this article during 1873, as compared with 1872. The following are the quantities specified by the custom-house returns: In 1872, 217,860 centners; in 1873, 187,253 centners were imported, and in 1872, 8,813 centners, and in 1873, 11,110 centners were exported. It will be observed that by far the largest proportion of the materials imported were retained for local manufacture. It may be mentioned that large quantities of American sole-leather have been imported, and that, owing to the comparative cheapness of the American article, the native manufacture of sole-leather has been almost entirely superseded.

Aix-la-Chapelle, previous to the Franco-German war, was celebrated for its carpet manufactures, which had a good local sale. This branch of industry has suffered very considerably from the drafting of numbers of skilled workmen into the German armies, experienced artisans being with difficulty improvised for this branch of trade. The most interesting feature in the economical position of the laboring classes in this city is the facility with which they avail themselves of the savings-bank institutions, and which clearly demonstrates of what excellent material a German workman is composed, and that a class with naturally such good instincts requires only to be treated by its superiors with consideration and intelligence in order to occupy a most important position in the German social system. In 1873 the aggregate number of depositors in the Aix-la-Chapelle savings-banks amounted to 15,688 persons, and the sums deposited to 1,841,000 thalers. Of this sum 3,934 mill-hands deposited 461,000 thalers, and 2,719 artisans, 319,000 thalers.

The commercial movement at Aix-la-Chapelle since the year 1868 has been progressive, notwithstanding the exceptional causes which have militated against a more rapid improvement. That this view is not an exaggerated one is proven by a glance at the general trade-returns furnished by the local authorities to the German government. For example, the imports of tobacco between the years 1868 and 1873 were as follows :

	Centners.		Centners.
1868.....	5, 803	1871.....	12, 066
1869.....	5, 800	1872.....	14, 920
1870.....	6, 804	1873.....	14, 984

The exports to the United States, as registered in this office, during the same term of years likewise testify to the gradual commercial importance acquired by Aix-la-Chapelle. The following statistics confirm this statement :

#### DECLARED VALUE OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

	Thalers.		Thalers.
1868.....	2, 088, 504	1871.....	3, 574, 952
1869.....	2, 127, 966	1872.....	3, 808, 832
1870.....	2, 725, 480	1873.....	5, 357, 262

The inference, therefore, to be derived from the foregoing statistical abstract is, that the sudden failure of business during 1874 is clearly the effect of an abnormal situation of commerce during the year. From a careful study of the gradual developments of manufacturing industry at this European center, it seems fair to presume that unless its onward march is arrested by another European war, Aix-la-Chapelle must infallibly become, in the course of a few years, one of the most important manufacturing cities of Germany, and that its trade with the United States will be enormously increased.

Table A is a statement showing the value of declared exports from this consular district to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

The trade during the period of 30th September, 1873, to 30th September, 1874, has been in every respect and in all branches of commerce unsatisfactory, as in 1873 an over-production at high rates had taken place and the present year had to suffer severe losses under decreasing prices.

## GOLD STANDARD.

From and after the 1st January next the gold standard comes into effect in all Germany, and every account must be made out in German imperial mark, according to the German laws. The mark, for which in writing the letter M has been designated, is equal to 10 silber-groschen, or one shilling sterling, or 1.25 francs, and is divided into 100 pfennings.

## ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

Among the artificial manures the guano succedaneums (superphosphate with sal ammoniac) gain more and more ground in this country. The considerable increased production of sal ammoniac during the last years from the tar-water of the gas establishments furnish abundant material thereto, which, owing to large offers from all sides, has depressed its prices in such a manner that a competition with guano was not difficult.

## GRAIN.

This year's crop of barley, rye, and wheat has turned out favorably and yielded two-thirds of a full crop, in consequence of which prices have lessened and are considered as cheap. On the other hand, oats has not yielded so favorable a result and its prices are very high, in fact higher than those of rye.

## WINE.

The vintage of 1874 in this country has surpassed the four preceding years in quality as well as in quantity; the average produce is two-thirds of a regular vintage. Although a large quantity of wine has been produced, prices have not become cheap, and are varying from 150 thalers to 400 thalers per fudder of 960 liters on Moselle, with the expectation that they will still rise next spring.

## SUGAR.

Colonial sugar is scarcely to be had in this country, as only most insignificant quantities are imported. Beet-sugar has entirely superseded the colonial sugar, and is used for general consumption. Prices are varying from 15 thalers to 16½ thalers per 100 pounds, according to quality.

During the last campaign, 1873-'74, there were paid taxes here at the custom-house of 831,360 centners on raw beets, at the rate of 8 silber-groschen per 100 pounds; and during the same period there were imported from France 89,305 centners raw beet-sugar for being refined, paying a duty of 4 thalers per 100 pounds.

## COALS.

The large and increased consumption of this article in 1873 had driven prices to such an immense height that many iron-works and other establishments connected therewith were compelled to stop their labors; but at the beginning of the year 1874 the prices of 35 to 40 thalers per 100 centners lessened from day to day, and are now reduced to 15 and 20 thalers per 100 centners, taken at coal-works.

## LEAD.

The production of lead had a steady run in 1874, and prices are considered to be satisfactory for the manufacturers; they varied from 7 thalers to 7½ thalers per 100 pounds. During the year 1873 there were manufactured:

	Centners.
From the Stolberg Mining Company.....	276,820
From the Mechernich Company.....	237,675
From the Rheinisch Nassau Company.....	97,620
From the Commern Company.....	59,414
From firm of Herbst & Co. at Call .....	74,600
In all.....	746,129

## RAW IRON.

The prices of raw iron having decreased enormously, manufacturers and dealers have experienced heavy losses. In 1873 the article was worth 35 thalers and higher; its price is now 18 to 20½ thalers per 1,000 pounds, as to quality.

## WHITE AND RED LEAD.

Although many establishments for the manufacture of these articles are in this district, the export to the United States is very limited, as prices there do not answer the expectations of the manufacturers.

## VELVETS AND RIBBONS.

The exports of velvets, and Utrecht velvets, have not been so brisk as in former years. There was a complete stand-still in the ribbon trade, and scarcely any exports of importance to the United States from this consular district are to be reported.

## COLOGNE.

Table B (page 434) shows the amount of declared exports from the Cologne agency to the United States, during the four quarters of the year ending 30th of September, 1874. Cologne is one of the largest cities of Germany, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, with 126,371 inhabitants, exclusive of 6,000 men in garrison, and the population of the suburbs. It is an inland port which cannot be reached by sea-vessels, and all imports from and exports to foreign countries must be made via Belgium, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, or the North German ports of Bremen, Hamburg, or Stettin. This city, containing about 1,800 acres, will be extended to 3,600 acres as soon as the new forts, 22 in all, lying each at a distance of about a German mile from the city, will be finished. Three of these forts are already in the way of construction, and in a year or two they will be ready for taking a garrison, and then the extension will partly begin. There cannot be any doubt that the population will rapidly increase.

## RATES OF WAGES.

Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne being so near together, the question of wages, &c., may be taken as about the same. The rates of wages for the last two years have not materially changed. They rate about as follows:

*Farm-laborers.*—Experienced hands, in summer, 1½ to 2 thalers per

day, without board; ordinary hands in summer 18 to 25 silbergroschen; ordinary hands in winter 14 to 18 silbergroschen per day, with board.

*Common laborers*: at other than farm-work 22 to 25 silbergroschen per day, without board.

*Female servants*: 3 thalers to 6 thalers per month, with board.

*Skilled workmen, by the day only, without board*: Blacksmiths, 1.10 thalers to 1.15 thalers; bricklayers or masons, 1.15 thalers to 1.25 thalers; hodmen, 1.5 thalers to 1.10 thalers; carpenters, 1.10 thalers to 1.15 thalers; coopers, 1 thaler to 1.5 thalers; miners, 1 thaler to 2 thalers; machinists, 1.15 thalers; painters, 1 thaler to 1.10 thalers; plasterers, 2 thalers to 3.15 thalers; shoemakers, 1 thaler to 1.10 thalers; stone-cutters, 1.15 thalers to 1.20 thalers; tailors, 1.10 thalers to 1.15 thalers; tanners, 1.10 thalers; tinsmiths, 1.10 thalers; wheelwrights, 1.10 thalers to 1.20 thalers. The price of board for workmen, per week, is 2.10 thalers to 3.15 thalers; workwomen, per week, 2 thaler.

*House-rent*: One room, per month, 3 to 5 thalers; two-roomed tenements, 6 to 10 thalers; four-roomed tenements, 10 to 40 thalers; six-roomed tenements, 18 to 50 thalers.

EMORY P. BEAUCHAMP.

A.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Aix la Chapelle to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year in Prussian currency.	Total for the year in American gold dollars.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.		
	Thaler. 200	Thaler.	Thaler.	Thaler.	Thaler. 200	Dollars. 144 00
Brass candlesticks...						
Carriage and harnesses	1,098 16 0				1,098 16 0	791 28
Dye materials		1,246 17 6			1,246 17 6	897 84
Bone-cards for dominoes	544 12 6				544 12 6	392 40
Flocks (waste wool)	1,946 25 6		876 27 6	1,539 7 0	4,363 0 0	3,141 36
Glassware	3,848 28 0		4,235 2 0		8,084 0 0	5,820 48
Kid gloves	33,064 23 3	56,220 11 1	32,596 26 6	33,871 15 3	155,753 16 1	112,142 88
Lead and zinc	73,479 5 3	23,446 14 3	81,916 26 9	42,631 3 3	221,373 19 6	159,389 28
Machines		4,792 0 0	120 0 0		4,912 0 0	3,536 64
Clerical robes			276 20 0		276 20 0	198 74
Mineral waters			106 12 0		106 12 0	76 32
Paintings				220 0 0	220 0 0	158 40
Paper	4,582 11 9	4,622 24 0	1,499 3 0	8,376 17 3	19,080 26 0	13,738 32
Pins and needles	12,397 14 9	10,546 25 6	8,944 9 6	9,673 18 5	41,564 8 2	29,926 80
Statues			300 0 0	450 17 0	750 17 0	540 72
Stomach bitters	116 20 0	233 10 0			350 0 0	252 00
Wine				60 0 0	60 0 0	43 20
Woolen gloves	2,608 15 6		5,769 14 0	5,392 9 6	13,770 9 0	9,915 12
Woolen cloth	440,244 21	3,304,812 0	6,365,644 13	1,322,258 21 8	1,432,959 26 6	1,031,731 20
Total in Prussian currency	574,132 13	9,405,820 12	10,502,286 4	4,424,475 19	41,906,714 20	31,372,836 96
Total for preceding year	954,158 17	1,907,978 27	6,796,721 0	4,778,789 21	8,343,748 6	72,475,107 28
Decrease	380,026 3	4,502,158 14	8,294,434 26	0,354,314 2	4,130,934 16	41,102,270 32

## BARMEN.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Barmen to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Cotton goods, (braids, trimmings, galloons, &c.)	\$99,347 80	\$103,554 85	\$104,809 30	\$125,927 35	\$433,639 30
Cotton and half-silk ribbons and hat-bands	124,817 30	163,189 30	133,470 00	200,383 70	621,860 30
Manufactures of wool and of wool and cotton mixed	213,654 90	191,864 20	222,677 65	330,047 20	948,243 95
Dress and piece goods, silk and half-silk, satins and taffetas	14,253 10	43,767 00	20,048 60	65,825 70	143,894 40
Linen goods	5,198 35	5,436 35	2,240 00	6,245 80	19,120 50
Velvets and velvet ribbons	45,009 60	48,569 15	62,433 00	34,024 30	190,036 05
Buttons and button-stuffs	20,962 20	20,091 85	39,963 60	43,067 50	124,085 15
Gloves	910 70	2,970 00	335 30	3,892 00	8,108 00
Woolens	102,746 90	106,202 50	78,221 70	172,420 50	459,591 60
Steel, iron, and brass ware	65,594 90	105,555 40	118,036 75	155,235 00	444,422 05
Glass, earthen, and plated ware	2,047 15	21,848 95	17,986 00	14,014 55	55,896 65
Dyes and chemicals	10,585 35	19,994 30	11,319 00	20,254 45	62,153 10
Wine	146 30	114 45	.....	71 45	332 90
Miscellaneous	6,938 65	6,911 60	11,409 60	8,883 55	34,143 40
Total in United States gold	712,213 20	840,069 90	822,951 10	1,170,293 05	3,545,527 25
Total for preceding year	905,206 80	1,041,961 40	923,171 60	1,171,194 70	4,041,534 50
Increase	193,993 60	201,891 50	100,220 50	901 65	406,007 25
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EMIL HOECHSTER

## BERLIN.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Berlin to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Basket-ware	\$2,005 17	\$313 75	\$1,833 05	\$2,356 15	\$6,508 12
Books, chromos, engravings, paintings, prints, &c.	21,784 73	25,152 12	41,109 65	45,273 30	123,319 80
Chemicals, drugs, apothecary's utensils	32,850 53	22,360 80	17,657 87	35,744 73	108,613 93
Cotton goods	21,974 26	24,315 17	27,422 70	40,076 74	113,788 87
Dyed worsted yarn and embroideries of, &c.	110,490 58	54,358 25	106,396 74	173,096 48	444,342 05
Fancy wares, notions, and toys	23,311 31	9,528 31	43,352 20	100,962 10	177,173 92
Glass, porcelain, and crockery wares	7,451 34	2,114 49	17,836 32	24,792 55	52,194 70
Imitation jet goods, glass buttons, and beads	13,852 58	17,515 03	28,331 07	27,079 46	84,778 14
Lead and sheet zinc, machinery	79,558 89	90,858 02	146,885 04	58,484 75	375,786 70
Leather gloves and leather	51,756 67	91,731 03	51,558 19	114,327 65	309,373 54
Linen goods	50,250 87	77,633 02	56,772 18	39,304 95	223,960 96
Liquor, sirup, wines	1,329 65	706 71	507 95	7,053 15	9,697 46
Manufactures of paper	28,921 11	42,401 51	35,889 72	40,074 26	146,986 60
Musical and other instruments, scientific apparatus	11,322 27	9,165 51	9,312 56	15,189 65	44,989 99
Ready-made ladies' cloaks and suits	27,373 41	118,696 17	10,425 91	188,205 96	344,701 45
Silk goods	13,184 69	15,199 50	8,053 25	64,074 14	100,511 58
Woolen goods	160,796 29	152,097 77	85,206 95	125,940 61	524,041 62
Miscellaneous goods	31,273 44	28,615 96	30,543 14	53,672 09	144,104 63
Total in United States gold	689,187 73	782,763 12	717,184 49	1,155,728 72	3,344,864 06
Total for preceding year	973,247 51	1,059,942 40	848,433 40	1,421,509 09	4,303,132 40
Increase	284,059 78	277,179 28	131,248 91	265,780 37	958,288 34
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



not showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Berlin to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	December 31, 1874.	
wares	\$313 75	\$1,833 05	\$2,356 15	\$284 76	\$4,787 71
bromos, engravings, painted prints	25,152 12	41,109 65	45,273 30	24,604 73	136,203 90
in Breslau				64 10	
drugs, apothecaries' utensils	22,360 80	17,657 87	35,744 73	27,821 12	104,884 69
in Breslau				1,300 17	
goods	24,315 17	27,422 70	40,076 74	18,818 34	112,038 67
in Breslau				1,405 72	
colored yarn	54,358 25	106,396 74	114,181 97	73,491 42	424,242 08
series of dyed worsted yarn, silk, &c.				16,899 19	
articles, notions, toys	9,528 31	43,352 20	100,982 10	30,665 76	184,528 37
china, porcelain, and crockery	2,114 49	17,836 32	24,792 55	21,363 57	68,267 50
in Breslau				2,160 57	
jet-goods, glass buttons					76,221 72
goods, manufactures of vegetable	17,515 03	26,331 07	27,079 46	5,996 16	
sheet zinc, machinery	90,858 02	146,885 04	58,484 75	73,806 05	396,826 41
in Breslau				26,792 55	
cloves and glove and other; also furs	91,731 03	51,553 19	114,327 65	22,225 82	348,297 65
in Breslau				68,454 96	
goods	77,633 02	56,772 18	39,304 95	6,936 14	235,496 82
in Breslau				54,852 53	
brandy, wines	706 71	597 95	7,053 15	9,605 86	25,633 67
in Breslau				7,670 00	
wares of paper and other instruments, scientific apparatus	42,401 51	35,889 72	40,074 26	14,790 47	133,155 96
clothes ladies' cloaks and suits	9,165 51	9,312 56	15,189 65	27,066 47	60,734 19
goods	118,696 17	10,425 91	188,205 96	35,172 86	352,500 90
in Breslau	15,199 50	8,053 25	64,074 14	19,418 62	106,745 71
goods	152,097 77	85,206 95	125,940 61	84,483 67	468,629 84
in Breslau				20,900 84	
goods	28,675 96	30,543 14	53,672 09	9,997 56	123,638 23
in Breslau				819 48	
total in United States gold	782,763 12	717,184 49	1,155,728 72	707,159 69	3,362,836 02
total for preceding year	1,059,942 40	848,433 40	1,421,509 09	689,187 73	4,019,072 62
				17,971 96	
	277,179 28	131,248 91	265,780 37		656,236 60

H. KREISMANN.

## BREMEN.

DECEMBER 15, 1874. (Received January 9, 1875.)

I have the honor to inclose herewith the following reports, viz:

1. Showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Bremen to the United States for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

2 and 3. Showing the total imports and exports of Bremen from the United States and other countries, according to the weight, and percentage, for the year ending December 31, 1873.

4 and 5. Showing the total imports and exports from and to the United States and other countries, according to the kind and value of merchandise, for the same year.

6. Showing the amount and value of the five principal articles of importation from the United States during the five preceding years.

7. Showing the arrival and departure of vessels from and to

the United States, and giving the nationality, tonnage, and number of crew, for the year ending December 31, 1873.

No. 8. Showing the total emigration via Bremen to the United States and other countries, according to the sex, native country, and port of destination, for the year 1873, compared with that of the year 1872.

From tables Nos. 2 and 3, the total commerce of Bremen amounts to 1,032,377,523 rixmarks = \$245,912,326, gold; the total commerce of the United States amounts to 244,324,428 rixmarks = \$58,198,078, gold; the total imports being 153,959,099 rixmarks = \$36,673,057, gold; and the exports 90,365,329 rixmarks = \$21,525,021, gold—showing an excess of imports over exports of \$15,148,036, gold. For the year 1872 the imports from the United States amounted to \$26,858,048, gold; the exports to the United States, \$26,548,078, gold; total, \$53,406,126, gold—showing an excess of imports for the year 1873 over 1872 of \$9,215,009; and a decrease in the exports in 1873 of \$5,023,057; and a total increase of the commerce of 1873 over the year 1872 of \$4,791,952, gold. From these tables it also appears that 41.91 per cent. of the whole seaward importation, and 49.15 per cent. of the whole seaward exportation of Bremen, is from and to the United States.

The principal articles imported into Bremen from the United States, and which constitute her greatest trade, are tobacco, cotton, pork, hams, and petroleum. From table No. 6 it appears that the commerce of each of these articles has greatly increased during the last five years; especially is this the case in the importation of pork, lard, and petroleum. Bremen has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the largest tobacco and cotton markets on the continent, and she is fast becoming one of the largest for pork, and is perhaps now the largest for petroleum.

From the table No. 8 the total emigration via Bremen for the year 1872 was 80,418 persons, and the total for 1873 was 63,241 persons, a decrease of 17,177 persons. In the year 1872 the emigration to the United States via Bremen was 79,441 persons, and for the year 1873 it was 62,912 persons, a decrease of 16,529. This falling off may be accounted for in several ways, the principal of which are in the stringent measures that have been adopted by the German government to prevent the wholesale emigration that has been going on for years; the increased demand and higher prices paid for labor, and the general doubt and distrust of the stability of affairs in Europe for the past few years render it almost impossible for persons of small means to dispose of their property without a great sacrifice.

I take pleasure in calling the attention of the Department to the highly successful introduction of American labor-saving machinery into this country by several of our enterprising manufacturers of agricultural implements.

One American firm has furnished me with the following statement: In the year 1870 it sold 25 reaping and mowing machines; in the year 1871 it sold 360 reaping and mowing machines; in the year 1872 it sold 1,740 reaping and mowing machines; in the year 1873 it sold 2,780 reaping and mowing machines; in the year 1874 it sold 3,220 reaping and mowing machines; total, 8,125 machines. These machines bring here readily from \$110 to \$120 gold, per machine. Another American firm has sold over 1,500 of these machines during the present year. A representative of several of our large manufacturers of forks, hoes, shovels, spades, and pumps, has his office here, and is also meeting with good success.

American manufacturers complain that their machines are copied

intact by German manufacturers, who even go so far as to adopt their trade-marks and names; and that the imitations of their machines are advertised and sold as of genuine American manufacture, thus doing great damage to their business. Chiefly owing to the pooriness of construction and material used they are almost worthless, and the discredit has to be borne by American-made machines. Relying upon the provisions of the treaty of December 11, 1871, between the United States and Germany respecting trade-marks, they have endeavored to obtain legal redress and protection for their machines and trade-marks from the German government, but have been unable to do so, owing to the crude state of the patent and copyright laws of Germany; they find that no protection is afforded to the American manufacturers, and they must rely alone on the superiority of their manufacture.

JOHN M. WILSON.

1.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Bremen to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Dried fruits .....	\$35,906 49	\$114,762 62	\$21,058 79	\$18,983 82	\$210,711 72
Glass ware .....	22,321 96	13,886 82	12,429 11	19,194 50	67,832 39
Cigar-molds .....	8,344 38	12,933 53	11,649 89	4,110 86	37,038 68
Red-wood .....			11,630 23	34,484 63	46,114 86
Rags and old metal .....	4,905 73	16,267 39	9,364 83	7,032 68	37,570 63
Clay .....	3,503 21	2,200 87	8,198 84	10,551 11	24,454 03
Beer .....	33,863 41	25,819 97	8,066 73	8,793 11	77,283 22
Vinegar .....	9,033 97	1,213 42	7,567 61	10,632 77	28,447 78
Fertilizing salts .....	14,398 00	3,898 85	7,416 35	6,627 40	32,340 60
Tobacco .....	18,052 23	9,139 50	7,184 83	9,985 82	44,362 38
Chicory .....	1,103 10	7,801 53	4,847 61	4,509 27	18,261 51
Corks, capsules, and labels .....	2,968 41	1,509 24	2,880 32	3,754 99	11,112 96
Cloth, woolen, and silk goods .....	14,527 82	2,838 25	10,737 96	7,801 36	35,905 39
Hams and sausage .....	470 68	4,100 13	3,395 31	353 73	8,319 85
Animals, birds, &c .....	13,443 77	12,759 18	7,700 72	17,957 78	51,861 51
Baskets .....	3,419 88	3,022 52	2,920 40	2,336 27	10,999 07
Cotton, linen, and straw goods .....	4,602 02	7,118 65	12,389 93	5,869 05	29,979 65
Crucibles, &c. ....	1,304 62	1,066 61	1,726 49	3,478 67	7,576 39
Bricks and paving stones .....	5,415 72		1,150 32	2,607 42	9,182 46
Rattans .....	4,404 30	3,402 55	1,059 27	8,771 80	9,737 92
Barley and seeds .....	62,483 40	129,171 57	249 10	1,919 61	193,823 68
Wine and liquors .....	3,517 73	2,487 42	1,672 10	1,880 15	9,557 40
Fruit-juice .....	1,353 93		508 20	17,810 21	19,672 34
Books, music, and pictures .....	9,873 17	3,972 50	2,114 76	4,173 54	20,133 97
Drugs and chemicals .....	6,187 15	11,440 41	2,108 27	2,997 75	22,733 58
Zinc plates .....	29,241 43			15,534 51	44,775 94
Miscellaneous .....	23,981 32	6,550 25	6,002 04	6,615 38	43,184 99
Total .....	352,620 83	397,363 81	166,079 07	230,904 19	1,152,967 90

2.—Total imports into Bremen from the United States and other countries during the year 1873, according to weight, value, and percentage.

Whence.	Seaward.				Land and riverward.				Total.		Percentage.			
	* Weight in gross.		Value in rixmarks.		Weight in gross.		Value in rixmarks.		Value in rixmarks.	Total.	Of the weight.		Of the value.	
	hundred.	weight.	hundred.	weight.	hundred.	weight.	hundred.	weight.			Landward.	Seaward.	Landward.	Total.
The United States:														
New York.....	3,231,574		64,697,930						64,697,930	18.14		17.61		12.19
Philadelphia.....	960,487		11,785,471						11,785,471	5.39		3.91		2.92
Baltimore.....	618,250		16,699,923						16,699,923	3.47		4.55		3.15
Richmond, Va.....	51,559		1,690,829						1,690,829	0.29		0.46		0.32
Wilmington, N. C.....	67,288		438,862						438,862	0.38		0.12		0.08
Charleston, S. C.....	8,798		678,266						678,266	0.05		0.19		0.13
Savannah, Ga.....	389,056		22,569,958						22,569,958	2.18		6.15		4.96
Florida, west coast.....	11,224		29,813						29,813	0.07		0.01		0.01
Mobile.....	11,944		706,715						706,715	0.07		0.19		0.11
New Orleans.....	415,690		27,358,716						27,358,716	2.33		7.45		5.16
Galveston.....	65,540		5,357,658						5,357,658	0.37		1.45		1.01
San Francisco.....	37,917		37,917						37,917	0.00		0.01		0.01
Saint Louis, Mo.....	9,618		79,466						79,466	0.01		0.02		0.02
Other places in the United States.....	60,407		1,807,575						1,807,575	0.34		0.49		0.34
Total from the United States.....	5,894,754		153,959,099						153,959,099	33.09		41.91		39.01
The Zollverein.....	2,977,617		7,312,944						7,312,944	12.78		1.99		27.74
Other countries in Europe.....	6,728,680		118,712,250						118,712,250	37.84		32.37		26.83
Mexico and Central America.....	163,695		4,776,119						4,776,119	0.92		1.30		0.60
South America.....	449,743		30,496,696						30,496,696	2.32		8.20		3.75
West Indies.....	256,045		17,358,577						17,358,577	1.40		4.73		3.26
Africa.....	40,709		3,572,478						3,572,478	0.33		1.05		0.73
Asia.....	1,985,528		26,421,324						26,421,324	11.16		7.74		5.36
Australia and Sandwich Islands.....	11,169		2,223,653						2,223,653	0.06		0.61		0.42
Grand total.....	17,814,871		367,314,410		12,432,897		103,349,314		500,663,724	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

\* Gross 100 weight = 127.44 pounds avoirdupois.

† 1 Rixmark = 23.83 cents.

## GERMANY.

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3.—Total exports from Bremen to the United States and other countries during the year 1879, according to weight, value, and percentage.

To—	Seaward.		Land and riverward.		Total.	Percentage—					
	Weight in gross hundred weights.	Value in riksmarks.	Weight in gross hundred weights.	Value in riksmarks.		Of the weight.		Of the value.			
						Seaward.	Landward.	Seaward.	Landward.	Of total.	Of total.
The United States :											
Portland.....	1	1,930			1	1,930	0.00		0.00		0.00
Boston.....	2,956	13,307			2,956	13,307	0.05		0.02		0.00
New York.....	603,640	82,404,827			603,640	82,404,827	9.94		3.78		16.43
Philadelphia.....	50,732	1,906,300			50,732	1,906,300	0.84		0.32		0.36
Baltimore and Washington.....	103,484	4,009,067			103,484	4,009,067	1.71		0.65		0.80
Charleston, S. C.....	670	12,486			670	12,486	0.01		0.01		0.00
Savannah, Ga.....	5,297	71,798			5,297	71,798	0.09		0.03		0.01
New Orleans.....	44,446	1,193,390			44,446	1,193,390	0.74		0.28		0.24
Galveston.....	6,505	110,385			6,505	110,385	0.11		0.04		0.02
San Francisco.....	3,628	606,883			3,628	606,883	0.06		0.02		0.12
Saint Louis, Mo.....	88	9,397			88	9,397	0.00		0.00		0.00
Other places in the United States.....	266	25,759			266	25,759	0.00		0.00		0.01
Total to the United States.....	821,703	90,365,329			821,703	90,365,329	13.59		5.15		18.01
The Zollverein.....	1,136,668	13,645,348	7,984,432	945,026,489	9,121,103	258,671,877	18.79	80.54	57.14	77.09	51.56
Other exports to Europe.....	1,587,935	62,131,140	1,929,325	72,894,726	3,517,260	134,555,866	26.36	19.46	22.04	33.79	26.90
British North America.....	18,815	209,617			18,815	209,617	0.31		0.12		0.06
Mexico and Central America.....	14,858	1,658,220			14,858	1,658,220	0.25		0.09		0.33
South America.....	107,666	4,202,544			107,666	4,202,544	1.78		0.67		0.84
West Indies.....	176,846	3,130,034			176,846	3,130,034	2.92		1.11		0.62
Africa.....	25,346	488,079			25,346	488,079	0.42		0.16		0.10
Asia.....	17,898	575,495			17,898	575,495	0.29		0.11		0.11
Australia and Sandwich Islands.....	18,900	760,976			18,900	760,976	0.31		0.12		0.15
Ship-equipments.....	2,121,310	6,605,752			2,121,310	6,605,752	35.08		13.29		1.32
Grand total.....	6,047,886	183,862,584	9,913,757	317,851,215	15,961,643	501,713,799	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.—Total imports into Bremen from the United States and other countries during the year 1873, according to the value and kind of merchandise.

Whence.	Articles of consumption.	Raw products.	Half-manufactured articles.	Manufactured ware.	Other industrial articles.	Precious metals.	Total value.
	<i>Remarks.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>	
The United States:							
New York.....	32,582,441	97,762,711	1,095,924	145,993	2,375,651	735,210	64,697,930
Philadelphia.....	68,672	11,716,274	.....	.....	525	.....	11,765,471
Baltimore.....	12,264,398	4,341,107	1,351	38,451	54,416	.....	16,699,923
Richmond, Va.....	1,653,369	7,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,680,689
Wilmington, N. C.....	385	438,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	438,862
Charleston, S. C.....	357	677,673	.....	.....	6	.....	678,266
Savannah, Ga.....	.....	22,589,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,589,958
Florida, (west coast).....	.....	29,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,813
Mobile.....	.....	706,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	706,715
New Orleans.....	3,684,890	23,667,546	.....	.....	6,280	.....	27,338,716
Galveston.....	202	5,357,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,357,658
San Francisco.....	3,616	33,301	1,000	.....	.....	.....	37,917
Saint Louis, Mo.....	65,608	13,858	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,466
Other places in the United States.....	1,797,675	5,100	.....	.....	4,890	.....	1,807,575
Total from United States.....	52,151,853	97,347,659	1,096,275	184,444	2,441,678	735,210	153,959,099
The Zollverein.....	27,511,423	20,399,491	7,993,761	52,234,068	33,067,942	15,000	147,221,705
Other imports from Europe.....	34,184,569	43,482,610	31,172,039	16,930,483	16,485,047	77,905	142,352,673
Mexico and Central America.....	1,336,709	3,439,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,776,119
South America.....	26,872,818	3,619,324	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,496,696
West Indies.....	16,348,021	984,436	.....	.....	2,950	1,600	17,338,577
Africa.....	28,373	3,844,105	.....	.....	6,120	.....	3,872,478
Asia.....	17,291,646	11,106,484	.....	1,957	23,237	.....	28,423,284
Australia and Sandwich Islands.....	.....	2,222,344	.....	.....	240	.....	2,223,053
Grand total.....	175,725,881	186,445,867	40,364,095	69,370,952	58,027,214	829,715	530,663,724

5. — *Total exports from Bremen to the United States and other countries during the year 1873, according to the value and kind of merchandise.*

To—	Articles of consumption.	Raw prod-ucts.	Half manu-factured ar-ticles.	Manufactur-ed ware.	Other indus-trial arti-cles.	Precious metals.	Total value.
	<i>Rizmarks.</i>	<i>Rizmarks.</i>	<i>Rizmarks.</i>	<i>Rizmarks.</i>	<i>Rizmarks.</i>	<i>Rizmarks.</i>	<i>Rizmarks.</i>
<b>The United States :</b>							
Portland.....	.....	1,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,930
Boston.....	.....	10,565	.....	.....	2,742	.....	13,307
New York.....	5,680,562	3,760,405	2,880,277	46,309,961	53,764,402	.....	82,404,697
Philadelphia.....	57,746	163,092	171,965	634,681	888,576	.....	1,906,300
Baltimore and Washington.....	599,698	524,149	89,761	1,091,862	1,703,397	.....	4,009,067
Charleston, S. C.....	8,923	.....	2,744	.....	814	.....	12,486
Savannah, Ga.....	14,753	4,118	52,627	.....	300	.....	71,798
New Orleans.....	648,366	44,867	29,859	72,096	397,472	.....	1,193,390
Galveston.....	94,181	.....	.....	2,899	13,305	.....	119,385
San Francisco.....	29,163	2,500	7,765	444,173	122,992	.....	606,853
Saint Louis, Mo.....	1,589	.....	.....	.....	7,408	.....	9,397
Other places in the United States.....	4,617	234	1,660	1,967	17,381	.....	25,759
<b>Total to United States.....</b>							
The Zollverein.....	7,148,823	4,512,160	3,236,788	48,543,179	26,919,379	.....	90,365,329
Other exports to Europe.....	104,134,292	108,615,840	26,495,862	7,089,131	12,374,152	128,950	958,671,877
British North America.....	56,810,051	60,053,217	7,577,773	2,130,769	8,384,056	.....	134,955,866
Mexico and Central America.....	105,308	28,705	3,875	581	653,145	.....	299,617
South America.....	145,249	31,540	95,493	1,141,080	303,715	.....	1,652,230
West Indies.....	1,532,848	198,031	51,345	1,960,595	1,229,115	.....	4,992,544
Asia.....	2,445,145	19,028	19,633	220,369	427,659	9,130	3,136,034
Africa.....	226,330	72,495	20,638	30,572	.....	.....	458,079
Australia and Sandwich Islands.....	252,229	14,547	6,791	279,683	113,024	.....	575,495
Ship-equipments.....	250,147	41,753	49,568	261,260	168,266	.....	700,978
.....	3,536,138	2,644,112	20,403	57,959	315,140	.....	6,605,752
<b>Grand total.....</b>							
	176,542,243	176,157,051	37,438,119	61,090,108	50,348,198	134,080	501,713,799

6.—Statement showing the amount and value of five principal articles of imports during the five preceding years.

	Weight. *Centners.	Value. †Rixmarks.
<b>Tobacco :</b>		
1873 .....	1, 020, 417	59, 749, 787
1872 .....	1, 045, 980	71, 883, 482
1871 .....	947, 258	51, 799, 937
1870 .....	606, 667	38, 168, 532
1869 .....	713, 930	46, 767, 321
<b>Pork and hams :</b>		
1873 .....	326, 516	12, 160, 246
1872 .....	131, 499	5, 189, 033
1871 .....	21, 936	1, 326, 579
1870 .....	21, 015	1, 126, 345
1869 .....	22, 140	1, 187, 105
<b>Lard :</b>		
1873 .....	156, 080	6, 245, 156
1872 .....	184, 579	7, 916, 318
1871 .....	91, 711	4, 511, 679
1870 .....	7, 304	458, 198
1869 .....	11, 246	737, 962
<b>Cotton :</b>		
1873 .....	870, 261	70, 550, 895
1872 .....	608, 535	52, 117, 366
1871 .....	1, 122, 233	76, 283, 064
1870 .....	638, 188	65, 678, 523
1869 .....	517, 693	51, 020, 684
<b>Petroleum :</b>		
1873 .....	2, 055, 220	31, 823, 834
1872 .....	1, 140, 468	18, 839, 560
1871 .....	1, 311, 284	21, 051, 959
1870 .....	849, 187	16, 593, 332
1869 .....	813, 569	16, 751, 200

\* 1 centner = 127.44 avoirdupois pounds.

† 1 rixmark = 23.82 cents.



## ENTERED.

From—	Number of ships.		Nationality of vessels.								Tonnage.			Number of crews.						
	Laden.	In ballast.	Total.	Bremen.		Other Ger- man ports.		Great Brit- ain.		Dutch.		United States.		Various.	Laden.	In bal- last.	Total.	Laden.	In ballast.	Total.
				Laden.	In bal- last.	Laden.	In bal- last.	Laden.	In bal- last.	Laden.	In bal- last.	Laden.	In bal- last.							
New York.....	207	.....	207	170	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	12	.....	190,927	.....	11,206	.....	11,206
Philadelphia.....	72	.....	72	33	.....	12	.....	20	.....	4	.....	3	.....	3	.....	35,396	.....	1,155	.....	1,155
Baltimore.....	47	.....	47	41	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	39,890	.....	2,476	.....	2,476
Richmond, Va.....	4	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,566	.....	60	.....	60
Wilmington, N. C.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	1,729	.....	76	.....	76
Charleston, S. C.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	441	.....	14	.....	14
Savannah, Ga.....	31	.....	31	16	.....	12	.....	12	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	16,524	.....	496	.....	496
Florida, (west coast).....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234	.....	12	.....	12
Mobile.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	.....	15	.....	15
New Orleans.....	42	.....	42	19	.....	7	.....	7	.....	8	.....	6	.....	8	.....	30,347	.....	1,485	.....	1,485
Galveston.....	14	.....	14	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	1	.....	7	.....	3,779	.....	148	.....	148
Total.....	425	.....	428	286	.....	25	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	44	.....	311,323	.....	17,143	.....	17,143

## CLEANED.

		33	195	159	9	3	1	4	2	13	160,049	15,860	175,909	10,676	522
New York.....	162	33	195	159	9	3	1	4	2	13	160,049	15,860	175,909	10,676	522
Philadelphia.....	18	9	27	13	4	2		2		1	7,117	4,396	12,513	884	138
Baltimore.....	44	2	46	43	1	1				4	40,455	1,889	41,343	2,586	9,692
Wilmington, N. C.....		6	6			2					1,222	1,222	1,222	56	54
Charleston, S. C.....	1	1	2			1		166			442	442	442	608	23
Savannah.....	1	16	17	1	13	2		166			424	8,559	8,983	8	15
Florida, (west coast).....		2	2							1	864	864	864	18	268
New Orleans.....	18	7	25	17	3	2		1	2	1	30,543	4,640	25,192	1,192	39
Galveston.....	2	1	3	2	1						892	402	1,204	33	18
San Francisco.....	1		1			1					948		948	10	10
Total.....	247	77	324	237	32	5	8	1	10	21	230,402	37,370	297,673	14,807	1,216
															16,023

8.—Total emigration, via Bremen, to the United States and other countries during the year 1873, with the native countries of the emigrants and the ports of their destination.

	PORTS OF DESTINATION.											
	New York.		Baltimore.		New Orleans.		Other ports.		Total to the United States.		To other countries.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<b>Prussia:</b>												
Prov. Prussia.....	3,086	2,620	1,242	1,163	58	55	33	27	4,419	3,873	23	13
Pomerania.....	1,433	1,410	547	463	18	11	4	10	2,402	2,284	4	3
Brandenburg.....	322	273	76	63	21	14	8	9	331	265	5	2
Saxony.....	239	202	46	35	36	30	15	12	247	197	10	8
Rosen.....	1,916	1,623	609	580	59	55	28	27	2,012	1,785	12	10
Silesia.....	319	232	133	124	72	75	3	3	267	257	2	2
Westphalia.....	523	380	101	111	19	25	19	13	662	539	7	7
Rhineland.....	523	273	40	40	11	17	1	1	574	430	1	1
Hohenzollern.....	25	10	3	10	7	3	1	1	35	23	1	1
Steuwick-Holstein.....	15	6	7	4	3	3	1	1	25	13	1	1
Hannover.....	2,209	1,729	513	434	116	98	18	13	2,856	2,273	5	2
Hesse-Nassau.....	1,379	1,025	153	163	21	14	4	7	1,457	1,209	1	1
<b>Total Prussian.....</b>	<b>11,889</b>	<b>9,908</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>3,609</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>16,317</b>	<b>14,028</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Laenaburg.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Bavaria.....</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,841</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Palatinate.....</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Saxony.....</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Württemberg.....</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Baden.....</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Hesse.....</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Alsaace.....</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Saxe-Weimar.....</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Saxe-Meiningen.....</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Saxe-Altenburg.....</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Ronne, (Alte Lüne).....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Ronne, (Jüngere Lüne).....</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Oldenburg.....</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Braunschweig.....</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>241</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>43,279</b>	<b>30,424</b>	<b>16,372</b>	<b>14,052</b>	<b>43,279</b>	<b>30,424</b>	<b>16,372</b>	<b>14,052</b>	<b>43,279</b>	<b>30,424</b>	<b>16,372</b>	<b>14,052</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>43,279</b>	<b>30,424</b>	<b>16,372</b>	<b>14,052</b>	<b>43,279</b>	<b>30,424</b>	<b>16,372</b>	<b>14,052</b>	<b>43,279</b>	<b>30,424</b>	<b>16,372</b>	<b>14,052</b>
<b>Total in 1872.....</b>	<b>8,549</b>	<b>8,328</b>	<b>4,432</b>	<b>3,886</b>	<b>8,549</b>	<b>8,328</b>	<b>4,432</b>	<b>3,886</b>	<b>8,549</b>	<b>8,328</b>	<b>4,432</b>	<b>3,886</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,549</b>	<b>8,328</b>	<b>4,432</b>	<b>3,886</b>	<b>8,549</b>	<b>8,328</b>	<b>4,432</b>	<b>3,886</b>	<b>8,549</b>	<b>8,328</b>	<b>4,432</b>	<b>3,886</b>



## BRUNSWICK.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Brunswick to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Alabaster ware.....			\$235 63		\$235 63
Asphalt.....			178 08		178 08
Baskets.....	\$960 39	\$1,162 33	367 63	\$838 35	3,328 70
Bone-ashes.....			2,763 03	2,811 66	5,574 69
Books.....		532 75	972 90	1,097 03	2,602 68
Brushes.....	132 64			270 60	403 24
Buttons.....			121 51		121 51
Chemicals.....	13,342 41	18,050 42	19,427 47	13,196 44	63,946 74
Cherry extract.....	13,307 52	14,593 62	913 08	29,916 06	58,730 28
Chicory.....	24,669 11	33,000 72	29,811 17	30,313 19	117,794 19
Cotton velvets.....			3,115 47	10,556 40	13,671 87
Drugs.....	778 90	316 14		1,758 92	2,853 96
Earthenware.....	1,587 78	864 09	4,963 88	6,314 41	13,730 16
Embroidery.....				160 27	160 27
Fire-arms.....				172 50	172 50
Garden-seeds.....		905 66			905 66
Glass ware.....	8,476 33	5,771 09	10,795 48	16,916 14	41,959 04
Glue.....		441 53	534 64	2,553 69	3,529 86
Grindstones.....				183 65	183 65
Hardware.....	4,697 15	2,977 63	5,039 09	3,854 74	16,568 61
Hemp-bags.....	245 14	142 49		191 55	579 18
Herrings.....	1,140 57	1,497 35	348 04	2,656 60	5,642 56
Household goods.....				408 20	408 20
Human hair.....		677 42			677 42
Kid cheveril gloves.....	7,008 03	17,565 12	10,579 14	10,365 15	43,517 44
Kid-leather.....			449 61		449 61
Linen goods.....				406 56	406 56
Looking-glass plates, unsilvered.....	2,133 89	2,784 72	1,855 32	395 99	7,169 92
Macarons.....				148 06	148 06
Meerschmann ware.....			371 68		371 68
Miscellaneous.....	142 49	386 45	209 55	51 75	790 24
Music wares, (chiefly accordions).....	24,211 17	12,984 62	16,998 06	15,153 15	69,347 00
Oil-paintings.....	1,174 63		648 73	602 36	2,425 72
Percussion-caps.....	1,112 74				1,112 74
Photographic lenses.....	1,939 27	295 67	1,913 18	622 34	4,770 46
Pig-lead.....		27,687 09			27,687 09
Porcelain ware.....	209 76				209 76
Prepared vegetables.....	8,158 35	52 33		358 80	8,569 48
Preserved fruits.....		5,191 89			5,191 89
Printed music.....	772 92	455 87	999 02		2,227 81
Printers' ink.....	2,240 08	1,517 42	3,157 19	5,373 91	12,288 60
Raw sugar.....		120,361 51	175,958 67	83,521 30	379,841 48
Rubber goods.....	8,472 38	11,035 01	8,952 29	6,502 63	34,962 31
Sausages.....	1,133 50		383 24	40 34	1,557 08
Silk goods.....		958 99	168 31	3,565 83	4,693 13
Spirituous liquors.....	253 23				253 23
Stationery.....		358 57	219 65		578 22
Tapestry.....	305 92	4,583 58	3,385 63	995 85	9,279 98
Time-pieces.....				\$525 21	\$525 21
Toys.....	\$894 38	\$694 95	\$5,079 36	1,600 80	8,269 49
Ultramarine.....	1,266 15	3,203 67	4,531 23	3,189 87	12,190 92
Umbrella ribs and sticks.....	535 47	469 32	770 92	165 39	1,941 10
Wax candles.....	1,440 60	142 03		653 98	2,236 61
White-lead.....	1,749 61	1,536 70	847 68	750 97	4,884 94
Wines.....				314 29	314 29
Woolen goods.....	5,498 38	3,861 77	6,228 59	11,939 30	27,528 04
Total in United States gold.....	139,990 95	297,060 52	323,294 13	971,344 83	1,031,690 43
Total for preceding year.....	345,209 74	397,556 38	154,498 56	178,362 75	1,075,627 43
Increase.....			168,795 57	92,982 08	
Decrease.....	205,218 79	100,495 86			43,937 00

JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr.

## CHEMNITZ.

NOVEMBER 7, 1874. (Received December 4.)

## CONDITION OF THE COMMERCE OF CHEMNITZ.

There has been a marked diminution in the aggregate exports from this consular district to the United States within the last two years. As exhibited by the subjoined tabular statement, the value of exports to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1874, was \$2,945,453.66, which, compared with the exports for the year 1872, shows a falling off in two years of \$1,741,407.08. The decrease in 1874, as compared with 1873, was \$902,195.94. Of this amount the falling off in cotton hosiery was about \$800,000; in dress-trimmings, \$150,000; in musical instruments, \$90,000; in embroideries, \$28,000; in toys, \$18,000; in damasks, \$15,000. During the same period there has been an increase in the shipment of gloves, of about \$90,000; of laces, of \$70,000; fancy and dress goods, \$70,000.

A variety of reasons are assigned for this surprising decline, the chief reason assigned being the continued depression in money affairs in the United States. Another cause given is that the importers who bought heavily two years ago have been unable to dispose of their wares, and thus the American trade has languished under the weight of an overloaded market. The orders received for shipments during the coming winter are larger than those of last year, and the prospects are promising for a much healthier trade in 1875 than has characterized the two preceding seasons.

## HOSIERY.

Cotton hosiery constituting more than 50 per cent. of the entire exports from this district, a few explanatory outlines concerning the quality and character of goods manufactured may not be wholly without interest. The principal classes of hosiery manufactured are known as circular hose, cut, cut and covered, half regular, full regular, and half hose. The greater part of these goods are manufactured on wooden frames, or *handstuhls*. Iron frames, such as Rodery's, Monig's, Heinig and Paget's patent, have been introduced here, though the production of these machines is much less than that of the old-time hand-frame, on which a less expensive article is made. The fact that only iron frames are used in England explains why the American importers pass that country and come to Saxony, to find a better and a cheaper market. With the advance in trade the Germans have made improvements in the styles and qualities of their manufacture, and, to-day, this market affords a greater variety in qualities and patterns than any other, and offers them at a figure against which no other country can compete. As an example of the advantage of this market, I may mention that ladies' hose sell in Saxony at prices ranging from 65 to 100 groschens per dozen; while in England rarely anything can be found less than 100 groschens. In this important branch of industry between the two countries, England and Germany, the balance of trade is largely in favor of this country. The usual terms of sale in Chemnitz are six months net, or one half per cent. per month for cash. Exceptions are, however, often made to this rule; some houses giving 4 and even 5 per cent discount for cash. There has been but slight fluctuation in the wages paid the factory operatives, consequently there has been but little change in the price of hosiery produced on the patent frames. A dull

market has reduced the price of hand-made goods about 10 per cent. Hosiery, alike with all fabricated wares of Saxony, finds its way to every portion of the world; that portion received by the United States may be approximated at 50 per cent. of the entire production. I quote the following as being the average prices of the classes of hosiery named: circular hose, from 30 to 60 groschens; half regular hose, 64 to 75 groschens; full regular hose, 67 to 125 groschens; half hose, best, 35 to 50 groschens; cut and covered stockings, 52 to 70 groschens per dozen.

#### GLOVES.

As will be remarked, by reference to statement annexed, the glove-trade is a conspicuous branch of industry in this district. All kinds and qualities are manufactured, principally, however, of cotton, silk, lisle, and wool, and are produced by machinery. Kid gloves are extensively manufactured in Altenburg, in the Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg; and there is also a factory in Johanngeorgestadt, on the Bohemian border, in this district, where an inferior grade is made. The total value of gloves exported to the United States from this district during the past year, as declared in the invoices presented for verification at this consulate, was \$526,701.75, being an increase of \$90,000 over the preceding year. Generally, the present prices average lower than in previous years, particularly so in regard to the Berlin glove, which is a staple in this market. A gentleman of this city, one of the most extensive glove manufacturers in Europe, has furnished the following list of prices for the different kinds mentioned: Men's plain cotton gloves, 20 to 25 groschens per dozen; ladies' plain Berlin gloves, unlined, 28 to 34 groschens per dozen; ladies' plain Berlin gloves, lined, 45 to 50 groschens per dozen; ladies' plain silk-plaited gloves, 52 to 55 groschens per dozen; ladies' plain lisle gloves, 45 groschens per dozen; ladies' cloth gloves, 60 to 100 groschens per dozen; men's cloth gloves, 62 to 150 groschens per dozen. Saxon gloves are sold to all European countries, but more than one-half the entire exportation goes to America. The same terms of sales governing hosiery apply to gloves.

#### LACES.

Invoices covering more than \$250,000 worth of laces were verified at this consulate during the past year. The silk-guipure lace is the chief article in the lace line manufactured in Saxony. Annaberg, Buchholz, and Schneeberg are the principal towns for lace goods. Formerly yak laces (wool) were manufactured extensively, but the French now monopolize this branch of the trade. Thread laces, which were also largely manufactured in former years, are no longer made. During the past year prices have ranged low, and further reductions are anticipated.

In this incomplete report I have noticed only the three articles which comprise the chief value of goods exported from this place to the United States. I hope to be able soon to supplement it with a more elaborate survey of the trade of Chemnitz with the world, which amounts annually to many millions of thalers.

LOUIS E. CROSEY.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Chemnitz to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	
Cotton hosiery .....	\$435, 673 62	\$648, 279 91	\$327, 501 31	\$321, 169 97	\$1, 732, 624 81
Dimasaks .....	5, 510 63	10, 123 55	4, 585 71	4, 672 31	24, 792 20
Dress-goods .....	18, 340 27	24, 402 17	1, 558 14	8, 011 54	52, 312 13
Dress-trimmings .....	8, 751 22	13, 372 27	22, 112 08	76, 989 50	121, 325 67
Embroideries .....	7, 808 29	17, 242 16	16, 290 36	29, 709 42	71, 050 22
Fancy goods .....	615 73	48, 534 79	2, 675 68	5, 775 29	57, 601 49
Gloves .....	103, 362 14	158, 105 23	96, 576 84	168, 657 54	526, 701 75
Laces, (silk and cotton) .....	22, 718 02	64, 254 83	54, 948 54	112, 039 14	253, 960 53
Musical instruments .....	11, 451 71	11, 271 54	12, 168 83	14, 851 16	49, 743 24
Toys .....	5, 947 76	3, 856 57	6, 671 81	4, 244 42	20, 720 56
Woolen shawls and yarn .....	1, 670 66	777 67	19, 541 15	6, 648 83	28, 638 31
Miscellaneous .....	1, 294 76	.....	2, 038 26	2, 649 73	5, 982 75
Total in United States gold .....	623, 144 81	1, 000, 221 29	566, 668 71	755, 418 85	2, 945, 453 66
Total for preceding year .....	1, 008, 984 15	1, 391, 458 67	646, 902 07	800, 304 36	3, 847, 649 15
Decrease .....	385, 839 34	391, 237 38	80, 233 36	44, 885 51	902, 195 49

## COLOGNE.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Cologne to the United States, during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Books, printed; engravings and oil-paintings .....	\$1, 021 29	.....	.....	\$3, 371 34	\$4, 392 63
Chemicals, colors, drugs, &c. ....	10, 490 07	\$16, 591 05	\$18, 696 24	17, 548 77	63, 326 13
Cologne-water and perfumery .....	4, 348 38	4, 095 15	5, 737 35	5, 535 87	19, 716 75
Cotton and linen goods .....	953 58	276 69	489 90	946 68	2, 666 85
Cutlery .....	3, 689 43	7, 803 90	5, 066 67	5, 958 84	22, 518 84
Engines, machines, &c. ....	6, 232 08	7, 800 45	.....	.....	14, 032 53
Fringes and trimmings .....	195 03	.....	.....	3, 848 82	4, 046 85
Instruments, chemical and surgical .....	998 05	382 26	574 77	1, 094 34	2, 979 42
Iron, and manufactures of .....	10, 424 52	33, 415 32	35, 888 97	8, 377 98	88, 106 79
Lead, and manufactures of .....	250, 228 17	62, 069 88	249, 715 83	129, 361 89	706, 375 77
Leather, and manufactures of .....	336 72	409 17	283 59	281 52	1, 311 00
Mineral water .....	297 39	3, 209 19	4, 555 38	1, 794 00	9, 855 96
Paper, copying and blank books .....	9, 662 07	3, 625 26	6, 551 55	3, 131 22	22, 970 10
Steel, cast .....	19, 012 95	14, 456 19	32, 173 32	33, 789 30	99, 431 76
Stone ware .....	764 52	.....	.....	684 42	1, 449 00
Sugar of grapes .....	17, 296 92	10, 220 28	12, 060 51	20, 617 90	60, 194 91
Toys and fancy goods .....	1, 305 18	1, 468 32	1, 177 14	417 45	4, 458 09
Treuchs velvets, velvets and ribbons .....	29, 610 66	33, 260 76	33, 953 52	93, 392 88	190, 217 82
Whale-bone, artificial .....	.....	8, 522 68	4, 213 83	5, 575 89	18, 312 60
Wine, brandy, &c. ....	5, 322 66	3, 721 86	8, 733 33	7, 021 44	24, 799 29
Woolen goods .....	4, 397 37	3, 238 86	8, 968 62	5, 507 57	22, 112 43
Miscellaneous .....	2, 251 47	914 94	1, 069 50	58 65	4, 294 56
Total in United States gold .....	367, 861 51	221, 482 41	429, 910 02	348, 316 14	1, 387, 570 08
Total for preceding year .....	292, 344 72	391, 645 45	354, 772 47	432, 393 33	1, 471, 356 00
Increase .....	95, 516 79	.....	75, 137 55	.....	.....
Decrease .....	.....	170, 363 07	.....	84, 077 19	83, 785 92

GEORGE HOLSCHER.

## CREFELD.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Crefeld to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
All-silk dress and piece goods .....	\$43,318 00	\$83,226 23	\$42,892 14	\$82,332 86	\$251,769 23
Half-silk dress and piece goods .....	170,331 62	291,962 30	242,622 86	334,919 61	1,039,836 39
Button stuff .....	10,713 77	8,715 81	3,700 00	6,618 57	29,748 15
Velvet and plush .....	100,509 37	55,388 00	154,401 43	284,692 86	594,991 66
Velvet ribbons .....	11,572 07	2,174 62	4,169 30	6,172 14	24,088 13
Tafeta ribbons .....	5,333 29	9,171 70	2,213 57	1,106 44	17,825 00
Half-silk-stuff ribbons .....	4,002 23	1,885 65	4,507 86	12,569 29	22,965 03
Manufactures of wool and cotton .....	4,078 40	.....	1,342 86	123 57	5,544 83
Manufactures of all cotton .....	40 71	2,277 54	648 57	652 14	3,618 96
Paper ware .....	5,253 45	4,036 40	5,800 05	5,766 43	20,856 33
Spirituous liquors .....	3,445 71	3,632 88	4,192 86	3,261 43	14,532 88
Chemicals and dyes .....	12,600 31	23,902 45	10,590 00	4,941 43	52,034 19
Sundries .....	2,552 22	1,111 38	1,943 57	3,133 57	8,740 74
Total in United States gold .....	373,751 15	487,484 96	479,025 07	746,290 34	2,086,551 52
Total for preceding year .....	373,930 36	350,843 49	295,375 41	760,418 27	1,780,567 53
Increase .....	.....	136,641 47	183,649 66	.....	305,963 99
Decrease .....	179 21	.....	.....	14,127 93	.....

FRED. WANSLEBEN.

## DANTZIC.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Dantzic to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	
Amber-oils .....	\$70 00	.....	.....	.....	\$70 00
Liqueurs .....	842 32	.....	\$221 50	.....	1,063 82
Total in United States gold .....	912 32	.....	221 50	.....	1,133 82
Total for the preceding year .....	466 38	\$97 15	119 24	.....	682 77
Increase .....	445 94	.....	2 26	.....	451 65
Decrease .....	.....	97 15	.....	.....	.....

PETER COLLAS.



## DRESDEN.

NOVEMBER 17, 1874. (Received December 14.)

I have the honor to transmit a tabular statement of the value of exports from this consular district to the United States for the period from October 1, 1873, to September 30, 1874. While my statement of the exports of the previous year showed an increase of \$45,077.50 in the exports of 1872-'73, the present statement shows a further increase of \$297,862.33 in the exports of 1873-'74, over those of the preceding year.

The chamber of commerce and board of trade of Dresden (Handels und Gewerbekammer) has not published an annual report of the commercial relations of this city since 1871. I had reason to expect that their report for 1872 and 1873 would appear without further delay, and therefore I delayed the transmission of my yearly statement, hoping to be able to incorporate into it some important matter in regard to the commercial and industrial relations of the city and the district of Dresden, but I was lately informed that the report of the chamber of commerce and board of trade would not be finished for some time, and would certainly not be forthcoming before the close of the year, and so I will not longer delay the above-named statement.

When that looked-for report in regard to the commercial relations of Dresden will appear, I shall collect all the important points in order to lay them before the Department, and will for the present restrict myself to a few general remarks concerning people and things in Dresden and in Saxony, which might be of interest.

The kingdom of Saxony has, by its geographical situation in the heart of Germany, for centuries been the scene of the most ruinous and devastating wars. I have, in order to prove that, only to allude to the thirty years' war, to the seven years' war, and to the Napoleonic wars. The surrounding country of Leipsic and Dresden has been more than once the theater of murderous battles. In the seventeenth and in the eighteenth centuries the contending armies used to make it their object to hold Saxony during winter, and draw from this unhappy country their supplies. Even in the Napoleonic wars Saxony had been exhausted and devastated by both friend and enemy. The area adapted for agriculture is comparatively small, as a large proportion of the country is mountainous. Under such circumstances it required a very industrious and economical people to endure all the hardships and save themselves from utter ruin. The mountains of Saxony had always some reputation for containing precious metals, and an old ballad lets the prince of Saxony boastingly refer to the silver contained in the hills of his land; but those hills contain something better than silver, which is now found only in very small quantities. They contain inexhaustible layers of coal, and are covered with forests of an immense value.

The precious metals found in the hills, and the forests, which are kept in the highest state of culture, have caused the establishment of two schools, which are both renowned even outside of the frontiers of Saxony—the mining academy at Freiburg and the forester's academy at Tharandt. At the former there are at present twenty-five American students attending school, who will return home with knowledge useful to our country.

According to the published statistics, the mines of Saxony in 1872 yielded, in ore, of silver, lead, copper, tin, cobalt, and bismuth, a value of 2,113,590 thalers. The coal mines, which are the property of private

individuals and stock companies, yielded 36,736,970 hectoliters of hard coal, to the value of 10,631,559 thalers, and 8,834,723 hectoliters of brown coal, to the value of 667,518 thalers.

The coal mines belonging to the government yielded 2,567,372 hectoliters of hard coal and cokes to the value of 876,970 thalers, and 774,684 hectoliters of brown coal to the value of 54,980 thalers.

For the use of the smelting-establishments of Freiburg 560,071 cwt. of ore were bought for the sum of 2,740,386 thalers, of which were produced 89.196 pounds of silver, 69.032 cwt. of salts of lead, 26.721 cwt. of sulphate of copper, 15.802 cwt. of arseniates, 7.138 cwt. of zinc, 224.407 cwt. of sulphuric acid, 2.231 cwt. of shot-material, 18 218 cwt. of articles of lead, and 413.67 pounds of gold, which products of the smelting-works were sold for 4,087,798 thalers. Among the ore smelted at Freiberg is a considerable portion shipped from the United States. The discovery of rich fields of coal gave a great impetus to commerce and industrial enterprises in a country which cannot be classed among the agricultural parts of Germany.

There are seven furnaces in operation in Saxony, which, in a total time of 77½ months, smelted 566,382 cwt. of ore, and produced 216,978 cwt. of iron, to the value of 503,864 thalers. The number of foundries was 101, which smelted 983,141 cwt. of pig-iron and 243,733 cwt. of old iron, and produced 1,091,731 cwt. of cast iron. Seven rolling-mills used 1,278,723 cwt. of different kinds of raw iron, and produced 1,003,694 cwt. of manufactured iron. The raw-steel production was 345,008 cwt., and 32,013 cwt. of cast steel were produced.

I have already remarked that the Saxons are an industrious and economic people. In order to prove that assertion by facts and figures, I desire to refer to the flourishing state and great number of savings-institutions which are spread out all over the country. At the end of the last year the number of savings-banks had reached 144. During the first six months of the present year they reached the number of 155. These savings-institutions are under the control of, and guaranteed by, the governments of the several cities or towns, and therefore they offer a perfectly safe opportunity to persons of small means of investing their savings. These institutions pay interest from 3½ to 4 per cent. on all deposits, and are principally patronized by the laboring classes. According to the latest statistics published by the statistical bureau of the department of the interior, the deposits in the savings-banks amounted to 43,705,650 thalers, showing an increase during the last four years of 13,572,627 thalers, or 45 per cent. In the same period the number of depositors has risen from 413,425 to 517,105, being an increase of 25 per cent. Compared with the population of Saxony, there is one depositor for every 4.94 inhabitants, and a deposit of 17.10 thaler for each inhabitant, while four years ago it was only 12.43 thaler, showing an increase of nearly 38 per cent. in four years. From January 1 to July 31, 1874, 14,064,448 thalers were deposited, and 8,701,869 thalers were withdrawn, leaving an increase of deposits of 5,362,579 thalers, while the increase of deposits during the period of 1868-'71, for four years, amounted only to 9,172,286 thalers.

The city of Dresden is not a commercial or manufacturing town in the proper sense of the word. Being the capital of the State, the seat of government, and containing the residence of the reigning family of Saxony, who for centuries have fostered the cultivation of literature, science, and fine arts, the smoke-stacks of manufacturing establishments have been studiously kept from the limits and the immediate neighborhood of Dresden as long as possible. The city,

which rejoices in the name or appellation of "Elbe-Florence," is beautifully situated on both banks of the river Elbe, which enters as a navigable stream from Bohemia into Saxony, and forms a water-connection with Hamburg and the ocean. The old part of the city, on the left bank of the river, has narrow and crooked streets, and is no way distinguished for the beauty of its buildings. Even the public buildings, among which is the royal castle, cannot boast of classic architecture, with the exception of the "zwinger," (which was destined to be a kind of fore-court of a new castle which had been contemplated to be erected, but was never carried out,) the Catholic church, and the new opera-house. The zwinger, which is mostly built in the Roccoco style, contains very precious collections, among them the world-renowned picture-gallery.

According to the official report of the director-general of the royal collections of objects of art and science for 1872 and 1873, which was published a few days ago, the picture-gallery was visited by 325,000 persons in 1873. This is, of course, only guess-work, as the gallery is open to the public on four days free of charge, while only on two days an entrance-fee is charged. Next to the picture-gallery, the green vault, which contains the crown-jewels and a great many works of art, curiosities, precious stones, &c., obtained the largest number of visitors—30,515. Of the public royal library, 6,250 books were loaned out, and I may state from personal knowledge that not a few American residents avail themselves of the books of this library, which they readily obtain upon my written guarantee.

In 1873 the sum of 26,338 thalers was expended for the purchase of new works of art. Many American artists or students of art avail themselves of the opportunity of copying from pictures of the gallery, for which purpose they can receive the necessary permit upon proving that they are either artists or have already acquired some artistic accomplishments.

The beautiful and picturesque situation of the city of Dresden, combined with the many enjoyments of opera, theater, concerts, art-collections, schools of every kind and nature, which a residence in this city offers, could not fail to attract a great number of foreigners, who either permanently settle or take up a temporary residence here. There are now in this city colonies of Americans, English, Russians, Swiss, and a great many people from other parts of Germany. In consequence of the great influx of strangers, the area of the town has been extended from year to year, and where in 1813 the great battle of Dresden raged there are now splendid streets lined with beautiful mansions and villas. The English, American, and Swiss quarters form now the most beautiful parts of the city. The English colonists are, through the liberality of one of their countrywomen, the possessors of a handsome church, and the Russians have just finished a magnificent house of worship, erected in Greek (the modern) style, the steeples of which shine far out in the city and country. The Americans worship in two halls rented for this purpose.

With the exception of two American physicians and two American dentists who practice their profession here, there are no Americans engaged in business in the city or the consular district of Dresden.

As a general thing the commercial trade has formerly been limited to the retail business, as it is usually found in German inland towns outside of the great commercial centers. But in this industrial era, even royal-residence towns could not entirely keep manufacturing establishments at a distance, and such, which have their seat in the provincial towns, have their agencies to seek a market for their products here. But

the manufacturing establishments which found their way into Dresden or its next neighborhood are as yet more devoted to the arts or to fine works, as the manufacture of pianos, gloves, laces, porcelain, glass, &c. Among the more important manufacturing establishments which are trading with the United States, I may mention the porcelain manufactory at Meissen, which is situated on the banks of the Elbe. It is a royal establishment, where the celebrated Meissen china is manufactured. It gives work to six hundred persons, some of them real artists. Several establishments for the manufacture of pianos are situated here and do a lively business with our country. Of works of art, principally oil and porcelain paintings find their way to the United States.

Almost all the drugs exported from here to our country are invoiced by one firm, whose chemical manufacturing establishment has achieved a reputation reaching far over the frontier of Saxony. In the statement of exports there will be found a new article—beer. It is a small item, only \$726.15, but it is a remarkable fact that beer should be sent from Dresden to the United States. I cannot let this opportunity pass without mentioning, from statistics, that the revenue from the tax on beer has, in the district of Dresden, already overreached the revenue derived from the tax on distilled liquors. While in the district of Dresden, containing 341,705 inhabitants, the tax on beer amounted to 190,436 thalers, the revenue from the tax on distilled liquors was only 133,697 thalers.

Although the city of Dresden is, as I have shown, neither a commercial nor manufacturing town, they consider commerce here a science, and mercantile pupils are expected to attend commercial schools and there go through a course of several years. At the head of these schools stands the "Public Commercial College of the Dresden Board of Trade," which is at present attended by 449 scholars, who are divided into 19 classes. The director has the support of 23 professors and teachers, who teach mercantile science, history, geography, natural history, German, English, French, and Italian, and mathematics.

Compared with similar schools in other cities, there is none which has a larger attendance: Leipsic has 390 scholars; Berlin, 264; Munich, 261; Nuremberg, 235; Chemnitz, 167; Breslau, 163; Frankfort-on-the-Main, 158; and Augsburg, 33. Besides this public commercial college, there are several private mercantile schools in Dresden which enjoy a good attendance.

There is at present great excitement in commercial circles here, on account of a bill for a new banking law, introduced into the German Parliament, (Reichstag.) The government of Saxony has voted against the bill in the federal council, (bundesrath,) and the chamber of commerce of Dresden, like that of Leipsic, has in the most energetic manner protested, in a petition, against the passage of the bill, as highly injurious to the commercial and industrial interests of Saxony. Whether the bill will become a law seems at present rather doubtful.

LORENZ BRENTANO.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Dresden to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Drugs.....	\$8,973 78	\$6,839 24	\$6,064 69	\$4,559 85	\$26,436 56
Earthenware and lava goods.....	1,842 37	3,499 11	11,647 08	27,089 45	44,078 01
Glassware, porcelain, and china.....	77,933 93	36,189 92	115,035 53	148,750 07	377,909 47
Gloves.....	2,639 60	.....	.....	29,463 25	32,102 85
Hosiery.....	57,602 44	127,900 02	23,161 45	50,900 22	258,664 13
Laces, trimmings, and embroideries.....	45,733 06	63,294 30	58,950 60	166,877 55	334,855 51
Linen and half-linen goods.....	2,440 10	11,427 39	5,774 66	9,102 29	34,744 44
Musical instruments and musical ware.....	42,568 13	30,083 91	45,286 81	48,855 50	166,794 35
Photographic paper and paper-ware.....	6,977 48	8,147 92	14,138 14	8,317 02	37,580 56
Toys and ornaments.....	210 13	719 70	10,706 85	2,561 09	14,197 77
Watch-movements.....	3,434 13	6,091 67	4,027 19	5,182 59	18,735 58
Woolen and half-woolen goods.....	4,333 56	9,386 41	7,071 72	765 76	21,557 45
Beer.....	.....	68 81	657 34	.....	726 15
Books.....	478 50	948 98	2,111 97	1,963 05	5,502 50
Miscellaneous.....	28,455 20	15,473 27	26,145 78	22,663 50	92,837 75
Total in United States gold.....	289,621 41	320,070 65	330,779 83	538,551 19	1,467,093 08
Total for preceding year.....	235,384 14	235,407 60	269,462 25	428,906 76	1,169,160 75
Increase.....	54,237 27	84,663 05	61,317 58	97,644 43	297,862 33

69 cents United States gold = 1 thaler Prussian currency.

## DUSSELDORF.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Dusseldorf to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Woolen cloths.....	\$158,757 74	\$112,165 49	\$216,121 55	\$257,224 73	\$744,269 51
Hardware and cutlery.....	33,308 10	24,570 54	32,638 43	31,106 05	121,623 12
Oil-paintings.....	7,645 00	1,671 43	15,083 57	20,063 57	44,463 57
Chromo-lithographs and engravings.....	1,811 05	1,977 86	145 71	1,232 14	5,166 76
Artists' colors and materials.....	527 74	.....	185 07	151 79	864 60
Ribbons, bands, braids, and trimmings.....	5,559 70	6,073 10	7,860 89	6,799 17	26,292 86
Velvets and silk goods.....	.....	.....	.....	3,635 89	3,635 89
Mixed worsted and cotton goods.....	1,022 14	7,200 18	5,001 39	11,955 18	25,178 89
Percussion and ball caps.....	2,936 35	362 50	1,032 25	859 62	5,190 72
Wines, liquors, and beer.....	729 28	955 95	205 00	530 14	2,420 37
Glass bottles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India-rubber goods.....	1,157 14	704 87	142 38	2,035 32	4,039 71
Weapons, such as swords, bayonets, and foils.....	1,029 15	.....	79 40	1,319 55	2,428 10
Miscellaneous.....	1,966 12	912 21	5,482 54	5,068 52	13,449 39
Total in United States gold.....	216,469 51	156,594 13	283,978 18	342,001 67	999,043 49
Total for preceding year.....	226,427 60	220,501 73	272,912 30	387,304 43	1,107,146 06
Increase.....	.....	.....	11,065 88	.....	.....
Decrease.....	9,958 09	63,907 60	.....	45,302 76	108,102 57

H. LEWIS.

## FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

OCTOBER 31, 1874. (Received December 26.)

I have the honor to report, upon the trade and commerce of this consular district for the present year, ending September 30, 1874, that this has been a year of uncertainty and hesitation in every kind of business, rather than of activity, enterprise, and progress. Extreme caution has been the rule of action. There has been too much alarm and anxiety in the money markets of Europe to justify any business beyond an amount absolutely necessary to supply the wants of the market. This caution has prevailed throughout Germany and probably throughout entire Europe. It cannot now be thought that any actual event, occurring in Europe during the year 1873, necessarily required this caution, but the fear and alarm excited by certain events that had transpired caused the adoption of this caution as a matter of safety. Thus probably great losses were averted.

The Vienna panic of the summer of 1873 seemed to be mainly disastrous to speculators, although it also swept away the means of many who had been able heretofore to live independently upon their incomes. This event in itself did not materially affect the business or commerce of Germany. Its influence was chiefly confined to the place of its origin. The general trade and the business of Germany prospered as before, until the fall, when the panic in the United States at once excited a degree of doubt and uncertainty in the trade—not existing before. Merchants regretted the amounts of their exports already made to the United States. Many countermanded and stopped the delivery of goods already on their way. Many refused to forward goods already manufactured, or to execute orders then given. A panic here was apprehended, but did not occur, from the fact that there was no excessive overproduction. No serious results have occurred to the trade and commerce of Germany generally, although in the classes of goods made specially for the American market there has been but little demand and a necessary sacrifice.

## THE BUSINESS OF FRANKFORT.

The inhabitants of the city of Frankfort are exhibiting great enterprise and activity in extending and enlarging the occupied limits of the city, for the purpose of affording proper railroad facilities and supplying suitable accommodations for the increasing business of the city, as well as providing ample and desirable dwellings for the growing population. Many acres of lowlands have been filled up by the several railway companies which concentrate here, for the purpose of erecting new freight-houses, and making space for the contemplated central passenger-station. Notwithstanding the apparent growth of the city of Frankfort, the general trade and business have not increased to the extent that might have been expected. The increase of business has not been very great during the last two years, but the increase that has taken place indicates a progressive movement, and is of a permanent character. The new inhabitants are mostly families of wealth, who do not engage in active business or new industrial enterprises. The tendency for corporations for all purposes still continues. There has been a large increase in Frankfort of factories for the making of heavy machinery and iron wares of all kinds for Germany. It still maintains its high rank as the central banking city of Europe. I regret, however, that American securities, other than those of the United States Govern-

ment, are still regarded with suspicion. Even State securities will remain in bad favor until the Southern States show a greater disposition to do all in their power to pay their direct and also their guaranteed liabilities. In some instances the railroad corporations who failed to pay their coupons have made arrangements with the holders of their bonds here, which are apparently satisfactory to them, because such arrangements have been all that the corporations would do. To avoid protracted and expensive litigation to obtain possession of the roads and property mortgaged to them, the holders have assented to terms of the debtor. In other instances the bondholders are striving in the courts to obtain possession of their security, which was represented to be a simple process. Now, later interests, as well as their own trustees, unite in endeavoring to delay or defeat their efforts, as well as in depreciating their security. This conduct is severely criticised in the press of Europe.

#### EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The amount of exports from this consular district to the United States, in the aggregate during the last year, has not varied very materially from previous years; still, in some of the leading articles there has been a very great reduction in the amount exported. The articles of leather and hatters' fur, which have for many years been by far the largest articles of export to the United States, as well as to all parts of Europe, have not been exported during the last year to the extent of one-half of the amount heretofore exported. During the year ending September 30, 1872, leather to the value of more than \$600,000 was sent from Frankfort to the United States; during the year 1873, to the value of more than \$440,000, but in the year 1874 only about \$200,000 worth has been exported. Hatters' fur, owing to the introduction of new machinery for clipping, has fallen off from \$320,000 worth exported in 1872, to \$180,000 worth in 1874, a decrease of one-half in each of these articles. There has been an increase in the exportation from Frankfort of cheap manufactured goods.

#### COMMERCE OF MAYENCE, ETC.

In the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt there are several cities of large commercial importance, the principal of which is the city of Mayence, which, although a fortress under control of the German Empire, situated at the head of navigation for the larger class of vessels upon the river Rhine, has a large commerce with the inland country as well as with all places below and above upon that river. Being in the midst of the wine-growing districts, it is the central point for the shipping of the Rhine wines to foreign countries. It is the terminus of the steamers of the Prussian Steamship Company, which has the monopoly for the transportation of passengers upon the Rhine, from Mayence to Cologne, and all intermediate points. This company has many splendid river-steamers, built in Holland according to the American models, for the transportation of passengers, and during the last year carried 1,019,000 passengers from one point to another upon the river, and received therefor in fares \$318,643.50; and also carried 1,010,553 centners of freight, for which they received the sum of \$142,542.50.

Besides the business of this line of steamers, 1,327 freight-steamers and 1,809 other freight-vessels have arrived at and departed from the city of Mayence during the past year, carrying 2,431,877 centners of freight. The German government has decided to demolish the present

walls, thus allowing the city to be extended and enlarged, and to fortify their fortress by detached forts, to be erected at a distance from the city.

Besides the city of Mayence there are also the cities of Bingen, at the mouth of the river Nahe, from which much wine is shipped, and of Worms, higher up the river, where 2,775 vessels of lighter draught arrived and departed during the last year, carrying 962,365 centners of freight. In this city there are some of the largest manufactories of leather in all Germany. There is also the large manufacturing city of Offenbach, where more leather-furnishing goods are manufactured than in any other city of Europe, unless it may be Vienna. It contains also many very large carriage manufactories, and many large machine-shops for making heavy machinery.

#### THE WINE TRADE.

Wine is one of the largest items of export from Germany. Most of this article is exported from the cities upon and near to the river Rhine. The best vintages of late years have been those of 1862, 1865, and 1868. The best wines of the vintage of 1868 are said to be now only in a proper condition for sale. It would be difficult to describe correctly the character of the wines which have been sold during the last five years under the name of the vintage of 1868. All wines sold are described to be of the vintages of 1862, 1865, and 1868. The vintages of other years are mixed with the wines of those years, and are sold under the titles of those years. The vintage of the present year is said to be superior in quality to that of any year within the memory of man. The quantity is not so great as that of many other years. The wines of the vintage of the present year will be of such superior quality that many growers of the grape have already sold their product to wine dealers for fabulous prices. Two or three successive vintages similar to that of the present year must inevitably reduce the cost of wine to the consumer. One good vintage alone will not have that effect.

#### THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

All legislation for the German Empire seems to proceed slowly and under great difficulties. The formal work of creating the empire was but the work of a moment. The legislative bills, having for their object the establishing of the empire, seem to encounter strenuous opposition from the southern governments, or from parties opposed to the government existing in other sections. Bavaria—and in some instances the other southern governments—claims to be made an exception, wholly or in part, from the operation of many public measures. Such was the case with the military laws, the imperial civil code, the imperial criminal code, a supreme judiciary for the empire, and many other similar great measures. The consequence is, that nearly all legislation is partial and sectional. Even now, when it had been supposed that the new coinage of the empire was to be universal, and thaler and gulden were to be heard of no more, Bavaria is to be excepted, and the gulden is to be used as the medium of business in that country alone. The difficulties of imperial legislation in the empire of Germany are to be surpassed only by the delays of republican legislative bills in republican France. Existing institutions, however old and strange, are not willingly abandoned, or innovations and improvements, however much needed, readily adopted by the common mind. The imperial ministry



labor for an empire in fact as well as an empire in name, but they are obliged to yield temporarily to opposition, as a matter of policy. The advantages to be derived from an empire will every day become more apparent, and success must finally crown their efforts.

The government of Prussia, in abolishing what are termed the internal octroi duties, have set an example worthy of imitation by the other governments of Germany. Hitherto in Prussia, as well as in all the governments in the German Empire, in addition to an import duty upon goods brought from other countries, there have been imposed by these separate governments indirect taxes: 1st. A meal-tax upon all breadstuffs brought from one place to another in the same or another government, which has yielded upon breadstuffs, brought into Frankfort alone during the last year, \$25,000. 2d. A meat-tax, upon all animals slaughtered for food, and all meat, brought into any place from another, which has yielded in Frankfort alone during the past year, \$168,717. 3d. A malt-tax, which has also yielded in Frankfort, \$107,643. 4th. A stamp-tax, which has yielded in Frankfort, in the past year, \$88,000 and in Germany, \$1,831,000. These indirect taxes are, with the exception of the stamp-tax, to be abolished on the 1st day of January next. For the purpose of raising an equivalent revenue, a class head-tax is to be imposed, similar to the poll-tax prevailing in many States of the United States, with the difference that the people are to be divided into classes, and a different tax assessed upon each class. This is regarded as an improvement, as the collection of the taxes heretofore was expensive and annoying, as it required collectors at every railroad-station and upon every highway leading to every town, and the examination of all packages brought in by countrymen and by all suspected persons.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

I have the honor to forward herewith the required tables A and B, showing the imports into the city of Frankfort during the last year, and the exports from this consular district to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1874. I also inclose tables A and B, (see page 456,) showing the commerce of the city of Mayence and vicinity during the year ending September 30, 1874, and the amount of exports from the district of the consular agency at Mayence to the United States for the same period.

It is to be regretted that the government of Germany do not require of cities and towns to keep records, from which more satisfactory statistical information could be obtained. The securing of the smallest amount of statistics is attended with much difficulty and expense. In this respect the United States is greatly in advance of any other country.

The empire of Germany, as a whole, is able to secure, by its system of duties upon imports of goods from foreign countries, a knowledge of the amount of its imports. It has an export duty upon but few articles, and has, therefore, an imperfect account of its exports from its own territories. But little effort is made to secure statistics merely as a matter of interest. The several governments and cities of Germany make little or no voluntary effort to secure statistics of the trade and commerce within their own limits, or of their imports or exports.

WM. P. WEBSTER.

Statement showing the commerce of *Frankfort-on-the-Main* for the year ending September 30, 1874.

## A.—IMPORTS DUTIABLE.

Articles.	Rate of duty.*	Quantity for Frankfort, in centners.	Amount of duties.	Quantity for Zollverein, in centners.	Whence.
	<i>Th.</i>		<i>Thalers.</i>		
Cotton-yarn, single and double thread..	1.38	303	418 14	403, 197	Switzerland, Holland, Hamburg.
Cotton-yarn, single and double thread, bleached.	2.76	176	485 76	13, 328	Switzerland, Holland, Hamburg, by post.
Cotton-yarn, more than double thread..	4.14	2, 034	8, 420 76	19, 853	Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, by post.
Cotton, heavy, manufactures of, un-mixed.	6.90	404	2, 787 60	18, 714	Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, Hamburg.
Cotton, heavy, manufactured, mixed, hosiery, posamenteries.	11.04	1, 020	11, 260 80	26, 652	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Cotton, light, manufactured, muslin, lace embroideries.	17.94	871	15, 625 74	9, 861	Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Soda, chalk, bicarbonate of natron .....	.17	636	108 12	645, 452	Holland, Belgium.
Iron and steel, fancy goods of, coarse cutlery, &c.	2.76	524	1, 446 24	13, 582	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Iron and steel, needles, pens, fine cutlery, watch-works.	6.90	171	1, 179 90	4, 990	Belgium, Holland, Baltic Sea, France, Austria.
Glass, hollow, plain, window, and glass ornaments.	.46	3, 572	1, 643 12	190, 277	Baltic Sea, Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
Glass, pressed, cut, figured, massive, white.	1.61	809	1, 447 39	25, 218	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Glass mirrors, uncut .....	.34	11	3 74	73, 555	Austria.
Glass, fine plate, cut, colored, painted, or gilded.	2.76	857	2, 365 32	26, 263	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Hair tissues mixed with other spun material.	6.32	12	75 84	432	Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland.
Wood, household furniture of, cabinet-work of.	.69	1, 318	909 42	50, 257	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Wood, fancy work of, pencils .....	2.76	1, 213	3, 347 88	20, 505	Do.
Wood, upholstered and carved furniture of.	2.30	68	156 40	2, 503	Do.
Hops .....	1.15	187	215 05	27, 568	Baltic Sea, Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
Piano-fortes and other musical instruments.	1.38	237	327 06	9, 072	Hamburg, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium.
Cards for carding cloth .....	4.14	29	121 06	4, 145	Switzerland, Holland.
Carriages, with leather or upholstered, each.	34.50	117	586 50	†353	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
Gutta-percha, shoes and plain articles of	2.76	56	154 56	3, 148	Do.
Gutta-percha goods, varnished, &c., fancy.	4.83	25	120 75	1, 720	France, Belgium, Holland, Hamburg.
Gutta-percha, mixed with other material, spun.	10.36	364	3, 771 04	3, 751	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Clothes of silk .....	27.60	48	1, 334 80	518	Switzerland, France, Belgium.
Clothes, silk hats, artificial flowers, ornamented feathers.	30.70	325	6, 727 50	5, 501	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Clothes, hats of felt or wool .....	10.35	105	1, 086 75	1, 913	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
Clothes of linen .....	6.90	13	89 70	376	France, Belgium, Holland.
Copper in bars or sheets, also wire .....	1.20	1, 560	1, 879 20	25, 356	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
Copper, plated .....	1.84	136	250 24	9, 789	Do.
Copper, manufactures of, or mixed .....	2.76	1, 271	3, 507 96	25, 089	Do.
Fancy goods of precious metals, pearls, corals, &c.	34.50	184	6, 348 00	1, 317	France, Russia, Austria, Belgium, Holland.
Fancy goods of shell, gilt, ivory, &c., ornamented.	10.35	145	1, 500 75	5, 644	Russia, Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.

\* Thaler per centner of 100 pounds; pound=1.105 English pounds.

† Each.

Statement showing the commerce of Frankfort-on-the-Main, &amp;c.—Continued.

## A.—IMPORTS DUTIABLE—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.*	Quantity for Frankfort, in centners.	Amount of duties.	Quantity for Zollverein, in centners.	Whence.
	<i>Th.</i>		<i>Thalers.</i>		
all kinds, except as follows .	1. 38	5, 973	8, 242 74	101, 060	Baltic Sea, Russia, Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
leaves, morocco, Turkey, en-	3. 45	488	1, 683 60	4, 770	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
coarse articles of tanned or	3. 11	105	326 55	10, 683	Do.
cat or sheep skins, tanned . . .	. 34	371	126 14	26, 031	Do.
any articles of . . . . .	4. 83	302	1, 748 46	7, 317	Russia, Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
oves . . . . .	9. 20	31	285 20	555	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
of flax or hemp, machine-	. 34	1, 386	470 24	256, 103	France, Belgium, Holland, Hamburg.
l, bleached or colored . . . . .	1. 15	269	309 35	56, 113	Belgium, Holland.
ad of all kinds . . . . .	2. 76	818	2, 257 68	15, 298	Belgium, Holland, Hamburg.
of all kinds . . . . .	. 34	21	7 14	23, 153	Hamburg, France, Belgium, Holland.
rase, carpets of, from hemp, .	. 34	79	26 86	6, 332	France, Belgium, Holland, Hamburg.
y, packing, and sail-cloth . . .	. 23	880	202 40	199, 495	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
ing and ticking . . . . .	2. 76	97	267 72	7, 478	France, Belgium, Holland.
ched, colored or printed . . .	6. 90	293	2, 021 70	9, 745	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
, binding, fringe, &c . . . . .	6. 90	21	144 90	384	Switzerland, Holland, Belgium.
allow, and stearine . . . . .	27. 60	5	138 00	74	France, Belgium.
llow, and stearine . . . . .	1. 03	746	914 38	12, 503	Austria, Switzerland, Holland, by post.
kinds . . . . .	. 46	4, 103	1, 887 38	156, 781	Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland.
m, brandy . . . . .	4. 14	1, 612	6, 673 68	109, 254	Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, Russia, Baltic.
.....	. 92	49	45 08	7, 740	Do.
.....	1. 84	35, 713	65, 711 92	1, 608, 114	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, Russia.
.....	1. 03	11	11 33	128, 452	Austria, Switzerland, Holland.
sh, prepared, and extracts of	. 34	1, 396	475 32	206, 356	Austria, France, Belgium, Bremen, Hamburg.
thern, fresh, oranges, and	1. 38	815	1, 121 70	121, 830	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
thern mandels, raisins, figs, .	2. 76	3, 455	2, 627 80	378, 734	Do.
l . . . . .	. 35	773	340 65	38, 839	Austria, Switzerland.
stanta, macaroni, &c . . . . .	4. 48	1, 390	6, 227 20	86, 453	Austria, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland.
ll kinds . . . . .	. 69	11, 949	1, 344 81	1779, 133	Holland, Hamburg.
..... per ton . . . . .	. 23	182	41 86	45, 996	Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Bremen.
so . . . . .	4. 02	101, 737	408, 982 74	1, 994, 977	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, Bremen.
.....	7. 59	9	68 31	4, 390	Austria, Hamburg.
all sorts . . . . .	1. 15	1, 452	1, 669 80	125, 417	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
ery, cakes, preserved fruits, .	4. 83	483	2, 332 89	21, 953	Do.
reserved with sugar, vine- .	3. 44	746	3, 281 24	23, 851	Do.
.....	. 34	23, 037	7, 832 58	1, 318, 199	France, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Bremen.

\* Thaler per centner of 100 pounds; pound = 1.105 English pounds.

† Tons.

Statement showing the commerce of *Franfort-on-the-Main, &c.*—Continued.

## A.—IMPORTS DUTIABLE—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.*	Quantity for Frankfort, in centners.	Amount of duties.	Quantity for Zollverein, in centners.	Whence.
	<i>Th.</i>		<i>Thalers.</i>		
Salt.....	1.38	241	332 58	1,080,867	Austria, Holland, France.
Tobacco, leaf, unmanufactured, and stems.....	2.76	8,683	23,965 08	1,232,659	France, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Bremen.
Tobacco, manufactured, smoking, &c.....	7.59	13	98 67	2,517	France, Holland, Bremen, Hamburg.
Cigars.....	13.80	545	7,521 00	14,551	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Tea.....	5.56	853	4,742 68	20,753	Do.
Sugar of all kinds.....	3.25	1,890	6,142 50	249,443	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
Oil, of all kinds, in bottles, and olives in barrels.....	.58	1,144	663 52	63,529	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Oil, linseed and other, in barrels.....	.35	27,620	9,667 00	819,390	Do.
Oil, ethereal, extracts, essences, and paints.....	.17	189	32 13	11,433	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
Oil, varnish.....	.35	28	9 80	5,252	France, Belgium, Holland.
Oil, fish, paraffine, and spermaceti.....	.17	3,382	574 94	223,732	Belgium, Holland, Bremen, Hamburg.
Paper, common.....	.46	58	26 68	13,277	France, Belgium, Holland, Hamburg, Baltic Sea.
Paper, all other, lithographs.....	.69	1,157	198 33	53,367	Bremen, Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Paper, gilt, silvered, and paper-hangings.....	.92	256	327 62	20,845	Do.
Paper, manufactures of, mixed with other materials.....	2.76	144	397 44	3,229	Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, France, Holland.
Furs, lined, capes, and gloves.....	15.18	2	30 36	190	Belgium, Holland.
Silk and floss silk, colored.....	2.76	29	80 04	4,432	Belgium, Switzerland, by post.
Silk, manufactures of.....	27.60	704	21,914 40	8,329	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Silk manufactures, mixed with linen or cotton.....	20.20	617	12,771 90	6,429	Do.
Soap.....	.57	95	14 95	28,770	Austria, Switzerland, France.
Soap, fine, in cakes, &c.....	1.38	69	95 22	1,365	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Perfumeries of all kinds.....	2.21	345	762 45	4,672	Do.
Stones, precious, manufactures of.....	5.52	13	71 76	50	France.
Stones, others.....	.12	637	76 44	31,130	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Stone, wares of, with other materials, meerschau.....	2.76	4,141	114 16	566	Austria, France, Belgium.
Earthenware, one color, white, not porcelain.....	1.15	442	508 30	1,536	Hamburg, Austria, Belgium, Holland, France.
Earthenware, printed, gilded, silvered, painted.....	1.38	449	619 62	6,954	Bremen, Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
Earthen porcelain, white or striped.....	1.15	343	394 45	6,207	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Earthen porcelain, colored, printed, or gilt.....	3.76	320	883 20	6,169	Do.
Earthen porcelain, in union with other materials.....	2.96	63	186 48	920	Do.
Wax-cloth, coarse, not printed.....	.46	49	22 54	2,745	Belgium, Holland.
Wax-cloth, all other.....	1.38	1,215	1,676 70	13,044	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, Hamburg.
Woolen yarn, single or double thread, wadding.....	.34	37	12 58	250,888	Belgium, Holland, France.
Woolen yarn, more than double thread.....	2.76	489	1,349 64	39,354	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Woolen goods, pure or mixed, worsted, laces, and tulle.....	20.10	26	538 20	408	Do.

\* Tha'er per centner of 100 pounds; pound = 1.105 English pounds.

*Statement showing the commerce of Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c.—Continued.*

## A.—IMPORTS DUTIABLE—Continued.

Articles.	Rate of duty.*	Quantity for Frankfort, in centners.	Amount of duties.	Quantity for Zollverein, in centners.	Whence.
	<i>Th.</i>		<i>Thalers.</i>		
Woolen goods, printed, of all kinds	17.15	173	2,980 25	2,501	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Woolen goods, not printed, fringe, posamenteries.	13.80	2,999	41,386 20	48,516	Do.
Woolen goods, felt goods	6.90	4,442	30,649 80	96,342	Do.
Woolen goods, hosiery, carpets	6.90	929	6,410 10	9,980	Do.
Tin, fine, fancy articles of	2.76	10	27 60	1,858	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
Zinc, fine, fancy articles of	2.76	70	55 20	879	Do.

\* Thaler per centner of 100 pounds; pound = 1.105 English pounds.

Total amount of duties on goods imported into Frankfort during the year ending September 30, 1874	787,937 25	
Total amount of duties on goods imported into Zollverein during the year ending September 30, 1874		31,349,129 70
Total amount of duties on goods imported into Frankfort in 1872-'73	788,196 50	
Total amount of duties on goods imported into Zollverein in 1872-'73		28,536,193 70
Decrease in 1874 in Frankfort	259 25	
Increase in 1874 in Zollverein		2,812,936 00

## IMPORTS—DUTY FREE.

Articles.	Quantity for Frankfort, in centners.	Quantity for Zollverein, in centners.	Whence.
Acids, sulphuric, muriatic	390	60,542	Holland.
Ammonia	49	213,198	Belgium, Holland.
Aniline and aniline colors	690	8,312	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
Asphalt	51	177,516	Russia, Austria, Holland, Belgium.
Bark, for tanning	38	1,792,240	Austria, Hamburg.
Peruvian	430	21,637	Austria, France, Holland.
Borax and boracic acid	6	16,139	Hamburg.
Books, pamphlets, music, and engravings	746	54,349	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Black lead	11	214,332	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
Bristles	30	30,442	Hamburg, Austria, Belgium, France, Holland.
Breadstuffs	749	2,486,547	
Brushes, sieves, coarse	21	1,483	Hamburg, Bremen, Switzerland, France.
Catechu	485	101,590	Holland.
Cochineal	131	12,856	France, Austria, Holland.
Clay, cement, ores, and metals	485	101,590	
Cotton, raw, corded, and wadding	3,430	3,602,437	Holland, Belgium.
Cork	241	68,419	Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Chicory	4	272,729	France, Holland.
Copper and other common metals	2,605	334,865	Austria, Belgium, Holland, Bremen.
Dye-woods and extracts of	1,766	598,108	Holland, Hamburg.
Dyestuffs, drugs, and chemicals, not named	1,994	445,069	Holland.
Eggs	430	246,754	Austria, Switzerland.
Earthenware, pottery, bricks, and tiles	53,193	5,669,576	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, Hamburg.
Feathers, for beds	362	87,638	Austria, Belgium.
Flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibers	1,323	1,963,524	Austria, France, Holland, Belgium, Hamburg.
Fish	3	107,390	By post.
Frust, fresh	44	316,100	Austria, Holland, Hamburg.
dried	2,186	450,950	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium.
berries, grain, and vegetables, dried	257	172,771	Austria, Switzerland, France, Holland.
Furs, ready-made muffa, gloves, &c.	10	804	
hare, rabbit, beaver, &c.	340	9,315	
other	380	29,264	
Glass, common hollow	19	46,640	Austria, France, Holland.
Grasses, fat, fat oils	1,803	1,434,463	France, Austria, Holland, Belgium.
Gunpowder	10	1,931	Austria, Belgium.
Gold and silver, in bars and bullion	115	8,325	Austria, Switzerland.

\* The discrepancy between this figure and the corresponding figure in the report for the year 1872-'73 is not explained.—Ed.

*Statement showing the commerce of Frankfort-on-the-Main, &c.—Continued.*

## IMPORTS—DUTY FREE—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity for Frankfort, in centners.	Quantity for Zollverein, in centners.	Whence.
Gold and silver coin .....	491	16,253	Austria, Switzerland.
Gallnuts .....	140	10,133	Austria, Holland.
Glycerine .....	262	63,887	Do.
Gum arabic .....	133	29,648	Bremen, Austria, Switzerland, Hol- land.
Gum shellac .....	90	20,365	Holland.
Gln and gelatine .....	18	35,416	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
Hair, human .....	14	1,288	
all other kinds, not manufactured.	61	52,291	
Hides, ox and cow, raw .....	5,688	72,111	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, Hamburg.
calf, lamb, goat-skins .....	1,193	37,319	Do.
hare, rabbit .....	719	15,191	Do.
other skins, for leather .....	1,111	126,108	Do.
Horn .....	601	65,775	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
India rubber and gutta-percha wares .....	134	47,492	France, Belgium, Holland, Hamburg.
Indigo .....	2,314	41,966	France, Belgium, Holland, Austria.
Iron, steel, and coarse manufactures of .....	61,160	191,112,188	
Instruments, surgical, optical, &c. ....	112	5,157	Austria, Switzerland, France, Bel- gium.
Ivory .....	825	4,510	Austria, Holland, France, Belgium.
Isinglass .....	2	1,540	Holland, Hamburg.
Lead, pig and coarse, manufactures of, pipe, &c. ....	3,367	142,168	France, Belgium, Austria, Nether- lands.
printing-type .....	116	1,543	Do.
Machinery, principal parts of wood .....	553	101,729	Austria, France, Belgium, Nether- lands.
principal parts of cast iron .....	8,470	674,109	Do.
principal parts of wrought iron .....	536	184,091	Do.
principal parts of other metal .....	44	3,238	Do.
Madder .....	109	36,446	Netherlands.
Malt .....	56	769,786	Do.
Mineral-water .....	230	74,261	Austria, Switzerland, France, Bel- gium.
Matches .....	22	62,624	Netherlands, Austria.
Oil, olive .....	460	279,424	Belgium, Austria, France.
palm .....	11,604	213,061	Netherlands, Belgium.
cocoanut .....	9,717	114,379	Do.
petroleum .....	825	6,044,563	
Tar, turpentine and mineral .....	4,259	308,170	
Taper, blotting and wrapping .....	49	56,108	Austria, France, Belgium, Nether- lands.
Parchment .....	152	4,514	Do.
Potatoes .....	68	98,216	Netherlands, Hamburg.
Potash .....	2	187,220	Netherlands, Austria, France, Bel- gium.
Paintings, drawings, and stationery .....	789	9,032	Do.
Poultry .....	57	103,824	Netherlands, Austria, Belgium.
Quicksilver .....	30	8,900	Do.
Resin .....	2,650	917,243	
Sago .....	66	23,346	France, Netherlands.
Salt-peter .....	25	18,756	Do.
Sumac .....	3,098	101,014	France, Netherlands, Austria.
Seeds, anise, fennel, cumin, and corian- der .....	112	39,960	Hamburg, Netherlands, Austria.
cloves .....	150	250,458	Hamburg, France, Austria.
mustard .....	164	26,360	Netherlands, Austria.
grass .....	817	64,714	Netherlands.
other .....	1,835	592,631	Austria, Switzerland, France, Bel- gium.
Shells and mother of pearl .....	10	5,029	Austria, Netherlands.
Stuff for canning, animal or vegetable .....	6,312	238,146	Austria, Netherlands, France, Bel- gium.
Sponge .....	68	8,025	Austria, Hamburg, France, Belgium.
Stones, precious, coral, pearl, and imi- tation .....	7	247	Austria, France, Belgium.
mill .....	33	169,763	Austria, Netherlands, France, Bel- gium.
slate and slab .....	14	1,621,644	Do.
other rough and hewn .....	2,468	3,930,676	Do.
gypsum, serpentine, and manu- factures .....	105	2,957	Do.
Straw .....	44	254,301	Austria, Netherlands, Hamburg.
Tallow .....	1,488	293,376	Belgium, Netherlands.

## Statement showing the commerce of Frankfort-on-the-Main, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—DUTY FREE—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity for Frankfort, in centners.	Quantity for Zollverein, in centners.	Whence.
Tin .....	1,901	76,103	Belgium, Netherlands.
Tarrentine for pitch .....	276	476,745	Belgium, Netherlands, Russia, Austria.
Turmeric, (blood-root) .....	135	10,926	Netherlands.
Vitriol .....	314	7,510,405	
White-lead, oxide of zinc .....	2	49,133	
Wood, materials of building and manufacture.	1,069	32,688,685	Austria, France, Netherlands.
carved and wooden ware .....	1,399	820,332	
for cane-seat chairs and turned wood.	370	11,326	
Wool, sheep's, raw .....	36	1,095,707	Austria, France, Holland, Belgium.
combed .....	14	16,102	Do.
artificial .....	8	44,398	Do.
waste of all kinds .....	538	408,076	
Wax .....	62	11,744	Do.
Zinc .....	160	73,655	Belgium, Netherlands.
coarse, manufactures of .....	177	2,257	
Total free entry .....	217,361	274,240,231	

## B.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Frankfort-on-the-Main to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Leather, hides, and skins .....	\$41,544 36	\$91,090 95	\$36,955 72	\$24,695 70	\$205,386 73
Hatters' fur .....	20,835 36	60,834 25	48,688 04	53,688 77	184,046 42
Jewelry and precious stones .....	24,549 57	52,768 46	24,918 26	26,205 01	128,441 30
Wine, brandy, beer, and cider .....	22,252 96	5,496 53	14,129 47	7,372 62	49,251 58
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods .....	43,710 13	123,132 07	39,059 95	49,245 84	255,147 99
Human hair, &c .....	7,746 65	18,625 21	18,537 89	24,058 62	68,958 37
Leather goods .....	14,140 49	3,632 19	3,230 99	13,704 35	34,708 02
Cloth .....		1,801 71	1,782 94	3,564 76	7,149 41
Silk and silk goods .....	3,340 63	3,896 28	4,536 56	6,429 59	18,203 06
Fancy goods .....	237 01	1,292 44	1,490 64	5,828 97	8,849 06
Iron, hardware and iron goods .....	3,503 56	1,776 15	3,432 68	8,597 64	17,310 03
China and glass ware .....	11,825 86	1,636 75	2,170 62	2,620 08	18,253 31
Pipes .....	2,141 78	4,614 52	5,530 60	4,839 58	17,126 48
Drugs, chemicals, and dyes .....	376 29	0,372 53	15,684 12	34,621 38	57,054 32
Glue .....		4,256 39	1,746 63	1,870 30	7,873 32
Kid gloves .....	120 96	4,790 68	3,203 36	4,244 18	12,359 18
Stationery, books, prints, &c .....	3,211 17	2,238 89	1,683 24	4,221 58	11,354 88
Cement .....		6,928 49	530 11	1,733 40	9,192 00
Mineral water .....	5,758 74	3,780 37	9,521 00	1,439 18	20,499 29
Frankfort printing-black .....	317 44	5,773 89	1,259 43	2,339 15	9,689 91
Perfumery, soap, &c .....	793 35	816 21	1,389 97	2,271 36	5,270 89
Type and copper matrices .....	131 90	6,128 66	1,537 26	1,000 71	8,798 53
Emery-stones .....	322 58	2,152 81		674 82	3,650 21
Seeds .....	807 33	2,267 41		1,667 04	4,761 78
Macaroni, sago, and lentils .....	2,236 42	17,524 81	3,592 04	2,326 95	25,680 22
Cigar-molds and wooden ware .....		1,536 90	1,105 17	2,098 41	4,740 48
Earthenware .....	1,334 85	1,052 07	1,094 17	325 99	3,807 08
Shoe and horn buttons .....	403 01	631 60	1,530 14	5,841 91	8,406 66
Hops .....	41,907 42	32,710 76			74,618 18
Bristles .....				2,336 48	2,336 48
Fruits, dried fruit, and fruit-juice .....	37,480 64	69,154 25	3,157 08	175 00	109,966 97
Marble blocks .....				1,271 28	1,271 28
Machines and instruments .....	388 87		406 04	948 42	1,743 33
Toys .....		219 93	734 54	1,503 57	2,458 04
Oil and oil-cloth .....				4,152 52	4,152 52
Quincallerie .....	100 90	2,924 81	3,133 14	7,663 93	15,842 78
Furniture .....				833 32	833 32
Sandries .....	6,052 63	174 26	727 00	3,630 00	10,583 89
Total in United States gold .....	297,572 86	542,933 23	256,488 80	330,222 41	1,427,277 30
Total for preceding year .....	424,424 04	385,124 84	342,356 22	375,513 24	1,527,418 94
Increase .....		157,808 39			
Decrease .....	126,851 18		85,868 02	45,230 83	100,141 64

## HAMBURG.

NOVEMBER 16, 1874. (Received December 4.)

## THE BUSINESS OF 1874.

The business of this consulate for the year ending September 30, 1874, shows a great falling off from that of the previous year. The number and value of the invoices certified were as follows:

Quarter ending—	No. of invoices.	Value in gold dollars.
December 31, 1873 .....	347	\$518,310 69
March 31, 1874 .....	311	749,222 15
June 30, 1874 .....	259	671,250 75
September 30, 1874 .....	322	444,926 64
Total for year .....	1,239	2,383,810 23

Against a total number of 1,491 and value of \$3,059,911.44 during the preceding year.

The number of landing-certificates issued by me during the past year was 686, against 868 during the preceding one.

Twenty-four American vessels of a total registered tonnage of 22,204.21 tons arrived during the same period, against 21, with a tonnage of 15,549.49 tons, during the previous year. Sixteen American vessels sailed hence during the same period, against 15 last year, and 8 were sold to foreigners, against 3 sold last year.

The number of seamen discharged from American vessels was 179 against 100, and the number shipped on same, 233 against 188, in the previous year.

The following tables show the ports in the United States for which vessels sailed hence, and from which they arrived, during the year ending December 31, 1872.

*Sailed from Hamburg for—*

Ports.	With cargo.		In ballast.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Baltimore .....	1	208	.....	.....
Doboi .....	.....	.....	1	268
New Haven .....	1	203	.....	.....
New Orleans .....	.....	.....	3	1,301
Do .....	4	2,945	.....	.....
New York .....	55	15,827	2	99
Do .....	58	53,066	.....	.....
Pensacola .....	.....	.....	2	628
Philadelphia .....	11	3,146	.....	.....
San Francisco .....	13	2,394	.....	.....
Tybee River .....	.....	.....	1	271
Total .....	143	77,789	9	2,571

\* The ton given is the "commerzlast" of 6,000 pounds, or 1,500 kilograms.

*Arrived at Hamburg from—(all with cargoes.)*

Ports.	No.	Tons.	Ports.	No.	Tons.
Baltimore .....	3	543	New Orleans .....	9	2,100
Boston .....	2	277	Norfolk .....	1	173
Charleston .....	1	556	Pensacola .....	2	412
Darien .....	1	319	Philadelphia .....	12	5,021
Galveston .....	1	72	Savannah .....	1	159
Mobile .....	1	70	Wilmington .....	10	1,326
New York .....	54	12,904	Total .....	100	21,000
Do .....	56	50,934			
New Orleans .....	9	1,984			

EDWARD ROBINSON.



*showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Hamburg to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
a, and chemicals....	\$49,445 60	\$42,851 52	\$45,173 48	\$46,912 32	\$184,382 92
liquors.....	5,340 91	15,247 82	5,572 53	3,903 65	30,064 91
	6,413 48	6,365 79	15,852 57	12,041 20	40,673 04
		2,000 88	95,280 00	6,250 12	103,531 00
and vegetables.....	26,492 47	9,009 50	11,165 68	32,254 31	78,921 96
	71,008 16	62,128 17	35,891 09		169,027 42
	1,183 30	13,203 04	3,123 60	4,292 89	21,802 83
bristles, and feathers	79,559 70	124,575 23	142,668 43	99,935 78	446,739 14
ir.....	27,084 27	59,563 06	70,562 61	30,494 62	187,634 56
mate paper.....	27,645 29	13,032 89	26,903 50	29,806 26	97,387 94
als and birds.....		8,332 24	8,038 59	1,786 50	18,157 33
m.....	8,671 71	4,444 66	16,613 61	20,220 23	49,950 21
	2,811 51	7,149 80	26,824 45	6,614 89	43,400 71
r goods.....	2,631 82	9,556 54	13,229 43	13,670 65	39,088 44
whipsticks.....	2,553 09	1,824 15	1,582 29	1,401 81	7,361 34
cane.....	3,014 43	5,068 06	6,122 08	4,754 22	18,978 79
truments and parts	4,360 33	6,368 27	7,334 29	3,615 92	21,678 81
	21,037 48	8,273 67	9,050 92	12,662 79	51,024 86
	21,464 52	31,560 62	26,744 35	27,237 53	107,007 02
ous.....	157,592 62	318,676 18	103,517 25	87,210 95	666,997 00
United States gold.	518,310 69	749,252 15	671,250 75	444,996 64	2,383,810 23
r preceding year....	637,212 02	523,118 29	566,311 82	1,309,044 98	3,035,687 11
		226,133 86	104,938 93		
	118,901 33			264,048 34	651,876 88

## HARBURG.

*showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Harburg to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
	\$1,674 10				\$1,674 10
linen goods.....	10,564 70	\$15,018 18	\$6,008 04	\$10,184 35	41,775 27
	8,649 80	3,012 16		7,423 12	19,085 08
a.....	4,643 42	2,922 10		24,185 08	31,750 60
kina.....	16,879 02	10,342 20	16,202 13	18,637 14	62,060 49
seeds.....	5,190 43	6,769 17	9,305 19	10,074 56	31,339 35
r.....	9,088 50	9,787 16		5,754 66	24,630 32
	33,958 50	46,701 50	22,347 80	52,900 63	155,908 43
	10,761 72	18,261 29	5,729 24	4,045 00	38,797 25
	11,116 25	5,334 43	3,393 63	4,460 75	24,305 06
	6,040 25		17,459 92		23,500 17
r goods.....	2,029 16	4,518 04	3,067 24	2,028 12	11,643 56
	4,976 18	1,452 08	7,172 04	3,419 35	17,019 65
alt.....	20,616 49	4,354 19	5,072 00	11,871 13	41,913 81
	2,406 00	1,207 03	8,743 22	4,917 35	17,273 67
cape.....		3,754 68	3,521 25	3,647 42	10,923 35
lter.....			13,557 83		13,557 83
		4,926 21	8,783 23	5,873 07	19,582 51
	7,066 70				7,066 79
	8,994 32	21,668 72	8,746 24	18,324 11	57,725 39
ids.....	30,028 31	12,101 05	23,616 33	12,513 84	78,258 53
near.....			5,401 51		5,401 51
ous.....	6,058 12	9,014 12	13,064 44	5,795 13	33,931 81
United States gold.	200,732 06	181,144 31	181,191 35	206,054 81	769,122 53
r preceding year....	194,920 03	197,819 02	224,061 87	266,045 10	882,846 02
	5,812 03				
		16,674 71	42,870 52	59,990 22	113,723 49

## KIEL.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Kiel to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	
Mohair.....		\$3,523 79	\$1,221 62	\$1,181 96	\$5,927 37
Glazed paper.....	\$368 64	217 69	501 70	480 12	1,568 15
Paper.....			59 23		59 23
Pictures.....			155 00		155 00
Accordeons.....	599 29	183 88	99 59	416 12	1,298 88
Microscopic preparations.....			263 12		263 12
Cotton, linen, and woolen goods.....	550 21	2,884 63		6,893 93	10,317 77
Laces and trimmings.....	81 30			247 08	328 38
Wine.....		98 05			98 05
Total in United States gold	1,619 44	6,908 04	2,300 26	9,208 11	20,035 85
Total for preceding year...	255 53		844 33	5,950 96	7,050 82
Increase.....	1,363 91	6,908 04	1,455 93	3,257 15	12,985 03

AUGUST SARTORI.

## KÖNIGSBERG.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Königsberg to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	
Rags.....	\$63,525 71	\$64,088 57	\$32,666 43	\$97,313 57	\$257,594 28
Bristles.....	8,024 29	13,541 43	20,307 86	23,422 14	65,295 72
Horse-hair and goose-feathers.....	7,537 14				7,537 14
Household utensils.....	1,285 00	365 00	1,685 71	527 86	3,863 57
Bronzes and statues.....	597 86			704 29	1,302 15
Miscellaneous.....	1,831 43				1,831 43
Wine.....			30 00		30 00
Acid, benzoic.....			405 71		405 71
Empty old petroleum barrels.....			2,790 00	2,663 57	5,453 57
Peltries.....			789 40		789 40
Squirrel-tails.....				670 00	670 00
Total in United States gold	82,801 43	77,995 00	58,675 11	125,301 43	344,772 97
Total for preceding year...	14,231 43	53,572 86	68,403 57	97,061 43	233,269 29
Increase.....	68,570 00	24,422 14		28,240 00	111,232 69
Decrease.....			9,728 46		

LOUIS MOLL.

## LEIPSIC.

DECEMBER 10, 1874. (Received January 23, 1875.)

Since my last report business has remained so much depressed that I have nothing very interesting to give in this present report, further than the tables of statistics that are hereto appended.

Statement A gives the value and description of the goods exported to America through this consulate during the year ending 30th September, 1874;

Statement B gives the quantities of goods brought to the three Leipsic fairs of the present year; and—

Statement C gives the quantity and description of furs brought to the said fairs.

My last annual statement of exports to America from this consulate showed a falling off from the previous year of nearly half a million of dollars, and the statement now herewith presented shows a further decrease of \$274,439.58, occurring chiefly in furs, laces, and hair. A considerable increase is observed, however, in the value of kid and lamb skin gloves exported.

Looking back for the last five years, we find that during that time 14,510 invoices have been legalized at this consulate, with a declared value of \$14,093,444.50, divided as follows, taking always the 30th of September as the close of the year:

	Invoices.	Value.
In the year 1870 .....	2, 622	\$2, 111, 955 13
In the year 1871 .....	3, 109	3, 337, 045 94
In the year 1872 .....	3, 015	3, 304, 850 75
In the year 1873 .....	3, 059	2, 807, 016 13
In the year 1874 .....	2, 705	2, 532, 576 55
Total .....	14, 510	14, 093, 444 50

Of this amount, woolen and half-woolen goods represent \$4,801,355.91; furs, \$1,933,019.36; cotton and linen goods, \$1,667,464.30; and books and printed music, \$1,385,902.45.

In the year 1871 will be noticed the immense increase over the year 1870 of one million and a quarter of dollars; this was caused by the war with France, which closed the French markets and compelled purchasers to seek their wares in the German marts. From 1871, however, there is a regular downward movement observable, until the value of the exports for the year just closed amounts to only \$420,621.42 more than that of 1870, the year immediately preceding the war, and there is no prospect of any immediate improvement, although it is earnestly hoped for.

The fairs this year were very poorly attended and transactions very limited. The statement hereto appended has been compiled from the returns at the Leipsic custom-house, and shows the quantities of goods brought to the fairs. The amount differs but little from last year, but much remained unsold, and was left here on storage or taken back home. These fairs have lost much of the general interest and importance they once possessed, and are now valuable chiefly to the dealers in leather, furs, and woolen goods. The business in leather is always good, and this year was no exception; but in woollens there was little done, since the high prices that manufacturers were compelled to demand for their goods on account of the cost of production, and the short credit allowed by them, caused buyers to confine themselves to such purchases only as were absolutely necessary.

The spring fair is ever a very important one in the article of furs. Every variety is represented in large quantities, and buyers are present from every quarter of the globe, but principally from Russia, Hungary, Greece, America, England, France, and, of course, from all parts of Germany. The table hereto appended gives an estimate of the imports and sales of the principal furs during the spring and fall fairs of 1874. Many buyers were present before and at the opening of the spring fair, and sales commenced briskly. "Marten" and "fitchet" were in good demand. "Siberian squirrel," backs and bellies for lining, as well as "skunks" and "raccoon," were sold in large quantities, principally to French and German furriers. "Ermine" was neglected, and "mink" was lower; but "sea-otter" and "beaver" were in demand at high prices, and bought mostly for America, France, and Russia. Black and brown "bears," silver-cross and gray "foxes," are bought by German furriers in large quantities for trimmings.

These fairs last too long; the New Year's fair continues about ten days or two weeks, but the spring and fall fairs continue from three to four weeks, and as all the business could be transacted in much less time, there is a great desire to shorten the period of the long fairs and thereby lessen the expense of time and money; but this requires concerted action, which is hard to obtain; and, as the many inhabitants of Leipsic who profit by this influx of strangers are naturally opposed to the change, it will scarcely be effected.

The University of Leipsic and the Conservatorium of Music are in a flourishing condition, and the number of American pupils in each is constantly increasing.

This report has been delayed, waiting for the information contained in the tables hereto appended.

JOHN H. STEUART.

A.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Leipsic to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	
Books, music, and pictures .....	\$89,257 09	\$82,256 33	\$82,797 93	\$86,885 93	\$341,197 28
Bristles .....	8,635 95	811 55	13,655 31	.....	23,102 81
Cotton and linen goods .....	76,925 80	178,802 87	123,849 48	108,161 37	487,739 52
Drugs .....	21,773 57	10,892 82	19,139 26	24,097 63	75,903 28
Furs and skins .....	53,506 83	48,063 68	83,587 34	52,295 92	237,453 77
Human hair .....	23,258 52	4,462 48	18,528 89	6,777 87	53,027 76
Kid and lamb skin gloves .....	49,965 15	35,218 93	27,029 99	29,122 09	141,336 16
Laces and trimmings .....	17,042 58	29,841 49	7,993 54	22,930 47	77,808 08
Machinery and iron-ware .....	2,987 77	2,192 59	5,739 40	5,671 12	16,590 88
Musical and other instruments .....	60,806 92	42,799 37	69,611 87	66,314 27	239,532 43
Toys and fancy ware .....	5,838 00	423 71	10,010 35	8,417 89	25,589 95
Woolen and half-woolen goods .....	174,676 10	155,178 84	121,127 22	330,825 26	781,807 42
Miscellaneous .....	10,042 01	7,041 79	8,371 03	6,032 45	31,487 28
Total in United States gold	594,716 29	597,986 45	592,341 61	747,532 90	2,532,576 55
Total for preceding year .....	656,593 00	805,120 30	640,779 89	704,522 94	2,807,016 13
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	43,009 26	.....
Decrease .....	61,876 71	207,133 85	48,438 28	.....	374,439 58

**B.—Statement showing the description and quantities of goods brought to the Leipsic fairs in the years 1873 and 1874.**

Articles.	New Year's fair, 1874.	Easter fair, 1874.	Michaelmas fair, 1874.	Total, 1874.	Total, 1873.
	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Centners.</i>
Cotton goods .....	17,258	30,289	25,781	73,328	69,020
Cotton and wool yarn .....	2,095	3,315	1,642	7,052	4,514
Copper and brass ware .....	481	588	719	1,788	1,005
Carriages .....		428	262	690	628
Fancy goods and small ware .....	1,039	7,553	8,323	16,915	18,241
Fur goods .....	926	1,153	1,167	2,546	2,062
Glass and mirrors .....	1,462	2,295	1,955	5,712	4,808
Half-silks .....	45	172	202	419	473
Iron ware .....	4,342	7,300	6,830	18,472	12,795
Leather .....	11,605	25,197	23,756	60,558	68,050
Leather ware .....	917	2,462	2,757	6,136	5,483
Linen goods .....	7,073	12,348	11,440	30,861	23,384
Musical instruments .....	207	1,004	1,038	2,249	1,468
Paper and paper ware .....	335	707	534	1,576	3,005
Porcelain and earthen ware .....	1,044	3,547	4,073	8,664	8,493
Ready-made clothing .....	502	1,037	1,516	3,055	2,164
Rubber ware .....	289	766	561	1,616	1,547
Silks .....	381	1,148	1,258	2,787	2,929
Straw goods .....	24	569	8	601	461
Tapestry .....	196	407	199	802	821
Wooden ware .....	433	2,363	1,887	4,683	4,342
Woolen cloth and buckskin .....	23,042	19,876	24,541	67,459	47,362
Other woolen goods .....	12,835	21,410	37,350	71,595	103,697
Miscellaneous .....	381	659	303	1,343	1,021
Total, 1874 .....	85,912	146,593	160,102	392,607	392,831
Total, 1873 .....	86,072	141,438	165,321	392,831	
Decrease, 1874 .....				224	

**C.—Imports and sales of furs at the Leipsic fairs in 1874.**

## SPRING FAIR.

Description.	Fresh stock.	Sold.	Price.
<b>North American raw furs:</b>			
Sea-otter .....	1,700	1,100	175 thalers for 1 skin.
Beaver .....	70,000	52,000	5 thalers for 1 skin.
Otter .....	8,000	4,500	12 thalers for 1 skin.
Fisher .....	3,500	2,900	17½ thalers for 1 skin.
Bear .....	5,200	3,000	15 thalers for 1 skin.
Raccoon .....	235,000	150,000	7½ thalers for 10 skins.
Skunk .....	130,000	75,000	12½ thalers for 10 skins.
Red fox .....	40,000	30,000	27 thalers for 10 skins.
Silver fox .....	600	400	30 thalers for 1 skin.
Cross fox .....	4,000	3,000	7 thalers for 1 skin.
Gray and kitt fox .....	23,000	18,000	10 thalers for 10 skins.
Muskrat .....	2,600,000	2,100,000	40 thalers for 100 skins.
Marten .....	14,000	9,000	7 thalers for 1 skin.
Mink .....	65,000	35,000	3½ thalers for 1 skin.
Lynx .....	1,800	1,600	4½ thalers for 1 skin.
Wolf .....	3,000	2,500	1½ thalers for 1 skin.
<b>German and Central European raw furs:</b>			
Red fox .....	170,000	150,000	15½ thalers for 10 skins.
Fitch .....	220,000	170,000	4 thalers for 1 skin.
Stone marten .....	85,000	75,000	7 thalers for 1 skin.
Baum marten .....	20,000	14,000	8 thalers for 1 skin.
Otter .....	6,500	6,000	6 thalers for 1 skin.
Badger .....	15,000	12,000	5-6 thaler for 1 skin.
Black cat .....	110,000	90,000	9 thalers for 12 skins.
<b>Russian and Siberian raw furs:</b>			
Persian lamb .....	25,000	18,000	36 thalers for 10 skins.
Astracan .....	95,000	65,000	4 thaler for 1 skin.
Squirrel .....	1,300,000	1,000,000	18 thalers for 160 skins.
Ermine .....	200,000	170,000	13 thalers for 40 skins.
Kolinsky .....	24,000	20,000	60 thalers for 40 skins.
Siberian sable .....	11,000	8,000	18 thalers for 1 skin.
Hare .....	450,000	200,000	196 thalers for 500 skins.
Russ mink .....	18,000	14,000	2½ thalers for 1 skin.

*C.—Imports and sales of furs at the Leipzig fairs in 1874—Continued.*

## FALL FAIR.

Description.	Fresh stock.	Sold.	Price.
<b>North American raw furs:</b>			
Sea otter.....about.	1,600	1,200	150 thalers for 1 skin.
Beaver.....do.	65,000	45,000	4½ thalers for 1 skin.
Otter.....do.	6,000	3,000	10 thalers for 1 skin.
Fisher.....do.	2,500	1,800	15 thalers for 1 skin.
Bear.....do.	2,000	1,200	Do.
Raccoon.....do.	120,000	100,000	8 thalers for 10 skins.
Skunk.....do.	60,000	50,000	13 thalers for 10 skins.
Red fox.....do.	20,000	6,000	23 thalers for 10 skins.
Silver fox.....do.	500	400	40 thalers for 1 skin.
Cross fox.....do.	1,200	800	8 thalers for 1 skin.
Gray and kitt fox.....do.	10,000	9,000	10 thalers for 10 skins.
Muskrate.....do.	1,000,000	500,000	35 thalers for 100 skins.
Marten.....do.	15,000	9,000	6 thalers for 1 skins.
Mink.....do.	30,000	15,000	3 thalers for 1 skin.
Lynx.....do.	4,000	3,000	4 thalers for 1 skin.
<b>Russian and Siberian raw furs:</b>			
Persian lambs.....about.	100,000	80,000	48 thalers for 10 skins.
Astracan.....do.	200,000	160,000	½ thaler for 1 skin.
Squirrel.....do.	1,000,000	800,000	22 thalers for 100 skins.
Ermine.....do.	20,000	10,000	12 thalers for 40 skins.
Kolinsky.....do.	8,000	5,000	60 thalers for 40 skins.
Siberian sable.....do.	10,000	9,000	20 thalers for 1 skin.

## LÜBECK.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Lübeck to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Wines.....	\$518 00				\$518 00
Preserves.....	1,612 58	\$140 00		\$105 00	1,857 58
Seeds.....			\$193 00	822 00	1,015 00
Total, in United States gold.....	2,130 58	140 00	193 00	927 00	3,390 58
Total for preceding year.....	1,687 58	155 80	101 60		2,144 98
Increase.....	243 00		91 40	927 00	1,261 40
Decrease.....		15 80			

J. MEYER, Jr.

## MAYENCE.\*

*Statement showing the commerce of the consular agency of Mayence and vicinity for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

## A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	
Cotton, raw.....	7,928		Switzerland, Holland, Hamburg.
yarn.....	878	2,423 28	Switzerland, Holland.
goods, unmixed.....	1,039	7,169 10	Switzerland, Holland, France, Belgium.
goods, mixed with other.....	1,514	16,714 56	Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland.
Wool, raw.....	1,614		Hamburg.
Woolen yarn, unmixed.....	660	224 40	Belgium, Holland, France.
mixed.....	1,619	4,468 44	Austria, Switzerland, France, Holland.
goods mixed with linen.....	197	4,077 90	Do.
cloth, tailors'.....	899	5,753 60	Belgium, Switzerland, France, Holland.
			Austria, France, Switzerland, Belgium.

\* Transmitted by the consul-general at Frankfort.

showing the commerce of the consular agency of Mayence and vicinity, &c.—Con'd.

## A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	
are .....	172	197 80	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
e, white .....	123	145 45	France, Belgium, Holland, Austria by post.
painted, &c. ....	115	340 40	Do.
and coarse manufactures	205,997	.....	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
r goods of, and coarse cut- y. ....	15,421	42,561 96	Do.
es, pens, fine cutlery ....	187	1,290 30	Do.
stone ware .....	1,198	.....	France, Belgium, Holland.
.....	54,670	.....	France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Austria.
due ware .....	2,004	.....	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
in ware .....	6,635	.....	Do.
d copper ware .....	5,854	.....	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
common glass ware .....	464	.....	Baltic Sea, Austria, France, Switzerland, Belgium.
pressed, &c., massive ....	976	1,571 36	Do.
ed .....	264	696 96	Do.
truments, pianos, &c. ....	84	46 92	France, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland.
, mostly of cast iron .....	991	.....	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland.
wood .....	1,230	.....	Do.
steel and wroughtiron.	580	.....	Do.
locomotives .....	3,120	.....	Do.
as and dye-stuffs .....	20,496	.....	France, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland.
.....	7,173	8,271 95	Baltic Sea, Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
atent, Russia, &c. ....	4,160	12,937 60	Do.
ole and harness .....	1,284	3,543 84	Baltic Sea, France, Belgium, Holland, Hamburg.
oods .....	745	3,598 35	Do.
skins of all kinds .....	9,243	.....	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
ed and bleached .....	1,069	1,229 35	France, Belgium, Holland, Austria.
ds .....	1,615	4,457 40	Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Hamburg, Bremen.
y packing .....	5,713	2,627 98	Do.
.....	9,749	.....	Holland, Austria, Belgium.
.....	375	.....	Austria, Belgium, Holland.
sehold furniture .....	19,393	13,381 17	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium.
nted, gilt, &c. ....	11,323	31,251 48	Do.
olstered furniture .....	170	85 00	Do.
ares .....	343	.....	Bremen, Hamburg, Switzerland, France, Belgium.
.....	256	.....	Switzerland, Holland, Hamburg.
.....	477	.....	Belgium, Holland, by post.
.....	5,881	.....	France, Belgium, Switzerland.
avian .....	2,773	.....	Austria, France, Holland, Belgium.
.....	37,457	.....	Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Bremen.
e, sweet, palm .....	75,994	.....	Do.
al and petroleum .....	70,048	.....	Do.
.....	4,897	832 49	Do.
e, &c. ....	5,586	13,109 95	Do.
cocoa .....	45,614	183,368 28	Holland, Belgium, France, Hamburg.
.....	41,141	13,987 94	France, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland.
.....	196	270 48	Austria, Holland, France.
leaves .....	56,839	156,815 64	France, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland.
.....	1,323	18,257 40	France, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Hamburg.
.....	233	227 95	Do.
.....	845	3,915 25	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
.....	11,262	5,741 62	Russia, Austria, Holland, Belgium, France.
opa, &c. ....	8,504	.....	Belgium, France, Holland.
.....	478	3,298 20	Austria, France, Belgium, Holland.
.....	202	.....	Do.
ds .....	5,485	.....	Austria, Holland.
.....	141	64 86	France, Belgium, Holland, Hamburg, Baltic ports.
.....	1,227	564 42	France, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland.
asks and bottles .....	24,560	45,190 40	Do.

Statement showing the commerce of the consular agency of Mayenoe and vicinity, &c.—Con'd.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	
Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, &c .....	26, 348	109, 080 72	France, Hamburg, Bremen, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland.
Fruit, dried and preserved .....	4, 175	.....	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Indigo .....	698	.....	France, Austria, Belgium, Holland.
Hair, human .....	471	.....	Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland.
Spices of all kinds .....	6, 887	29, 862 72	Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland.
Caviar .....	67	659 46	Austria, Hamburg.
Soda, natron .....	622	105 74	Belgium, Holland.
Herrings .....	51, 296	49, 244 16	Holland, Hamburg.
Honey .....	2, 146	493 58	Austria, Switzerland, France, Holland, Belgium.
Sirups .....	2, 712	.....	Austria, Switzerland, France, Holland.
Butter .....	662	681 86	Austria, Switzerland, Holland.
Cheese .....	1, 468	1, 682 20	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland.
Sago, lentils, gelatine .....	12, 450	.....	France, Holland, Belgium, Austria.
Saltpetre, sulphur, potash, &c .....	48, 130	.....	Holland.
Mineral water .....	864	.....	Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium.
Tar, pitch .....	10, 190	.....	Austria, Holland, Belgium, Hamburg.
Silk .....	46	126 96	Austria, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, France.
manufactures of .....	158	4, 360 80	Do.
Total .....	{ centners. 928, 937 and tons. 51, 296 }	{ 811, 015 63 }	

B.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency at Mayenoe to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Leather, hides, and skins .....	\$27, 994 10	\$47, 010 71	\$43, 729 06	\$60, 576 40	\$179, 310 27
Hatter's furs .....	4, 586 78	3, 872 17	8, 987 80	2, 034 54	19, 483 29
Jewelry and precious stones .....	16, 890 68	16, 122 63	20, 732 66	28, 154 18	81, 900 15
Wine, brandy, beer, and cider .....	53, 568 98	35, 721 48	58, 176 17	46, 522 02	193, 988 65
Linen, woolen, and cotton goods .....	1, 199 33	2, 375 00	704 92	297 17	4, 576 42
Leather goods .....	529 04	95 01	2, 401 74	1, 059 84	4, 085 63
Fancy goods .....	8, 060 43	2, 182 78	30, 840 74	10, 389 60	51, 473 55
Iron hardware and iron goods .....	.....	.....	595 00	877 94	1, 472 94
China and glass ware .....	301 76	.....	936 10	1, 089 77	2, 327 63
Drugs, chemicals, and dyes .....	13, 433 08	8, 186 85	13, 189 18	13, 096 95	47, 906 06
Glue .....	.....	460 04	2, 917 94	351 90	3, 729 88
Kid gloves .....	.....	.....	.....	376 03	376 03
Stationery, paper, books, prints .....	6, 440 74	6, 338 86	12, 295 48	6, 733 72	31, 808 80
Mineral water .....	1, 573 44	3, 428 06	8, 322 56	5, 930 14	19, 254 80
Frankfort printing-black .....	1, 876 02	2, 066 35	2, 037 14	3, 658 49	9, 638 00
Perfumery and soap .....	.....	192 30	273 78	.....	466 08
Emery-stones .....	.....	3, 718 98	.....	1, 022 60	4, 741 58
Seeds .....	293 76	144 00	.....	.....	437 76
Cigar-molds and wooden ware .....	60 30	77 28	1, 064 41	249 86	1, 451 85
Earthenware .....	282 67	.....	1, 615 44	.....	1, 898 11
Hops .....	45, 413 10	4, 225 00	.....	.....	49, 638 10
Bristles .....	.....	.....	625 16	.....	625 16
Prunes, fruit-juice, and dried fruit .....	1, 971 36	2, 413 96	.....	.....	4, 385 32
Machines, instruments .....	3, 103 25	1, 853 76	2, 369 82	355 06	7, 621 91
Quincaille .....	.....	944 26	1, 220 04	1, 183 46	3, 352 76
Furniture .....	696 00	.....	.....	791 72	1, 487 72
Sundries .....	220 28	95 72	303 18	959 73	1, 578 91
Total in United States gold .....	188, 405 10	141, 525 20	213, 328 32	185, 720 13	728, 978 75
Total for preceding year .....	307, 833 46	205, 749 52	223, 733 16	214, 333 45	951, 649 59
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease .....	119, 428 36	64, 224 32	10, 404 84	28, 613 32	222, 670 84



## MUNICH.

DECEMBER 28, 1873. (Received January 30, 1874.)

## EXPORTS.

The annexed table shows the character and value of goods exported from this consular district to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1873. The total amount is 786,334 florins and 51 kreutzers, or \$314,534.

The total amount for the corresponding period, ending September 30, 1872, was 780,203 florins, or \$312,081. This small increase for the present year is, however, only apparent, for, in December, 1872, the consulate at Augsburg was abolished by the State Department, and the invoices formerly produced to that consulate are now verified here. The value of exports from Augsburg for the year ending December 31, 1872, was 93,644 florins, so that, making no allowance for any increase of exports over the previous year, the total amount of exports from this consulate, up to September 30, 1873, should have been, at least, about 860,000 florins.

If, from the total value, as given in the annexed table, the value of goods which would otherwise have been entered on the Augsburg books be deducted, there would remain but about 751,000 florins as the actual value of exports from Munich. This would show a decrease from the previous year of about 30,000 florins.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Munich to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1873.*

Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1873.	First quarter, 1873.	Second quarter, 1873.	Third quarter, 1873.	Total for the year.
	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>
Works of art.....	54,919 00	10,342 00	33,007 00	114,812 00	213,080 00
Diamonds.....	26,144 00	33,146 00	41,217 00	49,425 00	149,932 00
Gold paper.....	14,719 15	19,811 30	29,519 00	19,965 15	84,014 00
Kid gloves.....	40,680 15	16,073 45	13,059 30	10,162 00	79,975 30
Books.....	22,661 00	10,347 00	19,281 00	26,713 45	79,002 45
Statuary.....	7,260 00	.....	.....	38,120 00	45,380 00
Fancy glass.....	8,691 12	3,012 30	4,769 30	14,846 48	31,318 00
Church decorations.....	3,687 36	3,790 24	4,362 00	12,916 12	24,756 12
Musical instruments.....	5,811 15	3,610 00	4,849 15	5,698 00	19,968 30
Dry colors.....	1,321 00	3,875 30	4,449 00	5,160 00	14,805 30
Optical instruments.....	1,058 30	1,461 24	1,324 06	2,025 24	5,869 24
Sundries.....	7,200 30	17,260 15	5,542 00	8,230 15	38,233 00
Total.....	194,152 33	122,730 18	161,379 21	308,074 39	786,333 51

## BAVARIAN GLASS MANUFACTURES.

The only article showing a marked increase in the value of its exportation over last year is fancy glass ware.

The extent of the manufacture of glass ware in Bavaria is but little known to the public, although very considerable in quantity and of remarkably fine quality. The reason why the Bavarian glass has not a more wide-spread reputation lies, undoubtedly, in the fact that it comes to market, both in England and America, and also in other countries, under the name of Bohemian glass, which, for the last seventy or eighty

years, has been esteemed one of the finest articles in this branch of industry. The Bavarian and Bohemian glass-blowers have pretty much the same manipulation in their manufacture, and enjoy the same advantages as regards cheapness of fuel and of labor; so that there is but little difference either in the quality or in the price of their products. Since 1866 the Bavarian works have adopted the use of gas-ovens, by which a great saving of fuel is accomplished and a purer quality of glass produced. Through a long course of years the manufacture of glass has been undergoing gradual improvement in Bavaria. In the year 1520 the first glass-works were erected, at the little village of Schoenan in the Bavarian forest, near the Austrian border. The first glass-works in England are said to have been erected in 1557; in America, in 1790.

About the beginning of the present century the Bavarian glass industry began to expand, and in 1828 the exports amounted to 1,200 tons. The yearly exports at the present day, to all countries, amount to about 5,000 tons. There are now in Bavaria 45 glass-works, 100 cutting and polishing mills, and 7 factories for small hollow ware, such as beads, &c. The principal branches of the manufacture are—

I. Looking-glass plates and window-glass; the exports of which amount to 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 florins. The exports of the same to America alone, for the year ending September 30, 1873, amounted to nearly 2,000,000 florins:

II. Beads and bead-ware:

III. Fancy glass-ware and table-ware of the finer sorts.

In this last class the articles produced, if, perhaps, not equaling the others in quantity, excel them at least in relative quality, and are not surpassed, either in fineness of material or artistic execution, by the best Bohemian productions.

One of the principal factories for this branch of glass ware is that of William Steigerwald in Rabenstein, in the Bavarian forest, which has been established for the last thirty years. Some of his discoveries, inventions, and improvements, in his sphere of manufacture, are of great value and have excited universal praise. The production of the colors turquois-blue, dove-blue, chrysoprase, Pompeiian-red, and a peculiar rose tint, which for a long time was one of the lost arts, are among these. Great attention is paid to the artistic decoration of their vases and other articles of luxury and of use. Every year new styles and new colors are brought out, and the fine patterns of Egyptian, Moorish, and Grecian works are applied to his modern productions. But it is not necessary in this place to enlarge on the artistic merits of the Bavarian glass ware, as these have already been recognized in all countries, medals having been awarded to the manufacturers at many of the continental and English industrial exhibitions, and recently at the Vienna exposition.

The ordinary hollow glass ware, such as tumblers, wine-glasses, &c., is of remarkable brilliancy, transparency, purity, and sharpness of finish. The very low price of these articles makes them advantageous for foreign markets. Fine wine-glasses can be bought at Munich for 32, 40, 48 cents, and upward, per dozen; the green roemers or hock glasses, for 72 cents and upward per dozen. Whole services, with monograms engraved or in relief, or with engravings or paintings in enamel after photographs, &c., are also made.

A method peculiar to the factory of W. Steigerwald is the coating of glass with two or even three plates of enamel of different colors, into which the design is cut more or less deeply; thus bringing to light varieties of delicate transition tints which can be produced in no other manner.

Another branch of glass manufactures are miniature mirrors. These are small plates, which are cut and polished with diamond-cutting machines, into various forms, round, oval, and irregular, and used for embellishing all kinds of fancy wares, such as book-bindings, albums, glove and perfumery boxes, toilet-cases, &c., &c.; and are sent to all parts of Europe and America. A certain size of these mirrors, under the name of "Oichy da bue," are sold in large quantities to Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco.

The fuel used in the production of Bavarian glass is exclusively wood. By a new process, however, the wood is first converted into gas, and this is then burned in the ovens, by which means a saving of expense is obtained. But wood, even in those regions, is daily growing scarcer, and proportionately dearer, and at present it is very difficult for the Bavarian works to compete with those of Bohemia, where coal is largely used as fuel. A new railroad, to run from the coal regions of Bavaria to the eastern border, is projected and will be built in a few years, from which the glass-industry of the Bavarian forest will receive fresh impetus.

The most of the raw materials used in the production of glass are found in the immediate neighborhood of the works. Soda and glauber salts come from Henfeld, near Munich; potash is brought mostly from Austria.

#### FINE ARTS.

The other articles included in my list of exports to the United States do not call for special remark or explanation. In the first item, works of art, which include oil paintings, paintings on porcelain and on glass, (although oil paintings constitute 95 per cent. of the whole value,) the amount is considerably below that of last year. Munich is the great art center of Germany, and for the last few years Americans have been very liberal in their patronage of art here, and have mostly bought pictures of the first class only. Many of the Munich artists have world-wide reputations, and their works are eagerly sought after, and very high prices are paid for them.

From the nature of such articles it will be easily understood that the purchases of works of the fine arts are only made on the spot, and the amount sold depends greatly on the number of Americans who visit Munich. The Vienna exhibition drew great crowds of our countrymen to this neighborhood; but, unfortunately, about the beginning of July the cholera broke out here and continued until the end of September. The reports of the ravages of the disease were, of course, very much exaggerated at other places, but they had the effect of preventing almost all travelers from coming here, and of hurrying off those who were obliged to pass through. For a period of more than six weeks the epidemic disappeared entirely, and the city was considered quite free from it; but about the end of November it broke out again, and is now showing itself with more malignity than before, despite the clear, cold, seasonable weather of the present winter. A statement of the extent of this disease in Munich, and of the measures taken by the municipal government to restrict its spread, would be out of place in this report, but I shall make them the subject of a separate paper.

#### REVENUES.

The legislature of Bavaria is now in session, but no business of any importance is being transacted; no laws relating to commerce have been passed; indeed, no such laws can be made, except by the Imperial Diet at Berlin.

The Bavarian budget for the next financial year is as follows :

*Estimated gross revenue.*

	Florins.
I. Balance from previous year.....	5, 239, 404
II. Direct taxes.....	10, 868, 800
III. Indirect taxes.....	19, 296, 500
IV. * State institutions.....	44, 194, 621
V. † State domains.....	20, 654, 217
VI. Special taxes.....	32, 297
VII. Other revenues.....	216, 253
VIII. Special revenues for a fund for widows and orphans of civil officers.....	202, 690
IX. Sum appropriated by the German Empire for the military contingent of Bavaria.....	20, 172, 110
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>120, 878, 892</b>

*Estimated gross expenditure.*

I. Interest and sinking-fund on state debt.....	16, 052, 260
II. Royal household and court.....	3, 159, 024
III. Council of state.....	69, 858
IV. Diet, (parliament).....	221, 720
V. Department of foreign affairs.....	406, 145
VI. Department of justice.....	6, 575, 018
VII. Department of interior.....	10, 200, 652
VIII. Department of church and school.....	9, 543, 714
IX. Department of finances.....	1, 334, 646
X. Department of war.....	20, 172, 120
XI. Department of commerce and public works.....	43, 074, 361
XII. Pensions of widows and orphans of public civil officers.....	875, 000
XIII. Expenditures for account of German Empire.....	8, 602, 820
XIV. Contributions to imperial reserve-fund.....	291, 554
XV. Increase of pensions to widows and orphans.....	300, 000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>120, 878, 892</b>

CIVIL PENSIONS.

The sum of 300,000 florins is set down for raising the pensions of the widows and orphans of deceased civil officers, which is an increase on the former sum—875,000 florins—of about 34 per cent. It is estimated that within the last year the amount expended for increasing the salaries of all government officers, civil and military, within the kingdom is about 2,000,000 florins. The prices of real estate and living in general are still on the increase, and it was found that the pay of persons with fixed salaries (proportionate to the expenses of living some ten or twelve years back) was totally inadequate for their subsistence at the present high rates of living.

RETAIL MARKET RATES.

In this city, within the last four or five years, real estate and rents have advanced about 100 per cent. Marketing and groceries have gone up in nearly the same proportion, and are still growing gradually dearer. The market prices of some of the principal articles, reduced to our weights, measures, and currency, are as follows :

	Cents.		Cents.
Wheat flour, superfine, per pound.....	7. 20	Potatoes, per bushel.....	32. 00
Wheat flour, family, per pound.....	6. 75	Rice, per pound.....	8. 55
Beef, best, per pound.....	16. 65	Milk, per quart.....	4. 75
Beef, fresh for soup, per pound..	15. 75	Eggs, per dozen.....	24. 00
Veal, per pound.....	14. 40	Tea, (average,) per pound.....	100. 00
Veal cutlets, per pound.....	13. 95	Coffee, (green,) per pound.....	36. 00
Pork, (salted,) per pound.....	16. 65	Coffee, (roasted,) per pound.....	43. 20
Hams, smoked, per pound.....	20. 25	Sugar, (loaf,) per pound.....	16. 65
Lard, per pound.....	21. 60	Soap and starch each, per pound..	9. 67
Butter, per pound.....	23. 85	Coal-oil, per gallon.....	25. 00
Cheese, per pound.....	19. 35		

\* Salt-mines, mint, railroads, post-office, telegraphs, canals, steamboat line on the Lake of Constance, publishing public laws.

† Forests, vineyards, the court-brewery, and bath Kissingen.

During the coming year, with the general introduction of the new imperial currency, there will again be a change in the price of all small articles, to the disadvantage of the buyer; just the same as in 1872, when the new decimal system of weights and measures was introduced, the prices remained the same for quantities which were really smaller than the old measures. For instance, the new pound is about one-eighth lighter than the old pound of Bavaria, which was the usual weight used in mercantile and domestic transactions; but the prices of articles sold by the new weight almost invariably remained the same as before. The liter (the unit of liquid measure) is a trifle smaller than the old Bavarian maas; but there was no corresponding difference in price when liquids were sold by the new measure.

In the same way, when the mark becomes the unit of currency instead of the florin, there will be also a small rise in prices; and this weighs most heavily upon the poorer classes. For instance, in the subdivision of the present florin, the 3-krentzer piece (2 cents) and the 6-krentzer piece (4 cents) are the representative values of a great number of articles of daily use. In the new currency the coins corresponding to the above-mentioned are the 10-pfennig, which is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  krentzers, and the 20-pfennig piece, which is 7 krentzers; and these will be demanded for the same quantities which are now sold for 3 and 6 krentzers respectively.

#### MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Bavaria has an area of 29,373 square miles; population in 1871, 4,863,450. Of the whole number of inhabitants 3,464,364 are Roman Catholics, 1,339,271 are Protestants, 50,662 are Jews, and 9,153 are of other confessions. The number of persons who emigrated from Bavaria in the year 1872 is officially given as 11,702, of which number 8,809 went to the United States; but it is probable that this latter number is below the mark, as many of those who left the kingdom and went directly to other parts of Germany and Europe eventually sailed for America. The number of persons who during the same year entered Bavaria and became either naturalized or took up their domicile for an indefinite period, is given as 6,217.

The number of miles of railroad in the kingdom is 3,855.

The number of miles of telegraph lines is 11,510.

G. HENRY HORSTMANN.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Munich to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Fourth quarter, 1873.	First quarter, 1874.	Second quarter, 1874.	Third quarter, 1874.	Total, 1874.
Diamonds .....	\$14,759 20	\$22,720 50	\$24,355 60	\$57,683 60	\$119,528 90
Oil paintings .....	27,568 40	12,006 80	13,245 60	23,804 00	76,624 80
Books .....	12,282 40	14,989 20	8,842 10	10,572 40	46,686 10
Kid gloves .....	12,237 36	10,880 00	13,522 50	8,694 40	45,334 26
Leather .....	809 60	20,429 60	12,040 40	9,181 20	42,460 80
Gold and silver paper .....	5,146 64	7,967 48	12,035 20	11,533 20	36,682 52
Church decorations .....	8,678 52	4,326 80	6,139 60	16,051 80	35,196 72
Statuary .....	987 60	332 40	14,932 80	490 40	16,743 90
Musical instruments .....	1,735 24	1,750 80	2,575 20	2,897 60	8,958 84
Fancy glass ware .....	658 40	695 20	378 40	1,678 40	3,610 40
Dry colors .....	.....	866 40	1,039 30	328 10	2,233 40
Optical instruments .....	295 20	65 60	1,085 20	.....	1,446 00
Miscellaneous .....	3,634 68	872 80	1,675 60	2,042 40	8,225 48
Total in United States gold .....	88,793 24	98,103 58	111,867 50	144,967 50	443,731 82
Total for preceding year .....	77,601 02	49,092 12	64,550 94	123,229 86	314,533 94
Increase .....	11,132 22	49,011 46	47,316 56	21,737 64	129,197 88

## NUREMBERG.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Nuremberg to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September, 30, 1874.	
	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.
Looking-glass plates and window-glass .....	375,901 32	423,682 51	542,949 58	494,589 49	1,837,124 10
Toys, Nuremberg and fancy goods .....	57,089 53	48,510 3	197,261 13	196,554 59	499,409 8
Hops .....	1,223,167 3	209,305 6			1,432,472 9
Bronze-powder and leaf-metal ..	130,673 21	125,219 10	138,290 45	128,892 43	523,075 58
Lead-pencils and leads in pieces for pencils .....	98,609 26	90,089 36	84,651 57	74,542 7	347,893 6
Baskets and basket ware .....	56,104 9	74,694 21	75,240 22	76,904 46	282,943 36
Tapestry and embroidery ware ..	30,727 15	43,234 1	57,813 26	122,252 29	254,027 11
Cloth .....	1,151 19	1,318 48			2,470 7
Decalcomania .....	31,162 38	37,965 00	34,197 42	35,979 46	139,305 6
Colored and fancy paper .....	33,263 7	20,508 49	34,700 34	52,041 39	140,514 9
Lithographic stones .....	6,169 21	25,332 44	32,134 17	20,329 11	83,965 33
Clay .....		2,682 00	3,571 40	76 30	6,330 10
Ultramarine and other colors ..	8,782 42	23,060 00	14,526 00	8,576 15	54,944 57
Woolen goods .....			6,325 51	3,839 00	10,157 51
Oil paintings .....	10,239 31	300 00	3,392 27	10,181 54	24,113 52
Musical instruments and wares ..	15,136 18	10,013 22	11,467 35	10,822 43	47,440 4
Leonic ware .....	12,539 9	17,909 20	2,185 15	15,917 1	53,850 45
Kid gloves .....				954 36	954 36
Music wire .....	2,096 30	2,952 00	5,760 00	3,444 16	14,252 46
Mathematical and surgical instruments .....	6,827 36	5,220 18	6,468 54	8,428 00	26,944 48
Beads and bead ware .....	7,369 47	3,896 32	17,904 15	21,336 48	50,507 22
Optical goods .....	5,173 33	2,453 37	5,727 24	1,384 56	14,539 30
Wine .....	7,373 35	224 49	2,677 9	1,870 36	12,246 9
Drugs and medicines .....	6,622 36	3,603 41	1,332 43	10,262 51	21,821 51
Cotton and linen goods .....	21,052 56	22,053 35	868 5	14,785 53	64,760 29
Gas-burners .....	3,431 45	3,101 00	6,718 15	3,636 15	16,887 15
Porcelain, glass, and stone ware	2,352 16	2,580 19	4,943 52	3,634 4	13,560 31
Beer .....	13,106 4	11,831 38	23,819 25	22,408 45	77,165 52
Slates and slate-pencils .....	1,938 9	5,878 52	11,096 57	3,615 17	22,599 15
Tin-foil and bottle capsules .....	7,679 21	5,540 20	331 20	2,505 55	16,056 36
Hair pencils and brushes .....	3,164 8	972 4	890 9	3,535 19	8,561 40
Household goods .....	168 00	1,050 00		269 6	1,507 6
Hardware .....	615 00	375 00	989 22	418 13	2,397 35
Leather .....	407 00	628 8	534 51	1,087 48	2,657 47
India-rubber goods .....		356 39			356 39
Pitch .....	870 55	1,319 11	808 46	1,402 32	4,401 94
Braudy .....		228 03			228 03
Meerschaum pipes .....	1,496 45	2,101 30		856 42	4,454 57
Fruit-juice .....	1,390 40	410 5	1,244 40		3,045 25
Combs .....			359 46		359 46
Books .....	333 27		242 37	511 00	1,087 4
Grindstones .....	2,459 16		164 10	266 35	2,889 1
Total in florins, South German currency .....	2,186,639 3	1,236,432 35	1,337,793 42	1,362,819 18	6,123,684 36
Total in United States gold .....	\$874,655 62	\$494,573 04	\$535,117 48	\$545,127 72	\$2,449,473 86
Total for preceding year .....	774,464 24	612,893 16	562,508 96	787,692 98	2,737,559 34
Increase .....	100,191 38				
Decrease .....		118,320 12	27,391 48	242,565 26	288,065 48

JAMES M. WILSON.

## SONNEBERG.

NOVEMBER 3, 1874. (Received December 4.)

## COMMERCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1874.

The commercial year ending September 30, 1874, seems to have been generally unsatisfactory in its results. Scarcely had business interests in Germany reached the turning-point toward recovery from the far-reaching effects of the violent crash which began in Vienna in the spring of 1873, and which soon made itself felt throughout Europe, when they received another serious blow by the news flashed from the United States that a crisis had come in the financial and commercial world of America. Failure after failure of the most trusted houses was reported by telegraph, and the detailed accounts of the extent of the panic, which subsequently came to hand, only served to intensify the feelings of dismay and distrust which the telegraphic ill news had engendered. The year opened, therefore, under most discouraging circumstances, saddled with a burden of anxiety and uncertainty of which it has not been able totally to rid itself.

## THE INTERNATIONALS.

Certain discordant political elements which have showed themselves during the year have no doubt contributed largely, as far as Germany is concerned, toward keeping up this feeling of insecurity and disturbance. In the autumn of 1873 a very lively agitation of social democratic theories was set on foot in many of the Thuringian towns, as well as in other parts of the empire. Meetings were held under the leadership of prominent members of the "International," and a hot contest was waged during the canvass for the autumn elections to the Imperial Parliament, with a view of returning representatives from the ranks of the "levelers." There was great excitement among the working-people of Thuringia in consequence of this political agitation, and although the radical candidates in this consular district were in no instance elected, the result of the vote showed that the faction of the so-called social reformers had so strong a following as to raise it to the rank of an opponent which the conservative and liberal parties could not afford to despise. The effect of this political agitation upon the working-classes of Thuringia (certainly from the stand-point of their employers) has been very harmful, begetting in them a feeling of discontent, and adding a quota to the impairment of general confidence. Following this hot discussion of social democratic theories, and partly in consequence thereof, there was a sudden and unnatural pushing up of the rates of wages on the part of the working-people, and this fact, taken in connection with the unsettled state of the business-horizon during the entire course of the year, has materially dampened the spirit which spurs on to new enterprises. Manufacturers, therefore, have contented themselves with disposing of their old stocks, as far as this could be accomplished, rather than take the risk of making new articles for an unpromising market. In this connection, also, it may not be amiss to mention that the bitter excitement over church politics, which has been raging throughout Germany for a long time past, has, likewise, worked to some extent adversely upon the business interests of the twelvemonth, disturbing men's minds and keeping alive the general distrust; although it is quite clear to the ordinary observer that a very large majority of the German

people entertain no doubt that the measures of the government against the ultramontane party, so energetically begun and hitherto so energetically carried forward, will be vigorously pressed to the end. The arrest and imprisonment of several refractory bishops and other incidents of the contest have served to stimulate the existing strong feeling on church politics.

#### DECREASE OF EXPORTS.

Under these unfavorable circumstances on both sides of the Atlantic taken in connection with the very evident spirit of cautiousness shown by American buyers, it is no marvel that during the last commercial year the volume of trade, generally, has greatly diminished. But speaking of this consular district alone, as will be seen by the annexed comparative table of exports, the declared value of the shipments hence to United States was, in round numbers, \$385,332.36 in gold less than during the preceding year. There was a falling off in the demand for every kind of merchandise, and especially was this exhibited in the staple manufactures of this district. Toys and china goods are the chief articles of production, and the American market seems to have been most chary in dealing in them. Of toys, \$134,000 less were purchased, and of china-ware, \$116,000 less. The other articles of trade show an aggregate decrease of \$135,000. It is scarcely necessary to further analyze the figures of the table. Its prominent features are summarized in the preceding sentences.

#### THE NEW CURRENCY.

The approaching introduction of the currency of the empire into general circulation is a matter of absorbing interest to the German commercial world. The adoption of the new currency, according to the law, is only incumbent at the beginning of the year 1876. The subject, however, is already busying merchants and financiers, because the majority of the German states have published their determination to supersede the old currency by the new in the course of the coming twelvemonth. Up to a recent date the total coinage of the imperial mark amounted to 1,080,629,650 in gold, 35,539,675 in silver, 5,014,749 in nickel, and 1,784,059 in copper. For more than a year past the new coin has been put in circulation as fast as the various mints could issue it; but it has nowhere been so plentiful as to supply the place of the old thaler and gulden currency, and there are grave suppositions that a large part of the new coinage has found its way into France in payment for French goods, where it has probably been recoined into 20-franc pieces, its original form as money. At any rate, there is a great disparity between the amount of the new coin which is said to have been placed in circulation and the amount which seems to be actually current. Much fear is therefore felt in mercantile and financial circles that the attempt to introduce the reichsmark generally next year is premature, and, if persisted in, will cause great hardship. At least, this view of the matter is widely adopted in South Germany, the land of the gulden currency. The prospective difficulties in connection with the matter can only be obviated by the respective governments of the South German states, if they shall succeed in procuring the new money in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the people, and by intelligent action on the part of the people themselves in the matter of keeping the new coin in circulation. Of particular importance also, in this connection, is the projected banking law, one of the chief provisions of which is aimed at decreasing the volume of paper-currency by declaring that the lowest denomination



of bank-notes shall be those of 100 marks, and limiting the issue of those notes to one-fourth of the general circulation of each bank. In opposition to this law a large number of arguments and complaints in the form of pamphlets have appeared, and public opinion is greatly divided upon the question at issue. The banking law will be considered in the Reichstag at its present session, and the discussion of its provisions is certain to excite much warm feeling between the advocates and the opponents of the measure.

#### EXTENDING THE DECIMAL SYSTEM TO MERCHANDISE.

For some time past the question of applying the decimal system to the sale and purchase of merchandise has been vigorously agitated; in several branches of industry the plan of counting articles by tens, instead of by dozens and gross, as heretofore, has been adopted. The proposed change, however, appears not to have met with general favor, and it does not seem likely to supersede the old method of counting. The opponents of the scheme declare that even in those countries, like America and France, where the decimal system has long been followed, the number *twelve* is preferred in the reckoning of merchandise, while England and her colonies would, in any case, throw a preponderating influence in the scale against the carrying out of the plan, if the attempt to introduce the same were widely undertaken.

#### A LUTHER FESTIVAL AT SONNEBERG.

A very interesting and curious festival was held at Sonneberg in the early days of August, drawing thousands of spectators from far and near. A village hostelry which has weathered the storms of many centuries, and still appears strong enough to resist the ravages of time for ages yet to come, was removed from its original site, at the village of Judenbach, in the forest, and set conspicuously upon the Schönberg, a beautiful height overlooking the city of Sonneberg, as well as a broad and fertile valley that stretches out to the base of the wood-clad hills which embosom it on every side. This old inn stood on what, in remote years, was the main highway from Augsburg and Nuremberg to Leipzig, Erfurt, and other cities of Northern Germany. Primitive in appearance, and lacking the ordinary comforts of the most unpretending of modern inns, it, nevertheless, was once widely known, and has afforded food and shelter to many a foot-sore and weary caravan of merchants, to many a prince and his retinue, and even, on three several occasions, to Martin Luther himself. The chronicles of the forest village attest that the great reformer first slept at the inn while on his way to Heidelberg on the 14th of April, 1518. Twelve years later to a day, on the 14th of April, 1530, when the reformation movement was at its zenith, Luther stopped a second time at this little hostelry. On this last occasion he was in the company of Melancthon, Justus Jonas, and Spalatin, his three trusted and well-beloved co-workers. There were also with him the Elector John of Saxony; Prince Wolfgang of Anhalt; Duke Francis of Lüneburg, and a host of other prominent nobles, with their men-at-arms, all, save Luther himself, on their way to the Reichstag, which was to be convened at Augsburg, and before which the famous "protest" was entered.

This same large company of princes, preachers, and soldiers again passed through Judenbach on the 5th of October, 1530, resting at the inn on their return from Augsburg, Luther being with them, having rejoined them at Coburg, in the fortress of which he had passed the six

months of their absence in writing several of his chief polemical essays, as well as in working most diligently upon his translation of the Bible. Tetzel, the notorious indulgence-seller, was also a guest at the Judenbacher Gasthaus in 1518, the time he made his tour through Thuringia in the pursuit of his shameless traffic, and the records of the village show that between 1457 and 1557 a large number of historical personages had tarried for rest and refreshment at this humble place—among them the Emperor Charles the Fifth, after the battle of Mühlberg in 1547.

Not many months ago this memorable inn was threatened with destruction, the owner intending to build a more commodious house on the site of the old one. The fact came to the knowledge of Mr. Adolph Fleischmann, a retired merchant of Sonneberg, and a man of great public spirit, who at once conceived the idea of transporting the house, built of heavy square logs, minus its outbuildings, to the beautiful situation on the Schönberg, where it now stands, under the name and sign "Zum Dr. Martin Luther," as a memorial of the great reformer, and as a place of pilgrimage for all good Protestants who revere anything with which his life was associated.

To appropriately inaugurate the old edifice on its new site the festival was projected. The aid of antiquaries, poets, and artists was invoked, and by their united efforts a very attractive programme was arranged. The principal features of the celebration were the representation by the people of scenes from the era of the Reformation. Around the old inn a number of booths were erected in imitation of a village fair, and the character of the wares displayed for sale and the costumes of the vendors were those of long ago. About ten thousand people had assembled on the hill-side, full of mirth and expectation, when Tetzel, in monkish garb, accompanied by a score or more of assistants, similarly clad, appeared upon the scene. Planting the papal standard beside a large wooden cross, he mounted a rostrum and harangued the people, offering indulgences for sins past or sins to come, no matter how venial or how grave, in the name of Pope Leo the Tenth, whose duly empowered attorney he professed to be. Meanwhile his monkish aids passed through the assemblage, offering the letters of indulgence at a fixed tariff, the price being graduated according to the length of time for which the indulgence exempted the buyer from the penalty of his offenses, or in the ratio of their enormity. These indulgences were printed in black-letter, and were fac-similes of those which Tetzel was wont to issue. After this act of the programme had been an hour in progress, Dr. Luther, in black gown and baretta, was seen approaching in the brilliant retinue of the Elector John. The scholars of the village went out to greet him, and the great reformer addressed the people, showing the wickedness of Tetzel's acts, and rebuking his impostures. At this Luther's hearers became greatly angered against the monks, attacking Tetzel and his minions, and driving them ignominiously out of the village, after a stout resistance on the part of the fugitives in order to retain possession of their "strong box," which, however, was captured by the Luther party. The reformer then again addressed the people, urging them to stand strong in support of the new faith, defending it, if need be, with their lives. In the evening a play entitled, "In the village-inn of Judenbach in the year 1530," was performed at the theater, the author being Dr. Rückert, of Sonneberg, nephew of the deceased poet of the same name. The reigning Duke George, of Meiningen, was present at the festivities, and expressed his

delight at the spirited manner in which the novel programme was carried out.

In some quarters a disposition has been shown to give this festival a political character, but I am assured by Mr. Fleischmann, who was its sole projector and promoter, to use his own words, "that he simply desired, on the occasion of acquiring the old inn that had sheltered so many courageous defenders of Luther's reformation, and even the great reformer himself, to do all in his power to revive the principles and the spirit that gave birth to Protestantism, and to give a proof of Protestant thankfulness to Divine Providence at a period when a reformation of 'unshakable defiance' is as much needed as was Luther's at the beginning of the sixteenth century. And why," added Mr. Fleischmann, "should we Protestants not turn up occasionally the ridiculous deceptions of the popish church? Emperors, kings, and princes cannot well be the undertakers of such festivals, and it seemed to me that the occasion of saving the old 'Luther Wirthshaus' might well be seized on for impressing anew upon the minds of our people the value and blessing of the reformation." Certainly, judging from the enthusiasm which marked the festival, the plan which Mr. Fleischmann so successfully carried out for fixing the lesson seems to have been as effective as it undoubtedly was novel.

#### ONE-THIRD OF MEININGEN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

But the principal local event of the year was a fearful calamity which overtook the little city of Meiningen, seat of the government of the duchy of which Sonneberg is the principal manufacturing center. On the afternoon of the 5th of September last a fire broke out in a baker's establishment in the older part of the city, and the flames were not subdued until one-third of the business portion of the place was in ashes. No less than two hundred and fifty-eight dwelling-houses, exclusive of stables, carriage-houses, and out-buildings, were destroyed, and three thousand of the nine thousand inhabitants were rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at 3,000,000 of gulden, about one-fifth of which was covered by insurance. These are apparently simple facts, but the misfortune which they represent, however, cannot be estimated by figures, but rather by the difficulties against which the sufferers have to contend. A city like Chicago, whose situation alone is a source of wealth, after the lapse of a few years shows no sign of the devastation by fire which it has suffered; but any little Thuringian city like Meiningen, without external commerce, and not yet fully recovered from the effects of the thirty years' war, would find its slow progress toward wealth and population arrested for many long years by a calamity like that which has happened. Meiningen is a very old city, and, indeed, it might soon celebrate its millennial anniversary. Situated pleasantly in the fertile valley of the Werra River, it was originally a fortified place, because, from its position between North and South Germany, it was an important point both for war and commerce, and it was called the gate of Franconia. Very gradually, and in the lapse of centuries, the old city burst its mural boundaries and two noble palaces, (one belonging to the reigning Duke George, and the other to his father, Duke Bernhard, who abdicated in 1866,) pleasant villas with beautiful gardens and broad streets, shaded by chestnuts and lindens, have grown up without the walls and made the city one of the pleasantest in the land. Here Schiller lived for a time and partly wrote his "Don Carlos" and "Cabale und Liebe;" here, also, Jean Paul dwelt for years; both the

musicians Bach likewise for a time made it their home; and a host of other celebrities in art, science, and literature might be named who were either natives of the little town or were drawn to it by its beauty and the congeniality of its society. It has always been considered a seat of learning, and possesses valuable collections of natural history and antiquity. Its schools are held to be among the very best in Thuringia, and the ducal library (open to general use) is of great value, containing countless rare books and manuscripts. Fortunately the fire was confined to the old part of the city, but it swept away among other relics of an historic past the ancient city-hall and the public building in which ducal legislatures were wont to convene, with all their irreplaceable treasures of old records and parchments. As in many other old places in Germany, it has been the custom from remote ages in Meiningen for a certain class of the people to carry on the business of cattle-raising and farming with their stock and barns within the limits of the old town. To the immense quantity of straw and other inflammable material in the barns, and to the long-continued drought which had caused a low stage of water in the river which feeds the canals that traverse most of the streets, is to be attributed the speedy destruction of so large a part of the town, although the fire-departments from Coburg, Eisenach, and other cities were promptly conveyed by special trains to the scene of the disaster.

Prompt measures to relieve the three thousand unfortunates, many of whom were thus in the brief space of a few hours rendered houseless and penniless, were at once taken. Within a few hours after the extent of the conflagration was made known, car-loads of food and clothing were dispatched to the sufferers from the neighboring towns, and temporary accommodation was furnished to the roofless by their neighbors, the reigning duke setting the noble example by converting his spacious palace into a lodging-house. Subscriptions were taken up throughout Germany for the relief of the distressed, and the aggregate of these, in cash alone, amounted within a few weeks to the sum of \$175,500. This fund is administered by a regularly-organized committee appointed by the government. The work of removing the ruins has been begun under the direction of the authorities, and the city is to be rebuilt in accordance with plans promulgated by the municipal council with a view of avoiding in future the liability to so great a calamity. But, as I have before intimated, the slow progress of Meiningen toward wealth and population has received a check which will require a long series of years to overcome.

#### A DOOMSDAY-BOOK FOR THE EMPIRE.

A real-estate and mortgage book for the empire is in progress of compilation, the completion of which will add greatly to security in the titles of real estate.

#### HIGH PRICES AND INCREASED SALARIES.

The various State governments of Thuringia, in view of the enormously-increased cost of the necessities of life, have again raised the salaries of officials, in nearly every branch of the public service, on an average 20 per cent., making a total of 30 per cent. during the last two years.

## A POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL AT SONNEBERG.

During the year the grade of the public school at Sonneberg has been raised to that of a polytechnic academy, with a view of advancing its pupils to the degree of reaching that educational standard which exempts graduates from longer than one year of active military service, instead of three years.

H. J. WINSER.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Sonneberg to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Baskets .....	\$1,006 38	\$322 60	\$3,125 56	\$4,925 79	\$9,476 33
Brass lamps .....	5,372 54	5,645 53	5,667 77	6,829 48	23,515 32
China goods .....	18,150 94	10,026 35	77,973 64	76,604 58	182,755 51
Drugs .....	1,378 40	449 88	408 46	1,454 21	3,690 95
Dolls and other toys .....	19,226 07	19,968 53	146,324 26	123,872 37	309,451 23
Glass ware .....	6,238 72	1,509 17	13,697 86	11,397 45	32,843 20
Guns .....	6,775 80	1,295 51	4,637 46	3,799 84	16,528 61
Hosiery .....	28,128 90	33,649 45	36,297 01	43,733 24	141,808 60
Kid gloves .....	5,028 90	28,931 81	11,876 34	27,117 18	72,954 23
Mineral water .....		1,590 14	2,449 34	2,700 57	6,740 05
Paints .....	5,231 14	6,313 40	15,189 78	8,075 29	34,809 61
Slates and slate-pencils .....	3,765 35	1,315 89	7,181 36	6,775 52	19,038 11
Seeds .....	14,672 94	3,527 05	669 49	370 24	17,239 72
Tobacco-pipes .....	4,312 58	2,646 21	4,592 66	6,028 45	17,579 90
Woollen goods .....				556 86	556 86
Wire gauze .....		9,143 23	599 55		9,742 78
Miscellaneous .....	7,595 86	4,684 34	13,352 76	13,968 39	39,601 35
Total in United States gold .....	125,034 52	131,025 08	344,063 30	338,209 46	938,332 36
Total for preceding year .....	200,231 22	206,515 66	461,369 20	455,552 25	1,323,668 33
Increase .....					
Decrease .....	75,196 70	75,490 58	117,305 90	117,342 79	385,335 97

## STETTIN.

AUGUST 5, 1874. (Received August 23.)

## COMMERCIAL REPORT FOR 1873.

At the termination of the war with France, in 1871, commerce and general industry developed to immense proportions; and in connection therewith stock-jobbing, luxury, and wages, reached a height formerly unknown in Germany. About the middle of 1873 a violent reaction set in. Shares, which had been forced up far beyond their intrinsic value on the stock-exchange, fell suddenly. Numberless newly established banks, and industrial establishments, whose existence was caused by the fevered demands of the period above mentioned, of the stock-jobbing kind, could not resist the shock of the reaction and were compelled to liquidate or go into bankruptcy. Legitimate commerce was least affected by the crisis on account of the continued increased consumption of goods, arising from the high wages paid to labor—this latter the sequence of the scarcity of workmen occasioned by the loss of 100,000 of the best and bravest in the late war, and by the steady flow of emigration. Notwithstanding the deficient harvests of the last two years, wages still hold the high rate attained at the close of the late war.

## TRADE REFORMS.

While very considerable quantities of breadstuffs were formerly exported from Stettin to Great Britain and Scandinavia, quantities quite as large had to be imported from Russia, which kept the prices of cereals continually high. For the advancement of trade in general, the imperial government has introduced several reforms. As Stettin has ceased to be a fortress, since last year, the good effects of these reforms will greatly add to the commercial importance of the place, and the city, being freed from her fetters, will, with her advantageous geographical position, endeavor to fully meet the increased demands of industry and commerce.

## RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

For the deepening of the Oder, 16 to 18 feet, to the seaport Swinemünde, the necessary means have been assigned by the treasury; so that in a little time the largest steamers will be enabled to sail up to the city without incurring lighterage. There is a railroad in course of construction from Stettin to Swinemünde, on the completion of which vessels, of any size, may be dispatched from the United States to our seaport without fear of being detained on their arrival.

## ABOLITION OF OCTROI DUTIES.

On the 1st of January the octroi duties on corn and cattle will be abolished. This will give a renewed impetus to trade with the United States; as lard, bacon, salted meats, starch, &c., largely imported here from America, will be, then, exempt from troublesome formalities and customs acts.

## TRADE OF STETTIN WITH THE UNITED STATES.

As regards the trade of Stettin with the United States, particularly the imports of American products for the year 1873 increased essentially, to which increase the "Baltic-Lloyds" has especially contributed. In 1868 the imports from the United States at Stettin amounted only to 216,539 cwt. In 1873 the imports at Stettin from the United States amounted to 1,467,207 cwt., almost seven times the amount of the imports of 1868. The value of this import was about 11,500,000 of Prussian thalers, and comes in, in the line of imports at Stettin, after Great Britain and Russia. The exports from Stettin to the United States in 1873 amounted to only 70,000 cwt.—447,000 thalers.

The imports of Stettin, from all countries, during the year 1873, amounted to 14,712,000 cwt., representing a value of 87,500,000 of Prussian thalers.

The total exports, for the same period, amounted to 4,500,000 cwt., representing a value of 30,500,000 of Prussian thalers.

*Principal articles of import from the United States.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Price in thalers, per 100 pounds.
Tallow.....cwt..	50,729	13½ to 14½
Lard.....do..	304,503	14½ to 16
Bacon.....do..	146,203	12 to 15
Petroleum, (254,865 barrels).....do..	750,000	4½ to 6½
Dye-woods.....do..	13,660	1½ to 3½
Resin.....do..	190,000	2½ to 3½
Clover-seed.....do..	6,100	13 to 16
Wheat-starch, (red).....do..	17,320	8½ to 9
Agricultural machinery, (various).....do..	11,780	.....
Mahogany and walnut.....do..	21,080	.....

*Principal articles of exports of Stettin to the United States.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Lead.....cwt..	34,600	Sirup.....cwt..	4,060
Cement.....do..	4,750	Grape-sugar.....do..	13,140
Glass-ware and earthenware, do..	3,000	Wool and woolen goods..do..	2,620
Potato flour.....do..	2,660	Zinc.....do..	10,500
Cherry-juice.....do..	6,120	Petroleum barrels, empty. No..	50,000

These exports would reach greater dimensions, if the import-duties in the United States were not so high.

**EMIGRATION.**

The number of emigrants which left this port direct for the United States was 4,581; via Hull and Liverpool, 813; total, 5,394.

**NAVIGATION.**

During the year 1873 there arrived at Stettin and Swinemünde, with cargo, 1,274 steamers, of 268,642 lasts—whereof 16, of 13,976 lasts, were from the United States; 2,400 sailing-vessels of 191,596 lasts—whereof 154, of 236,42 lasts, were from the United States.

There sailed, with cargo, during the same time, 802 steamers, of 138,019 lasts—whereof 14, of 12,608 lasts, sailed for the United States; 1,467 sailing-vessels of 90,849 lasts—whereof 11, of 2,681 lasts, sailed for the United States.

There sailed under the following flags: German, 1,946 vessels; English, 694 vessels; Danish, 310 vessels; Swedish and Norwegian, 516 vessels; Dutch, 117 vessels; Russian, 73 vessels; United States, 10 vessels; and French, 8 vessels.

Stettin fits out a merchant-marine fleet of 218 vessels, with a tonnage of 34,796 lasts, of which number 30 are sea-going steamers of 7,405 lasts.

FREDERICK POLL.

*Statement showing the commerce at Stettin for the year ending December 31, 1873.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence.
	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	
Waste .....	36,457	91,142	Russia, Denmark, England, Netherlands, France, German ports.
Guano .....	33,390	166,600	Russia, England, Belgium, Netherlands, German ports.
Rags .....	62,068	248,272	Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands, France, German ports.
Cotton, raw .....	26,604	851,328	England.
yarn .....	61,011	3,355,605	Do.
goods .....	4,397	373,745	England, German ports.
Lead, raw .....	18,343	162,843	{ England, Belgium, Netherlands, Spain, North America, German ports.
wares .....	815		
Soda, caustic .....	6,239	43,673	England.
Alum .....	6,500	23,065	Denmark, England, France.
Chloride of lime .....	53,883	242,473	England, Netherlands.
White lead .....	1,083	11,913	Do.
Coloring wood .....	31,362	87,813	German ports, England, Netherlands, North America, East Indies.
Coloring materials .....	9,856	315,392	North America, German ports, England, Netherlands, France, East Indies.
Bone-coals .....	29,760	89,280	England, German ports, Netherlands.
Chalk, ground .....	12,941	4,313	Denmark, Sweden, German ports.
Sulphate of soda .....	2,495	7,465	German ports, England.
Copper, vitriol .....	2,422	25,431	Sweden, England.
Potash .....	39,613	376,329	Russia, England, Belgium.
Saltpeter .....	7,869	51,148	German ports.
Sulphur .....	68,321	204,963	German ports, Belgium, Italy.
Soda .....	329,574	1,628,154	England, Belgium.
Raw productions for use of medical trade.	42,962	350,430	North America, East Indies, German ports, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, England, Belgium, France, Netherlands.
Pig-iron .....	1,658,825	3,594,120	German ports, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, England, Netherlands.
Wrought iron and steel .....	257,200	1,457,466	German ports, Sweden, England, Belgium, Netherlands.
Railroad-iron .....	317,545	1,905,270	German ports, England, Belgium, Netherlands.
Wire .....	1,559	14,031	England, Belgium, Netherlands.
Iron, fancy articles .....	10,052	178,080	{ Sweden, England, Belgium, Netherlands. German ports, Russia, Denmark, Eng-
Ancors and chains .....	7,756		
Iron plates .....	89,285	714,280	land, Netherlands, North America.
White-iron plates .....	2,010	22,110	German ports, England, Belgium, Netherlands.
Heavy iron castings .....	50,802	762,030	England.
Heavy wrought-iron ware .....	212,633	5,315,825	Denmark, Sweden, England, Belgium, Netherlands, North America.
Wrought-iron tubes .....	70,462	845,544	German ports, Denmark, Sweden, England, Belgium, Netherlands, France, North America.
Fine iron-ware .....	269	17,485	England.
Iron-ore .....	51,694	34,462	England, North America.
Brown-stone .....	18,642	27,963	Sweden, Norway.
Chalk, raw .....	30,028	7,507	England, Spain.
Cement .....	75,427	75,427	Denmark, England.
Cryolite .....	18,677	186,770	German ports, Russia, England, Belgium.
Porcelain and clay earthen .....	238,466	79,488	Denmark.
Pyrites .....	79,288	66,073	German ports, Denmark, England, Netherlands, North America.
Other ores .....	143,567	143,567	Sweden, Norway.
Gold and silver .....	24	1,116,000	German ports, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy.
Flax, &c .....	62,984	862,300	Denmark.
Wheat .....	220,531	904,177	German ports, Russia, Denmark, England, Belgium, North America, East Indies.
Rye .....	3,831,740	10,537,285	German ports, Russia, Sweden, North America.
Barley .....	16,217	44,596	German ports, Russia.
Oats .....	46,913	117,282	Do.
Maize .....	522	1,218	England.
Pease, beans, &c .....	17,622	44,055	German ports, Russia.
Anise, &c .....	2,680	21,440	German ports, Russia, Netherlands.
Rape-seed and linseed .....	109,559	765,478	German ports, Russia.



Statement showing the commerce at Stettin, &amp;c—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence.
	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	
seed .....	31,482	439,748	German ports, Denmark, England, France, North America.
-seed .....	11,977	107,793	German ports, Russia, Denmark, England, Belgium, Netherlands.
nd glass-ware .....	3,632	43,584	German ports, England, Belgium, Netherlands.
ds .....	5,519	183,966	German ports, England, Russia, Denmark.
nd hides .....	14,901	953,664	German ports, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, England, Belgium, France.
.....lasts..	2,960	826,340	{ German ports, Russia, Sweden.
.....lasts..	17,698		
1 wood .....	20,461	102,305	{ German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway.
&c .....	1,166	13,992	German ports, Netherlands, North America.
horns, and other carving .....	19,639	98,295	German ports, Russia, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, East Indies.
g-wood .....	62,057	126,171	German ports, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, England, Netherlands, France, North America.
are .....	2,175	26,100	German ports, Russia, Sweden, England, North America.
.....	38	2,736	German ports, Russia.
nents of all sorts .....	85	20,400	German ports, England, North America.
.....	4,622	73,952	German ports, Sweden, England, Belgium.
atives .....	6,761	216,352	England.
ery, all kinds .....	147,180	3,973,860	German ports, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, England, Belgium, North America.
.....number of..	14	95,880	German ports, Russia, England, North America.
ubber, raw .....	825	111,605	{ England, Netherlands, France.
manufactured .....	488		
and linen .....	130	10,660	{ German ports, Russia, England.
.....			{ German ports, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, England, Netherlands, North America.
raw .....	33,410	1,187,246	{ German ports, Denmark, England, Netherlands.
metal .....	1,569		
and brass ware .....	3,468	120,336	German ports, England, Netherlands, North America.
silver .....	3		German ports, England.
are .....	1,620	106,920	German ports, Sweden, England, France, North America.
r of all kinds .....	2,773	247,125	{ German ports, Russia, England, Netherlands, North America.
r-ware .....	522		
arn and thread .....	24,769	1,188,912	{ German ports, Russia, England.
g-canvas .....	42,508	765,144	Do.
e .....	2,515	55,330	German ports, Russia, Denmark, England, Netherlands.
raw and bleached .....	2,382	147,684	German ports, Russia, England, Belgium, North America.
s .....	1,527	36,648	German ports, England.
s of art and literature .....	1,057	33,824	Russia, Netherlands.
.....	5,003	10,012	German ports, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, England, North America.
&c .....	29,651	303,922	German ports, Denmark, England.
r .....	199	409	German ports, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, England, Netherlands, France, North America, East Indies.
n casks .....	120,387	1,805,805	German ports, France.
n bottles .....	9,325	242,450	German ports, Denmark, England, Netherlands, France, Spain, North America.
.....	10,470	397,860	German ports, Denmark, Belgium, Netherlands, France, Spain, North America.
nd bacon, salted .....	131,642	1,799,107	German ports, Russia, Denmark, England, Belgium, North America.
ried; anchovies, &c .....	11,450	229,000	German ports, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, France.
southern fruits, oranges, &c .....	1,319	8,573	German ports, England, Netherlands, Spain, Italy.
monds .....	3,371	74,162	German ports, England, Netherlands.
s and currants .....	14,951	142,035	German ports, England, Belgium, Netherlands, Spain, Greece.
er fruit .....	1,194	14,328	German ports, England, Netherlands, Spain.
.....	5,539	132,936	German ports, England, Netherlands, East Indies.

Statement showing the commerce at Stettin, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence.
	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	
Pimento .....	2,354	26,817	German ports, England, Netherlands.
Cinnamon .....	1,777	115,505	German ports, England, Netherlands, East Indies.
All other spices .....	327	18,312	German ports, England, Netherlands.
Herrings, in barrels .....	358,348	3,404,306	German ports, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, England, Netherlands.
Honey .....	1,965	23,580	German ports, England, France.
Coffee .....	130,979	4,453,286	German ports, Denmark, England, Belgium, Netherlands, North America, East Indies.
Cocoa .....	566	13,584	German ports, England, Netherlands.
Cheese .....	2,457	54,054	German ports, England, Netherlands, France, North America.
Confectioneries .....	1,694	88,088	German ports, Denmark, England, Netherlands, France, Italy, North America.
Chicory .....	6,084	36,504	German ports, Belgium, Netherlands.
Dried fruit and nuts .....	4,802	38,416	German ports, England, Netherlands, France, Spain, North America.
Starch .....	62,624	344,432	German ports, Russia, England, Belgium, North America.
Sago .....	620	3,100	German ports, East Indies.
Rice .....	174,055	957,302	German ports, Denmark, England, Belgium, Netherlands, East Indies.
Salt .....	11,203	7,468	Denmark, England.
Sirup .....	15,852	95,112	German ports, Denmark, England, North America.
Tobacco, leaves and stalks .....	3,114	199,648	German ports, Russia, Netherlands.
Tobacco, manufactured, and cigars .....	2,317	73,775	German ports, Denmark, Netherlands, North America.
Tea .....	527	44,268	German ports, Denmark, England.
Sugar .....	177	1,947	German ports, England, Belgium.
Sweet-oil .....	106,604	1,545,758	German ports, Denmark, Sweden, England, Netherlands, Spain, Italy.
Linseed-oil .....	52,280	601,220	German ports, Russia, England, Netherlands, France.
Palm-oil .....	75,892	986,596	German ports, Denmark, England.
Cocoa-nut oil .....	21,912	284,856	German ports, England.
Other oils .....	43,500	500,250	German ports, Russia, England, Belgium, Netherlands, North America.
Fish-oil .....	33,797	388,665	German ports, Russia, Denmark, Norway, England.
Tallow .....	84,008	1,176,112	German ports, Russia, Denmark, England, Belgium, Netherlands, North America.
Grease .....	299,206	4,338,487	German ports, Denmark, England, Belgium, Netherlands, North America.
Paraffine .....	4,564	82,152	German ports, Denmark, England, Netherlands, France.
Paper and pasteboard .....	7,763	207,354	Do.
Furs .....	1	.....	Russia.
Gunpowder .....	15	.....	Russia, Sweden, England.
Silk .....	8	.....	German ports, England.
Soap and scents .....	113	3,766	German ports, Russia, England, Netherlands.
Millstone .....	3,423	706,256	German ports, England, Netherlands, France, North America.
Slates .....	272,931		England.
Other stones, raw and cut .....	109,465		German ports, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, England, Belgium, France, Netherlands.
Coal .....	1,301,683	867,789	Denmark, England.
Mats and straw goods .....	6,469	97,035	German ports, Russia, Denmark.
Pitch and tar .....	55,928	111,856	German ports, Denmark, Sweden, England, Belgium, Netherlands, France.
Asphalt .....	46,619	69,528	German ports, England, West Indies.
Roofing felt .....	794	1,588	German ports, England.
Resin .....	208,400	625,200	German ports, Denmark, England, Belgium, Netherlands, France, North America, East Indies.
Other tar and mineral oils .....	48,648	194,592	German ports, Russia, Denmark, England, Netherlands, North America.
Resinous oil and oil of turpentine .....	8,313	33,252	German ports, Russia, Denmark, England, Netherlands, France.
Petroleum .....	752,262	3,761,310	German ports, North America.
Bladders of animals .....	2,203	246,960	Russia, Denmark, England, North America.
Wax .....	215	10,320	German ports, England.
Bricks and tiles .....	203,014	67,671	German ports, Denmark, England.
Porcelain and clay wares .....	1,913	12,912	German ports, Denmark, Sweden, England, Netherlands, France.

## Statement showing the commerce at Stettin, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence.
	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	
Horses ..... number.	11	1,320	German ports, Russia, Sweden.
Oxen ..... do.	24	2,760	England.
Cows and calves ..... do.	52	2,704	German ports, England.
Pigs ..... do.	278	6,950	Russia, England, Belgium, France, Spain, North America, East Indies.
Sheep and goats ..... do.	595	3,570	German ports, England.
Wax cloth ..... do.	148	7,696	German ports, England, North America.
Raw wool ..... do.	16,528	1,074,320	German ports, Russia, England, Belgium.
Woolen yarn ..... do.	10,551	1,477,140	German ports, Russia, England.
Woolen goods ..... do.	11,960	1,914,300	German ports, England.
Zinc ..... do.	1,453	15,256	German ports, Russia, Denmark.
Tin ..... do.	8,337	433,524	Russia, England, Netherlands.
Miscellaneous articles ..... do.	17,802	535,260	German ports, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, England, Netherlands, France, North America.
Total amount of imports.....		87,631,985	

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	
Waste.....	41,249	103,122	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England.
Guano.....	5,108	25,540	German ports, Denmark.
Rags.....	9,157	36,628	German ports, Russia, Denmark, England.
Cotton, raw.....	227	7,264	German ports, Russia, Sweden.
Cotton-yarn.....	4,689	257,295	German ports, Russia, Denmark, England.
Cotton goods.....	2,826	240,210	German ports, Russia, Denmark.
Lead, raw.....	32,273	338,453	{ German ports, Russia, North America.
Lead, manufactured.....	7,545		
Alum.....	943	2,829	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Denmark.
White-lead.....	14,555	164,505	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark.
Coloring wood.....	4,799	13,437	German ports, Russia, Sweden.
Coloring materials.....	958	30,656	German ports, Russia.
Bone-coals.....	929	2,787	German ports, Sweden, Norway, Denmark.
Chalk.....	17,360	5,786	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Denmark.
Copper vitriol.....	773	8,116	German ports, Russia.
Mineral water.....	4,939	14,817	German ports, Russia, Sweden, England.
Potash.....	23,803	226,128	German ports, Russia, Sweden, England, Norway, Denmark.
Salt-peter.....	5,419	35,223	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark.
Sulphur.....	828	2,514	German ports, Russia.
Salt-peter and sulphuric acid.....	27,577	53,154	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark.
Soda.....	9,387	40,677	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, North America.
Axle-grease.....	34,101	113,670	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, England.
Raw productions for use of medical trade.....	115,323	922,584	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, North America.
Pig-iron.....	22,561	48,882	German ports, England.
Wrought iron and steel.....	23,905	146,795	German ports, Russia, Sweden, England, North America.
Railroad-iron.....	9,087	54,532	German ports, Russia, Sweden.
Wire.....	428	3,852	German ports, Russia, Denmark.
Iron plates.....	3,402	27,216	German ports, Russia, Denmark, England.
White-iron plates.....	1,132	12,452	German ports, England.
Heavy iron and steel ware.....	45,384	1,089,216	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, England, North America.
Iron tubes.....	4,197	50,364	German ports, Russia, Sweden, England, North America.
Fine iron and steel ware.....	273	17,745	German ports, Russia.
Brownstone, (Manganese).....	11,406	17,109	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Denmark.
Cement.....	108,463	108,463	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, North America, Norway.
Gypsum.....	2,068	3,102	German ports, Russia.
Other earths and ores.....	383,606	255,737	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, England.

*Statement showing the commerce at Stettin, &c.—Continued.*

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	
Flax and hemp .....	7, 426	92, 825	German ports, Russia, Sweden, England, Netherlands.
Wheat .....	282, 003	1, 156, 212	German ports, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, Belgium, Netherlands.
Rye .....	42, 793	117, 680	German ports, Norway, Denmark, Belgium.
Barley .....	402, 526	1, 370, 946	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, Belgium, Netherlands.
Oats .....	19, 745	49, 362	German ports, Norway, Denmark, England, Netherlands.
Malt .....	5, 718	31, 449	German ports, Russia, Sweden.
Beans, pease, &c. ....	133, 787	334, 467	German ports, Norway, Denmark, England, Netherlands.
Anise, &c. ....	223	2, 344	German ports, Denmark.
Rape-seed .....	254, 597	1, 103, 253	German ports, Norway, Denmark, England, Belgium, Netherlands, France.
Linseed .....	3, 178	22, 246	German ports, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands.
Clover-seed .....	19, 805	277, 270	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England.
Garden seed .....	16, 101	144, 909	German ports, Russia, Norway, Denmark, Great Britain, North America.
Potatoes .....	630, 576	525, 480	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England.
Fruits .....	13, 712	41, 136	German ports, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark.
Bottle and plate glass .....	11, 530	} 250, 320	Do.
Glassware .....	9, 330		
Raw hairs .....	395	} 13, 266	{ German ports, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, England.
Felt .....	3		
Skins and hides .....	1, 578	} 102, 272	{ German ports, Russia, Denmark, North America.
Furs .....	20		
Blocks of hard .....	lasts. 29, 711	} 1, 813, 360	{ German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, Belgium, Netherlands, France, South America.
Blocks of soft .....	lasts. 13, 660		
Planks .....	lasts. 1, 963	} 26, 535	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark.
Foreign wood .....	lasts. 5, 307		
Wood for carving .....	26, 843	80, 529	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, England, North America.
Fine wooden ware .....	3, 203	38, 436	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Denmark.
Charcoal .....	854	} 176, 760	Do.
Hops .....	2, 455		
Musical instruments .....	1, 151	} 492, 960	{ German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark.
Other instruments .....	903		
Steam-boilers .....	1, 204	19, 264	Russia.
Engines .....	57, 781	1, 500, 087	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England.
Vessels .....	number. 21	} 71, 315	Russia, Denmark.
India rubber .....	7		
Goods of India rubber .....	832	} 14, 678	Do.
Clothes .....	179		
Copper .....	2, 448	} 95, 132	German ports, Russia.
Other metal .....	350		
Copper and brass ware .....	5, 164	268, 528	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, England.
Hardware .....	4, 486	296, 076	Do.
Leather, leather goods .....	3, 670	275, 250	Do.
Linen yarn and thread .....	2, 558	122, 784	German ports, Russia, Denmark, England, Netherlands.
Cordage .....	1, 016	22, 352	German ports.
Packing canvas .....	2, 979	53, 622	German ports, Russia, Denmark.
Raw and bleached linen .....	4, 486	271, 932	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark.
Candles .....	6, 267	150, 408	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, England.
Objects of art and literature .....	2, 077	66, 464	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, England, Norway.
Beer .....	1, 523	6, 092	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Denmark.
Alcoholic spirits .....	70, 791	725, 607	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, France, Denmark, England, Netherlands.
Vinegar .....	1, 540	3, 336	German ports, Russia, Denmark.
Wine, in barrels .....	13, 218	198, 270	German ports, Russia, Denmark, Sweden.
Wine, in bottles .....	7, 725	200, 850	Do.
Meat, prepared, and bacon .....	36, 559	499, 639	German ports, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, England, Belgium.

## Statement showing the commerce at Stettin, &amp;c.—Continued.

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
	<i>Centners.</i>	<i>Thalers.</i>	
Fish, dried, &c.....	303	6,060	German ports, Denmark.
Oranges and lemons.....	2,067	13,435	German ports, Russia.
Dried almonds.....	1,459	32,098	German ports, Russia, Denmark.
Raisins.....	1,566	14,877	Do.
All other fruit.....	2,120	25,440	German ports, Russia, Denmark, Sweden.
Spice.....	1,110	38,850	German ports, Denmark.
Herrings, (19,431 barrels of 3 cent- ners.).....	58,293	184,594	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark.
Coffee.....	4,702	159,868	German ports, Russia, Denmark.
Cheese.....	1,103	24,266	German ports, Russia.
Confectioneries.....	2,388	124,176	Do.
Chicory.....	69,697	418,182	Do.
Dried fruit and nuts.....	35,037	280,296	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, North America.
Starch.....	157,240	864,220	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, Netherlands.
Sago.....	1,849	9,245	German ports, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, North America.
Rice.....	9,824	54,032	German ports.
Salt.....	74,200	49,466	German ports, Sweden, Denmark.
Sirup.....	87,624	514,111	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, France, North America.
Tobacco leaves and stalks.....	1,955	62,560	German ports, Russia, Denmark.
Cigars.....	2,995	224,625	German ports, Russia.
Tea.....	293	24,612	German ports, Denmark.
Sugar.....	156,046	2,184,624	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, North America.
Sweet-oil.....	7,339	106,415	German ports, Russia, Denmark.
Linseed-oil.....	804	9,246	German ports, Russia, Sweden.
Other oils.....	133,895	1,539,792	German ports, Russia, Norway, Denmark, England, Netherlands.
Fish-oil.....	3,611	41,526	German ports, Russia, England, Nether- lands.
Tallow.....	1,466	20,524	German ports, Denmark.
Grease.....	35,853	519,868	German ports, Russia, Denmark.
Oil-cake, &c.....	3,864	69,552	Sweden, Denmark.
Paper and paper goods.....	28,700	747,600	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Great Britain.
Gunpowder.....	2,081	62,430	German ports, Russia.
Perfumery and soaps.....	10,217	340,566	German ports, Russia, Denmark, Eng- land.
Stone and stone ware.....	42,641	78,175	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England.
Coal and coke.....	19,915	13,276	German ports, Russia.
Mat and straw goods.....	428	6,420	German ports, Russia, Denmark.
Tar and pitch.....	8,611	17,222	Do.
Asphalt.....	12,854	19,281	German ports, Russia, Denmark, Eng- land.
Roofing-felt.....	14,374	28,748	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, South America.
Resin.....	9,630	28,890	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England.
Petroleum.....	44,003	220,015	German ports, Russia.
Other tar and mineral oils.....	2,468	9,872	German ports, Russia, Denmark, Eng- land.
Animals and products of animals.....	793	88,816	German ports, Russia.
Bricks and tiles.....	48,147	16,049	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway.
Porcelain and clay wares.....	15,425	104,118	German ports, Russia, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, North America.
Wax-cloth.....	241	12,532	German ports, Russia.
Wool, raw.....	1,530	99,450	Russia, Norway, Denmark, England.
Woolen yarn.....	1,635	228,900	German ports, Russia.
Woolen goods.....	2,214	376,380	German ports, Russia, Norway, Denmark, England.
Zinc, raw and plates.....	147,892	1,552,266	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England, France, North America.
Tin.....	6,193	322,036	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, England.
All other articles.....	24,439	733,170	German ports, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England.
Cattle.....number.....	10	1,100	German ports, Russia.
Sheep.....do.....	13	78	Do.
Total.....		30,394,333	

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Stettin to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	QUARTER ENDING—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Cherry-juice .....	\$2,981 25	.....	\$706 50	\$1,069 82	\$4,757 57
Spelter .....	13,000 00	\$11,833 83	16,625 00	16,875 00	58,333 83
Cement .....	2,784 75	.....	2,587 50	9,014 00	14,386 25
Grape-sugar .....	.....	.....	3,871 50	.....	3,871 50
Cloth .....	2,362 50	.....	.....	.....	2,362 50
Hemp-seed .....	1,428 75	.....	1,054 10	2,100 37	4,583 22
Sirup .....	1,601 25	.....	4,389 90	7,105 85	13,097 00
Zinc-plates .....	802 50	745 81	22,880 72	25,139 72	49,568 75
Carraway seed .....	.....	.....	.....	2,097 45	2,097 45
Tapioca .....	915 75	.....	.....	.....	915 75
Lycopodium .....	488 25	.....	.....	.....	488 25
Miscellaneous .....	131 25	.....	322 80	150 00	604 05
Potato-flour .....	.....	.....	1,677 12	.....	1,677 12
Rape-seed .....	.....	.....	.....	942 17	942 17
Total in United States gold .....	26,496 25	12,579 64	54,115 14	64,514 38	157,705 41
Total for preceding year .....	22,745 24	34,643 01	52,742 83	13,361 41	123,492 49
Increase .....	3,751 01	.....	1,372 31	51,152 97	56,376 29
Decrease .....	.....	22,063 37	.....	.....	22,063 37

## GREAT BRITAIN.

## ENGLAND.

## BIRMINGHAM.

Statement showing the exports from the consular district of Birmingham to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for year
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hardware, steel, and iron....	40,481 16 11	42,514 8 6	32,820 16 10	47,017 2 3	162,836 4 6
Sheathing-metal.....	657 0 6	2,541 13 2	4,494 17 9	966 11 6	8,660 2 11
Iron bale-hoops.....	10,595 19 3	8,001 6 1	22,119 9 2	30,063 3 1	70,779 17 7
Anvils and vises.....	3,340 18 5	3,860 18 5	3,812 11 6	3,232 11 4	14,246 19 8
Tin-plates.....	6,069 9 4	7,725 18 4	6,748 2 6	742 4 3	21,285 14 5
Chains, hoes, and scythes.....	26,358 0 11	23,702 9 3	8,021 10 10	12,791 6 1	70,873 7 1
Saddlery and skins.....	8,676 15 0	12,380 12 11	10,856 2 7	4,724 6 6	36,637 17 0
Guns and implements.....	34,600 12 2	18,211 7 10	23,872 8 9	35,675 0 8	112,359 9 5
Needles and buttons.....	13,830 15 10	19,614 15 1	21,211 18 7	21,499 16 11	76,157 6 5
Watches and materials.....	1,013 15 2	599 15 5	710 13 1	1,313 10 8	3,547 14 4
Chemicals and phosphorus.....	11,027 1 1	5,065 2 4	9,749 1 2	5,645 17 3	31,487 1 10
Cotton and silk goods.....	2,178 18 0	867 10 6	1,237 3 6	953 4 7	5,236 16 7
Boot materials.....	5,337 17 9	5,763 14 9	2,321 15 2	2,514 12 5	15,838 0 1
Glass ware.....	3,380 6 5	8,777 5 1	10,153 1 7	6,639 19 11	28,950 13 0
Pens and tips.....	4,782 12 10	6,046 7 3	4,310 1 5	4,783 12 3	19,922 13 9
Jewelry and fancy-goods.....	15,039 14 5	5,462 2 10	12,213 6 8	22,251 19 9	54,967 3 8
Opticals.....	877 2 5	307 19 0	1,404 6 7	1,165 0 10	3,814 8 10
Chandeliers.....	1,770 19 4	714 12 8	213 5 8	886 17 3	3,585 14 11
Jet (real and imitation).....	1,972 16 3	2,559 7 5	1,646 6 11	1,197 5 5	7,375 16 0
China and Parian.....	631 2 11	261 6 9	318 12 7	424 6 5	1,635 8 8
Sundries.....	8,299 12 8	8,169 12 7½	4,386 19 7	3,007 11 7	23,864 2 5½
Total for Birmingham.....	300,925 7 7	183,908 12 2½	182,522 12 5	307,496 0 11	774,152 13 1½
Leicester.....	44,873 19 2	48,396 4 8	18,503 8 5	44,924 19 11	156,692 12 2
Kidderminster.....	16,399 0 9	42,062 3 9	7,430 17 10	30,968 11 11	96,890 14 3
Wolverhampton.....	17,416 6 0	13,703 3 3	10,700 19 1	11,665 3 9	53,485 12 1
Redditch.....	28,018 9 11½	26,239 18 3½	20,934 19 7	31,156 14 10½	106,350 2 2½
Total for Birmingham and district.....	307,633 3 5½	313,560 2 2	240,092 17 0	326,211 11 4½	1,187,497 14 4
Total for previous year.....					1,533,583 16 8
Decrease.....					346,087 2 4

J. B. GOULD.

## BRADFORD.

Statement showing the exports from the consular district of Bradford to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1874, as compared with those during the year ending September 30, 1873.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.	Total for previous year.
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stuff.....	389,233 14 2	864,950 3 1	440,812 14 3	731,585 6 4	2,426,581 17 10	2,657,329 10 7
Carpets.....	45,439 15 4	124,619 9 10	50,063 19 6	108,554 11 10	322,697 16 6	332,950 9 7
Wool.....	5,201 1 5	2,329 3 4		39,226 4 7	46,756 9 4	190,354 19 4
Machinery.....	5,981 2 3	2,812 3 6	5,705 19 9	3,072 13 10	17,572 0 6	34,437 10 11
Iron and steel.....	3,136 15 9	3,539 17 5	3,825 9 8	3,169 5 11	13,753 7 9	25,586 0 8
Cloth.....	2,440 6 9				2,440 6 9	13,676 16 5
Saw-grease.....						2,400 0 0
Furniture.....						434 0 0
Flocks.....						130 1 6
Yarn.....						2,270 15 6
Silk yarn.....		888 2 3	2,080 19 5	47 7 0	2,996 8 8	773 7 0
Hides.....	103 9 0	99 10 6	183 3 0		388 2 6	82 14 4
Wine.....		62 10 0			62 10 0	96 11 8

Statement showing the exports from the consular district of Bradford, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.	Total for previous year.
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cards .....						2,486 4 7
Paper .....			29 7 0		29 7 0	70 8 6
Rugs .....						291 18 3
Cotton .....						68 5 0
Show-cards .....						16 0 1
Silk-waste .....	1,202 0 11				1,202 0 11	183 14 6
Mats .....		254 18 10		250 1 4	505 0 2	661 13 1
Linen yarn .....						23 8 7
Needles .....						17 9 9
Skips .....						9 5 0
Dye-stuffs .....						191 17 6
Leather .....		102 1 10	47 9 0	243 7 2	392 18 0	265 5 4
Oil .....		30 19 0			30 19 0	136 19 4
Miscellaneous .....		949 1 0			949 1 0	36 7 8
Hair .....						323 5 0
China-grass .....		22 16 0			22 16 0	
Seal-skins .....						389 7 8
Hair-cloths .....						87 9 8
Elastic webs .....						197 5 6
Silk .....	124 2 5				124 2 5	338 0 11
Alum .....						8 7 9
Sewing-cotton .....	48 5 6	338 17 8	228 0 5	630 14 5	1,235 18 0	223 1 1
Worsted warps .....						66 17 10
Bands .....						9 19 6
Books .....	2 7 4				2 7 4	7 10 0
Stationery .....		192 1 0	18 5 9	90 12 5	280 19 2	
Portraits .....	7 7 10	67 14 2			75 2 0	
Cotton-padding .....	141 2 9				141 2 9	
Worsted yarn .....	135 0 10				135 0 10	340 12 4
Household goods .....	70 0 0				70 0 0	
Pianos .....		38 10 0			38 10 0	
Sewing-machines .....			15 0 0		15 0 0	
Guns .....		13 2 10			13 2 10	
Total .....	453,268 12 5	1,001,271 2 3	503,092 7 9	886,880 4 10	2,844,512 7 3	3,267,569 15 3
Total for previous year .....					£13,841,397 14	\$15,900,091 73
Decrease .....						13,841,397 14
						2,058,064 38

Statement showing the exports from the consular district of Bradford to the United States during the month of September, 1874, as compared with those of September, 1873.

Articles.	Sept., 1874.	Sept., 1873.	Decrease.	Increase.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stuffs .....	181,525 9 4	223,756 12 3	52,231 2 11	
Carpets .....	30,127 0 0	37,084 19 10	6,957 19 10	
Machinery .....	1,612 14 8	2,548 11 2	935 16 6	
Iron and steel .....	1,844 2 5	2,340 0 1	495 17 8	
Wool .....	66 18 6	6,824 19 5	6,758 0 11	
Sewing-cotton .....	94 13 6			94 13 6
Leather .....	243 7 2			243 7 2
Cloth .....		1,397 1 0	1,397 1 1	
Cards .....		19 10 4	19 10 4	
Rugs .....		165 4 6	165 4 6	
Mats .....		108 8 4	108 8 4	
Seal-skins .....		161 19 6	161 19 6	
Hair-cloth .....		87 9 8	87 9 8	
Elastic webs .....		197 5 6	197 5 6	
Hair .....		323 5 0	323 5 0	
Totals .....	215,514 5 7	285,005 6 7	69,499 1 8	338 0 8

NOTE.—Amount of exports from Bradford to the United States for the quarter ending September 30, 1873, £299,893 19s. 3d.; for the quarter ending September 30, 1874, £286,880 4s. 10d.—being a decrease of £13,013 14s. 5d., as compared with the quarter ending September 30, 1873.

W. W. DOUGLAS



## BRISTOL.

## I.

FEBRUARY 20, 1874. (Received March 9, 1874.)

## GENERAL REMARKS.

Since I assumed the duties of this consulate four years have elapsed. A report, therefore, of the city and district, showing what progress has been made in that time, the general character and condition of its trade and commerce, may not be uninteresting. I will, therefore, place before you a few facts and statistics, that some idea may be formed of the rank and importance of this city, both in relation to the rest of England and to the United States.

Bristol, a city so old as to boast of an existence before the Christian era; so full of historical memories, with many interesting remains, both of the Druids and the Romans; the home and birth-place of many a celebrity; which, about a century ago, was the second sea-port in Great Britain, and noted for its manufactures of glass and porcelain, its West Indian trade, and slave-dealings; which has so long slept upon its oars, that sister cities, by the mere lapse of time, have so far outstripped it that it has sunk to a second or even third rate sea-port; is beautifully situated in one of the finest and healthiest portions of England, and endowed by nature with almost every advantage that man could desire for the site of a great commercial town.

The winding and picturesque river Avon flows by it, and, several miles farther on, empties into the Bristol Channel, at what is virtually the head of navigation. Although small vessels can and do go up some eighty or ninety miles farther, to Gloucester, yet the strong tides and devious channel are insuperable obstacles to any great amount of shipping above Bristol. The elements of the beauty of the river Avon are also causes of Bristol's not progressing, for although good and safe anchorage is to be had at the river's mouth, the quays and warehouses are seven miles up the river, and all vessels larger than nine hundred tons find the going up an experiment attended with more or less danger.

With a surrounding country fertile and rich in natural products; a central position in the west of England, with London but two and a half hours away, an ever-ready market for all her importations, and Birmingham so near that speedy and regular means of conveyance would necessarily make this city her port of export, Bristol should be, and with a small amount of enterprise fifty years ago would have been, the second city in Great Britain. But Bristol, feeling secure in a monopoly that, while enriching a few, blinded her to the fact that progress is absolutely necessary to existence, spurned the opportunity. If, however, the city, so admirably situated for a great trade with the United States, is at present in that respect unimportant, her home-trade must place her high in the ranks of English commercial cities.

## POPULATION.

In 1811 the population was 73,000; in 1861 it had doubled, reaching 154,093; the census of 1871 gives her 186,428, and at present there are 192,000 inhabitants. Although a seaport, Bristol is a most purely

English town; so small is the foreign element that I imagine it would scarcely number a thousand individuals. It is the trade center and metropolis of the west of England, and is connected by numerous railways with all the larger cities, the midland counties, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Wales, and is the market and source of supplies for most of that portion of England west of London and south of Birmingham. Of Bristol people it may be said that they have strong predilections for business, politics, and religion, and are characterized on all three by a large amount of conservatism.

The business of the city is prosperous and enjoys throughout Great Britain the reputation of being a little slow, perhaps, but perfectly sound. This soundness is evinced by the fact that for nearly fifty years no serious bank or commercial failures have occurred here. In their manner of transacting business the people manifest great repugnance to depart from old ways and customs, being, as a rule, prudent, thorough business men. There seems to be little of the spirit of speculation among the people; the few who indulge in it do so, to a small extent, as an outside, secondary matter, and not as a means of getting a living. The proportion of men not engaged in some sort of commercial enterprise is exceedingly small, and the wealth of the city is not in the hands of a few, but widely distributed among many well-to-do citizens. The upper and middle classes are well educated and intelligent, but among the laboring classes a great amount of ignorance abounds. Among the lower classes drunkenness prevails to a great extent, as it always must among any people where, as in this land, the beer interest becomes stronger and wealthier than all others.

#### SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, GOVERNMENT.

The schools and colleges of the upper classes are very good, but expensive; while those that occupy, or should occupy, the relative position of our public schools are totally inadequate to the wants of the people; and I do not think the laboring classes have anything like the same information or intelligence of the same classes in Germany or in the United States.

The government of the city, as in most English cities, is ably administered, the municipal officers being all men of respectability, among whom corruption is unknown. The police force, though not large, is effective, and the city, notwithstanding the turbulent classes dwelling in it, is quiet and orderly.

#### THE LABORING CLASS.

The laborers have but little energy, being slow and unwieldy in their movements, and possessing little of that tact and perception which characterize their fellows in the United States. I am often surprised at the clumsiness of many of their tools, even among the classes denominated skilled. These characteristics seem the peculiar property of the people in the west of England—due, doubtless, in a great measure, to the climate, which is mild and enervating—as I understand the people of the north of England are much more active and energetic.

The experience gained from the last American ships repaired here has been that, notwithstanding the difference in cost of material and labor, it is, on account of the detention, economy to have all possible repairs done at home.

Laborers earn from seventeen shillings and sixpence a week to sixty

and seventy shillings for skilled hands. Owing to the increased cost of living and to strikes, wages have risen immensely in the last few years, until the solving of the labor question has become for England (thriving as she does on her manufactures) a matter of vital importance, and which, probably, will occupy a large share of the attention of the coming Parliament.

#### RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The city abounds in religious and charitable institutions, chief among which should be mentioned the five orphan houses of George Muller. These houses are the home of two thousand orphans, who are provided for entirely by voluntary contributions—the institution having no fixed or regular income—and cost about \$125,000 annually.

There is a large number of non-conformists here, and, as is usual in England, but little of that charity and friendliness which should characterize professing Christians is manifested in the intercourse of Anglicans and non-conformists.

#### COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, AND MANUFACTURES.

Bristol is a money center of considerable importance, and has about a dozen large and wealthy banking companies, whose reputations for soundness and stability are beyond question. Their business is conducted as prudently as possible, all risks being studiously avoided. The system does not extend beyond their local requirements, few, if any, having agents outside of England. Drafts on the continent, or on the United States, are always negotiated through London houses.

The soil of the vicinity is what is generally called stiff. Cereals and the smaller fruits do well in it, but far the largest portion of the surrounding country is devoted to pasturage; cattle and sheep being, I think, considered, year with year, more profitable than grain.

The manufacturing interests are numerous and important, but, from the fact that but few of them export to the United States, their extent and importance are not generally known there. Foremost among the manufacturing interests stands the refining of raw sugar. About 60,000 tons are imported annually to be melted and refined. There are four refineries at work here, the largest of which, with engines of 540 horsepower and 700 men, melts each week 1,100 tons sugar, with about an equal consumption of coal. The yearly sales are something over \$10,000,000. The remaining three have, together, about one-third the capacity of the former, and the total amount of sugar melted weekly is not far from 1,500 tons.

Next comes the fabrication of chocolate and cocoa, by one of the largest manufacturers in England. In 1873, with engines of 140 horsepower and 500 hands, chiefly young girls, this firm manufactured 5,000,000 pounds of chocolate and cocoa. Although well known in Canada, these manufactures, with the exception of the sales by one firm in San Francisco, are not sold in the United States. Formerly the manufactures of flint-glass and bottles, porcelain, and earthenware were among the most important industries of Bristol, but now, owing to the increased cost of production, no flint-glass is made; but one firm only is engaged in the manufacture of bottles, and the porcelain and earthenware trade has none of its former importance. The leather market of Bristol is one of the chief markets of England. Besides English hides,

some 90,000 cwt. of South American hides are annually imported. Since last September 29,511 South American hides have been received here, and it is estimated that 166,000 of this sort alone are tanned here in a year; more than in any other three cities of England, not excepting London. Within the last two years there has sprung up a considerable trade in salted wares and grains with New York, and the one firm as yet exporting has sent about \$100,000 worth each year. This market has naturally led to a large boot and shoe trade springing up in this city, wherein some four thousand persons are annually employed in making about 1,600,000 pairs of boots and shoes, with sales reaching about \$3,000,000. None of these goods are exported to the United States, but are sold almost entirely in Great Britain. There are seven large chemical manufacturers here, employing many people, and a large amount of capital; but, with the exception of one firm, whose exportations for the last four years have been largely increasing, none of them export to the United States. The class of goods sent to the United States by this one firm is entirely ammonia and glass-makers salt-cake. The manufactures of soap, tobacco, and oil-cloths are all large and important branches of industry here, but, excepting about \$10,000 worth of oil-cloths, none of these respective productions are sent to the United States. Almost every branch of English manufactures has a representation here, and all are more or less prosperous.

From the foregoing statistics it is easy to infer that, with the removal of present obstacles and hinderances, which are slowly but steadily vanishing, Bristol must have an extensive and profitable trade with the United States.

#### SHIPPING.

I now come to the main-stay of Bristol, the shipping interest, on which she builds her hope of future greatness and prosperity. This business is carried on with all parts of the world, and for the last six years has been steadily increasing. About one thousand ships enter annually from foreign ports, and about eight thousand from Irish and other home ports. In 1872 the total inward tonnage from foreign ports was 374,488; the tonnage from home ports 599,865 tons; making, when added to the outward tonnage, a total for the port of 1,512,652 tons. Of this 173,797 was foreign, 37,688 United States, and the remainder British. The number of American ships entering at this port has decreased each year, forty having entered in 1870, and only twenty-six in 1873. I am at a loss to account for this decrease, unless the cause is owing to the steamers having absorbed their trade, and to the expense attending frequent entries into port, causing them to prefer longer voyages. When we consider the amount of grain we send to England—the imports of wheat into this port alone being 2,000,000 cwt. per annum, the largest portion of which comes from the United States, and that we are not able to carry more than an exceedingly small portion of a trade that should be largely our own—there is ground for serious apprehension that our foreign commerce will soon cease to exist. It behooves us, therefore, if we desire to maintain our present position, or to regain our former prominence as a maritime nation, to remove the causes that sap the very foundations of the existence of our merchant fleet. To corroborate this statement, let me add that the value of wheat imported into England for the month of January, 1874, was £2,536,275, of which Russia is credited with £444,818; Germany with £219,747; and the United States with £1,600,085.

Of the ships entering Bristol from foreign ports nine-tenths clear in ballast, going chiefly to Cardiff and Newport for coal and iron. From the Mediterranean ports and the Azore Islands there is a large trade in fruits, and 150,000 bushels of oranges are annually brought thence. The tea trade is extensive, but the direct importations—1,250,000 pounds—form but a small portion of the quantity sold, the great bulk of which is entered in London. The amount of American produce and provisions imported and consumed is steadily increasing, and this increase is largely due to the three steamers plying between this port and New York, although they are neither very speedy nor regular—a fact which, I think, augurs well for the American trade when large and fast steamers will supplant those now in use.

The timber trade is also a very extensive one. I inclose a table showing the imports, consumption, and stock of timber for the last three years, with the number and tonnage of ships in that trade.

I inclose also a report of the exports of this port for the last four years, giving the principal articles and their annual value, with the total value of the exports for each year, and a statement, in a condensed form, of the business and receipts in Bristol and Gloucester. I have not given the amount of the articles exported from Gloucester singly, as about four-fifths of its exports is cloth, the remainder silk and sundries. Besides the articles enumerated, there are without doubt large shipments which are invoiced in London and Liverpool, the shippers having officers, often principals, residing at those ports.

#### THE HARBOR.

The harbor of Bristol is made by damming the Avon at the city, and walling it in, whereby a large basin, or float, is formed in the heart of the city, with about 20 feet of water at the quays. To enter the harbor vessels must come seven miles up a winding and narrow river, more or less danger always attending the entrance of large vessels. Delays are frequent and often long. To remedy this the erection of docks at the mouth of the river was undertaken some four years ago, but, until last year, languished for want of money. Some capitalists have now, however, removed this difficulty, and five hundred men are constantly at work, and their number will be doubled as soon as the weather permits. The docks are to be opened in a year from the present month, and, when finished, will cover sixteen acres, and admit the largest steamers, with a delay never exceeding ten hours. With an increased accommodation, the shipping will increase, and, I do not doubt, in time the mail-steamers will shift from Liverpool to Bristol. The other great drawback to this port is the lack of goods for exportation. To remove this a tunnel under the Severn is proposed, to cost about four or five million dollars. The Great Western Railway is now expending \$150,000 in experimenting on the practicability of the proposed plan. It is hoped that this tunnel, by establishing direct railroad communication with the neighboring coal and iron districts, will enable Bristol to become a place of export as well as import. These schemes are perfectly practicable, and as \$1,000,000 has been spent already on the docks, and a wealthy railroad company has guaranteed the completion of the tunnel, there is no reason to doubt but that Bristol, in a few years, will regain her former position as a seaport, and develop an American trade that, while enriching her, will, I trust, ever tend to increase in her citizens, and in our own, feelings of mutual good-will and respect.

EDGAR STANTON.

## Statements showing the trade and commerce of the port of Bristol.

## I.—TIMBER TRADE.

	Imports.			Consumption.			Stock.		
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	<i>Cub. feet.</i>	<i>Cub. feet.</i>	<i>Cub. feet.</i>	<i>Cub. feet.</i>	<i>Cub. feet.</i>	<i>Cub. feet.</i>	<i>Cub. feet.</i>	<i>Cub. feet.</i>	<i>Cub. feet.</i>
Colonial timber .....	1,079,550	904,350	525,050	1,089,200	962,000	409,150	232,100	139,750	255,630
Colonial deals .....	1,685,600	1,656,930	2,065,105	1,703,090	1,735,140	1,736,625	891,660	482,955	831,435
Total .....	2,765,150	2,561,280	2,610,155	2,792,290	2,697,140	2,145,775	1,123,760	622,705	1,087,065
Foreign timber .....	651,750	825,400	1,164,630	798,750	890,170	1,113,730	83,750	194,940	277,130
Foreign deals .....	2,716,450	3,051,015	3,188,790	3,216,850	3,436,630	2,980,230	824,175	1,227,270	1,435,630
Total .....	3,368,200	3,876,415	4,353,420	4,015,600	4,237,000	4,093,960	907,925	1,422,210	1,712,960
Aggregate total .....	6,133,350	6,437,695	6,963,575	6,807,890	6,934,140	6,239,735	2,031,685	2,044,915	2,800,045

## Vessels engaged in the above trade.

	Vessels.	Tons reg- ister.
1871 .....	164	87,790
1872 .....	175	94,794
1873 .....	205	108,662
Total .....	544	291,246

## II.—EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Articles.	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Books .....	134	19 6	128	17 5	277	0 0	1,290	11 3
Bath bricks .....	1,003	5 5	803	16 4	1,271	7 1	714	15 10
Carpets .....	7,726	16 4						
Chemicals .....	1,987	11 9	4,543	3 7	8,074	9 9	3,957	4 2
Cloth .....			5,923	1 0	243	1 4	64	1 6
Metals .....	60	16 11	4,467	7 8	5,503	13 4		
Miscellaneous .....	3,062	17 10	2,135	18 0	3,756	4 9	2,368	9 6
Oil-cloths .....	2,120	14 10	1,742	9 9	2,225	5 6	2,172	13 9
Roans, leather, &c .....	87	10 0			21,455	3 6	20,234	3 10
Rug-sheepskin .....	783	12 11	2,194	4 10	966	15 8	1,186	15 4
Twines, lines, &c .....	3,645	0 7	3,051	10 9	2,387	5 1	1,791	17 5
Total .....	20,613	6 1	24,990	9 3	46,157	6 0	33,748	11 7

## III.—SHIPPING.

Ports.	Year.	Invoices.		Ships.		Fees from—			Total fees.
		No.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Invoices.	Ships.	Miscellaneous.	
Bristol .....	1870	178	£ 20,613 6 1	40	32,341	\$445 00	\$787 84	\$302 50	\$1,535 34
	1871	144	25,090 9 3	39	34,700	360 00	783 61	528 50	1,672 11
	1872	159	46,157 6 0	29	22,690	497 50	562 89	164 00	1,224 39
	1873	144	33,748 11 7	26	24,251	352 50	696 62	321 50	1,370 62
	1870	11	1,379 6 11	8	4,212	27 50	37 06	30 08	94 64
Gloucester .....	1871	64	12,375 6 11	11	6,596	160 00	86 96	101 25	348 21
	1872	68	14,499 12 3	1	461	170 00	30 11	100 69	301 80
	1873	99	29,784 12 4	2	1,692	247 50	34 13	272 66	554 29

## II.

OCTOBER 29, 1874. (Received November 12.)

## COMMERCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1874.

A general report on the trade and commercial status of Bristol was forwarded to the Department in February last. I now supplement that report by statistical tables, herewith inclosed, showing the trade of the port during the years 1871, 1872, 1873, and for the year ending September 30, 1874.

## NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

As shown by the navigation-table following this report, the navigation and commerce of 1873 were largely in excess of 1872, both as to number of vessels and tonnage of entries. A large import trade is carried on here, but, unfortunately, there are no return cargoes for vessels. Thus, although 1,136 ships entered this port during the year 1873, with 390,063 tons merchandise, only 218 cleared, with cargoes aggregating 67,940 tons, the remainder clearing in ballast or proceeding to neighboring ports—Cardiff, Newport, &c., for cargoes. Of the 26 American vessels entered during the year, not one cleared with cargo. This difficulty in obtaining outward freight, and the danger attending the ascent of the river by large vessels, have been the principal hinderances to Bristol's advancement. It is confidently expected, however, that the docks now being energetically pushed toward completion will materially assist the city in gaining that position among seaports which her natural advantages seem to fit her for holding. Most outward American freight is shipped by the steamers plying between this port and New York. From the present depressed state of trade, there are fears that this line of steamers will be temporarily suspended; an event to be much regretted, as these vessels have been the means of largely increasing the importations of American produce.

## AMERICAN SHIPPING.

There entered this port in 1873, from the United States, 82 British; 67 foreign, and 10 American vessels. This is a small percentage for us of a trade which should be almost exclusively ours. I do not even think this peculiar to the trade of this port, as, I believe, the statements of all countries trading with the United States show similar results.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports of Bristol are shown in the tables accompanying this report. These tables show the healthy condition of the trade of this port. In most articles there is a steady increase, which, though sometimes slight, marks an upward tendency. The decrease in a few of the imports is not worth mention.

The export-table herewith inclosed shows the value of British and Irish goods and the quantity of foreign and colonial goods exported during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873. Supplemental tables show the value of goods invoiced at this consulate, and at its agency, Gloucester, (see page 494,) for the United States, for the year ending September 30, 1874. Bristol shows a large increase in exports to the United States; while Gloucester shows a decrease, owing, doubtless, to a falling off in shipments of salt and cloth, caused by the late financial complications in the United States.

EDGAR STANTON.

Statement showing the trade and commerce of Bristol for the years 1871, 1872, 1873.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantities, 1871.	Quantities, 1872.	Quantities, 1873.
Brimstone .....	10, 280	15, 800	16, 787
Cocoa .....	189, 868	16, 924	131, 014
Coffee .....	297, 646	316, 512	290, 752
Corn, barley .....	1, 109, 311	1, 233, 606	1, 105, 543
maize .....	520, 220	765, 618	586, 419
beans .....	68, 177	31, 136	61, 439
pease .....	4, 207	2, 214	1, 185
wheat .....	1, 849, 445	2, 153, 191	2, 042, 687
oats .....	167, 662	143, 374	115, 789
flour .....	54, 696	32, 027	109, 383
Dyes, logwood .....	1, 067	841	474
madder .....	930	616	1, 158
sumac .....	344	463	317
Flax .....	1, 014	2, 559	3, 915
Fruit, currants .....	36, 940	48, 649	37, 850
figs .....	97	343	992
oranges .....	170, 609	143, 690	148, 261
raisins .....	12, 408	15, 878	4, 076
Guano .....	8, 020	8, 760	4, 905
Hemp .....	8, 458	5, 626	4, 353
Hides .....	72, 855	80, 587	99, 290
Mahogany .....	474	309	801
Molasses .....	3, 093	1, 585	1, 145
fine .....	20, 173	19, 732	22, 498
Metals, iron .....	405	446	353
Oil, train .....	1, 963	1, 812	1, 639
palm .....	92, 161	97, 097	76, 367
olive .....	2, 612	1, 375	2, 651
Rice .....	709	1, 039	1, 173
Seed, linseed .....	9, 730	16, 440	20, 310
Spice, pepper .....	64		
Spirits, rum .....	176, 946	192, 477	243, 325
brandy .....	229, 713	227, 925	244, 521
Geneva .....	3, 758	3, 846	4, 716
Sugar .....	1, 354, 333	1, 690, 566	1, 816, 403
glucose .....	765	1, 732	1, 773
Tallow .....	55, 963	62, 362	76, 284
Tar .....	588	418	622
Tea .....	1, 198, 463	1, 244, 705	1, 179, 063
Timber, battens, boards and ends, planks .....	18, 150	17, 791	25, 322
staves .....	1, 092	287	301
8 inches square and over .....	34, 474	34, 198	33, 417
Tobacco .....	1, 381, 842	1, 601, 105	1, 769, 147
Valonia .....	4, 902	5, 790	5, 928
Wine .....	532, 933	484, 365	572, 050
Wool .....	115, 452	132, 660	83, 915
Customs receipts on above articles .....	£939, 124 4 0	£1, 026, 516 9 0	£937, 640 7 0

## EXPORTS.

(British and Irish goods.)

Articles.	Value, 1871.	Value, 1872.	Value, 1873.
Coal and culm .....	£6, 566	£11, 275	£11, 614
Cotton manufactures .....	40, 630	37, 177	37, 151
yarn .....	162	106	
Earthenware .....	2, 900	3, 306	4, 142
Glass .....	1, 526	4, 319	2, 140
Hardware and cutlery .....	3, 821	6, 639	6, 170
Linens manufactures .....	564	1, 032	897
Metals:			
Iron and steel .....	211, 284	180, 905	164, 678
Copper and brass .....	4, 312	12, 965	12, 047
Lead .....	6, 523	1, 326	1, 726
Tin, crude .....	114	57	6, 375
Tin plates .....	4, 436	104, 253	106, 284
Salt .....	2, 780	1, 967	1, 085
Silk manufactures .....	93	235	1, 503
Woolen manufactures .....	3, 319	2, 369	2, 331
Total .....	289, 250	367, 951	326, 557



Statement showing the trade and commerce of Bristol, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

(Foreign and colonial goods.)

Articles.	Quantity, 1871.	Quantity, 1872.	Quantity, 1873.
Coffee.....lbs.	1,218	3,056	45,472
Corn—flour.....cwt.	21	18	4
Rice.....do.	730	241	2,134
Spirits:			
Rum.....galls.	3,074	8,161	4,848
Brandy.....do.	6,969	942	1,193
Gin.....do.	7,930	8,962	9,524
Sugar:			
Raw.....cwt.	426	92	1
Refined.....do.	26	52	54
Tea.....lbs.	11,205	29,076	6,219
Tobacco.....do.	48,462	67,036	110,057
Wine.....galls.	11,753	10,830	7,164

Classification of foreign tonnage arriving at the port of Bristol.

Articles.	From—	Tons, 1871.	Tons, 1872.	Tons, 1873.
With brandy, gin, &c.	France.....	2,383	1,969	1,790
brimstone, olive-oil, &c.	Mediterranean ports.....	8,055	8,550	9,104
cotton, tobacco, &c.	United States, &c.....	18,962	17,707	18,948
grain, flour, &c.	do.....	89,961	122,425	124,836
Do.....	North Europe, Canada, &c.....	10,410	6,551	6,295
Do.....	France, Holland, &c.....	925	5,632	10,119
fruit.....	Within the straits.....	964	2,634	3,990
Do.....	Without the straits.....	8,912	8,150	7,611
fish, oil, &c.	Newfoundland.....	2,936	2,372	2,837
guano.....	Peru, &c.....	6,606		7,126
hides, tallow, &c.	Buenos Ayres, &c.....	6,427	5,720	4,909
produce.....	Jersey and Guernsey.....	974	1,706	1,090
seed, wood, &c.	Cape de Verde, Cuba, &c.....	2,727	3,841	2,814
palm-oil, produce, &c.	Africa.....	4,312	4,432	4,847
sugar, rum, &c.	West Indies.....	11,487	13,657	12,367
Do.....	Mauritius, East Indies, &c.....	6,593	13,240	16,855
Do.....	Havana, Brazil, &c.....	34,635	20,144	26,662
Do.....	France, Holland, &c.....	11,025	11,908	12,751
stone and sundries.....	Various ports.....	12,507	14,122	16,931
timber, deals, &c.	United States.....	4,604	5,173	7,309
Do.....	Quebec.....	22,108	27,217	19,022
Do.....	St. John's, New Brunswick.....	16,809	13,343	19,683
Do.....	North Europe.....	50,100	38,410	49,371
Do.....	Norway.....	6,324	6,949	5,323
tallow, hemp, &c.	Baltic.....	981	1,046	954
valonia and produce.....	Levant.....	4,191	5,435	5,239
wine, oil, cork, ores, &c.	Various ports.....	9,897	12,055	12,362
Total.....		355,815	374,488	411,014

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Bristol to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Bath bricks.....	\$860 18	\$27 33	\$750 70	\$1,485 13	\$3,123 34
Books.....	1,699 06	241 41	2,074 94	2,928 45	6,943 86
Chemicals.....	1,118 02	12,482 83	4,437 64	9,422 91	27,461 40
Hides and skins.....	39,131 40	55,292 84	52,074 07	66,088 23	214,586 54
Limes, nets, &c.....	1,625 96	5,506 40	1,321 52	759 62	9,213 50
Miscellaneous.....	3,515 61	14,246 24	3,527 57	6,436 89	27,726 31
Oil-cloths.....	1,457 78	3,639 16	2,514 24	2,496 58	10,107 76
Sheep-skin rugs.....	2,451 10	1,959 67		2,289 56	6,700 35
Total, 1874.....	51,859 11	93,395 88	66,700 68	93,907 39	305,863 06
Total, 1873.....	59,150 99	40,334 64	32,792 94	34,385 23	166,663 80
Increase.....		53,061 24	33,907 74	59,522 16	139,199 26
Decrease.....	7,291 88				

*Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from Bristol, with cargoes, during the year ending December 31, 1873.*

## SAILING-VESSELS.

From or to—		ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		American.		British.		Foreign.		American.		British.		Foreign.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Africa ..	Algeria .....			1	156								
	Egypt .....			4	1,468	6	2,429						
	Morocco .....			9	1,925	1	101						
	Mauritius .....			16	7,608	1	475			1	814		
America.	West coast .....			18	4,189					22	5,367	1	464
	Argentine Conf'n .....					4	1,290						
	Bolivia .....			1	638								
	Brazil .....			20	3,857	12	2,712			4	728	2	651
	British Guiana .....			10	3,184					10	3,790		
	British W. Indies .....			33	8,985	1	300			13	3,761		
	Canada .....	6	6,203	32	23,592	16	7,335			3	1,146	2	1,136
	Chili .....			1	480					1	387		
	French W. Indies .....												
	Hayti .....					1	98						
	Mexico .....					3	738					1	328
	Newfoundland .....			20	2,984	2	181			14	1,637		
	Peru .....	1	1,308	4	2,942					2	765		
Asia ....	Prince Edward Is d .....			6	1,435					2	483		
	Spanish W. Indies .....			15	6,528	47	16,605			1	650	1	185
	United States .....	10	8,273	82	38,552	67	29,547			4	1,804	4	2,361
	Uruguay .....			3	717	5	1,367			2	525	1	471
	Asia Minor .....			20	3,471	8	2,811						
	Indies—British .....			3	1,231					1	983		
	Dutch .....			6	5,072	1	417						
	Austria .....			19	2,477	6	1,337			1	117		
	Belgium .....			5	508					1	306		
	France .....			21	1,983	69	6,152			3	226	14	1,800
Europe..	Greece .....			5	856	1	318						
	Holland .....			8	733	1	87			1	117		
	Italy .....			19	2,477	6	1,337			18	896		
	Jersey & Guernsey .....			18	825								
	Norway .....			4	886	24	9,299						
	Prussia & Germany .....			6	675	26	7,337					2	739
	Portugal .....			16	2,834	3	526					2	261
	Madeira & Azores .....			19	2,200	23	3,743					3	477
	Russia .....	7	6,070	19	7,133	47	17,352			1	181	6	2,438
	Spain .....			17	2,616	12	1,746						
	Sweden .....	2	2,397	4	886	22	6,902						
	Turkey .....			4	1,626	5	2,150						
	Wallachia .....					2	570						
Total .....		26	24,251	488	147,729	422	130,964			105	24,683	40	11,216

## STEAMERS.

From or to—		ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		American.		British.		Foreign.		American.		British.		Foreign.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Belgium .....				2	1,132					3	1,698		
British N. America .....				1	846					2	706		
France .....				63	13,685	7	1,060			25	6,466		
Germany .....				2	539	1	579						
Greece .....				1	490								
Holland .....				2	356	1	350			1	438	19	2,500
India, British .....										1	1,015		
Portugal .....				7	1,244	1	580			1	131		
Russia .....				26	18,164	3	1,699						
Spain .....				11	4,317	2	1,000			3	816		
W. Indies .....						3	2,572						
Sweden .....						1	599						
Turkey .....				37	26,227	1	928						
United States .....				23	20,752					18	18,844		
Total .....				180	87,752	20	9,367			54	29,514	19	2,527
Grand total .....		26	24,251	668	235,481	442	130,331			159	54,197	59	13,743

statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from Bristol, &c.—  
Continued.

## SUMMARY.

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
total, 1873 .....	1, 136	390, 063	218	67, 940
total, 1872 .....	911	326, 357	156	68, 635
Increase .....	225	3, 706	62	19, 336
Decrease .....				695

## CARLISLE.

statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Carlisle to the  
United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
tonnes .....	7, 308 0 6	7, 678 6 6	5, 964 6 3	10, 610 15 6	31, 561 8 9
sea thread and towels .....	1, 792 5 2	902 18 4	1, 353 7 6	498 6 2	4, 546 17 2
g-iron .....	3, 152 14 10	7, 007 4 9	5, 073 3 9		15, 233 3 4
ails .....	378 0 0				378 0 0
ails .....	216 4 1				216 4 1
sea .....	28 10 6				28 10 6
caise .....	427 6 0				427 6 0
ang trees .....	73 7 6	26 4 6			99 12 0
ants .....			37 0 4		37 0 4
Total for 1874 .....	13, 376 8 7	15, 614 14 1	12, 427 17 10	11, 109 1 8	52, 528 2 2
Total preceding year .....	25, 839 4 0	38, 817 17 2	57, 535 7 1	38, 386 2 11	160, 578 11 2
crease .....					
crease .....	12, 462 15 5	23, 203 3 1	45, 107 9 3	27, 277 1 3	108, 050 9 0

statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Carlisle to the  
United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	Dec. 31, 1874.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
tonnes .....	7, 678 6 6	5, 964 6 3	10, 610 15 6	4, 685 6 6	28, 938 14 9
sea thread and towels .....	902 18 4	1, 353 7 6	498 6 2	673 19 5	3, 428 11 5
g-iron .....	7, 007 4 9	5, 073 3 9			12, 080 8 6
ails .....				330 4 0	330 4 0
ang trees .....	26 4 6				
ants .....		37 0 4			
cherry-trees .....				11 2 0	11 2 0
ationary .....				179 7 1	179 7 1
ated books .....				43 6 3	43 6 3
Total .....	15, 614 14 1	12, 427 17 10	11, 109 1 8	5, 923 5 3	45, 074 18 10
Total preceding year .....	38, 817 17 2	57, 535 7 1	38, 386 2 11	13, 376 8 7	148, 115 15 9
Increase .....					
Decrease .....	23, 203 3 1	45, 107 9 3	27, 277 1 3	7, 453 3 4	103, 040 16 11

THOS. WRIGHT.

## FALMOUTH.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Falmouth to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	
China clay .....	\$10,404 13	\$13,837 86	\$18,165 12	\$8,906 09	\$51,313 30
Arsenic .....	791 27	3,611 13	2,350 71	2,354 21	9,107 32
Total in United States gold	11,195 40	17,448 99	20,515 83	11,260 30	60,420 52
Total for preceding year...	9,043 11	14,581 70	15,437 17	14,990 32	54,052 30
Increase .....	2,152 29	2,867 29	5,078 66	.....	6,368 22
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	3,730 02	.....

HOWARD FOX.

## GLOUCESTER.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Gloucester to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1874.\**

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Cloth .....	\$3,786 15	\$2,982 66	\$5,221 13	\$22,301 24	\$40,211 18
Flock .....	973 08	1,048 25	2,013 92	1,977 97	6,013 22
Miscellaneous .....	1,576 20	.....	.....	160 59	1,736 79
Salt .....	8,938 86	.....	4,307 49	8,853 55	22,099 90
Total, 1874 .....	15,274 29	9,830 91	11,542 54	33,293 35	70,061 09
Total, 1873 .....	10,563 43	32,393 99	23,965 76	73,312 76	140,235 96
Increase .....	4,708 84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease .....	.....	22,443 08	12,423 22	40,019 41	70,176 67

\* Transmitted by the consul at Bristol.

## HARTLEPOOL.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Hartlepool to the United States during the year ending December 31, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	Dec. 31, 1874.	
Coals .....	\$1,518	.....	.....	.....	\$1,518
Pulley-chains .....	.....	.....	\$237	.....	237
Railway-iron .....	.....	.....	.....	\$39,030	39,030
Total in United States gold	1,518	.....	237	39,030	40,785
Total preceding year .....	135,616	\$151,853	477	312	288,258
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	38,718	.....
Decrease .....	134,098	151,853	240	.....	247,473

C. NIELSON.

## LIVERPOOL.

Statement showing the exports from the port of Liverpool for 1873.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Beer .....	260,517	Felt .....	24,326
Chemicals .....	698,261	Salt .....	347,707
Coal .....	41,582	Slates, bricks, and tiles .....	25,946
Dry-goods .....	169,630	Steel and steel rails .....	343,506
Earthenware and glass .....	25,163	Tin .....	173,130
Fruit .....	63,564	Tin plates .....	2,877,535
Copper and yellow metal .....	249,237	Wire-rope .....	33,248
Hardware .....	16,359	Wool .....	105,355
Rice .....	203,133	Miscellaneous .....	216,379
India rubber .....	20,183		
Iron .....	969,859	Total .....	7,023,085
Bagging and canvas .....	42,304	Exports for 1873 .....	7,779,904
Leather and skins .....	263,743		
Rags, waste-paper, &c. ....	73,400	Decrease in exports for 1873 .....	756,819

Statement showing the increase and decrease in the principal exports for 1873.

Increase.		Decrease.	
Articles.	Amount.	Articles.	Amount.
Beer .....	26,581	Coal .....	27,712
Chemicals .....	37,464	Dry-goods .....	24,445
Salt .....	154,940	Fruit .....	19,394
Steel .....	121,858	Hardware .....	3,679
Tin .....	75,901	India rubber .....	18,704
Tin plates .....	216,609	Iron .....	479,425
Wire-rope .....	7,009	Leather and skins .....	52,591
Miscellaneous .....	14,646	Rags and waste-paper .....	101,307
		Wool .....	683,870
Total .....	634,308	Total .....	1,391,127
Total increase .....			634,308
Net decrease for 1873 .....			756,819

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Liverpool to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Beer .....	\$67,386 43	\$57,166 78	\$52,134 81	\$52,456 00	\$329,144 02
Chemicals .....	1,176,417 98	1,269,421 66	1,220,547 40	1,261,109 63	4,927,496 72
Coal .....	43,141 52	47,175 85	82,798 63	109,345 39	282,461 39
Dry goods .....	55,770 09	239,236 86	55,098 51	159,567 67	509,723 13
Earthenware and glass .....	265,014 99	109,695 78	135,979 74	146,330 78	657,021 29
Fruit .....	166,161 77	283,794 81	136,797 32	64,471 39	651,225 29
Copper and yellow metal .....	26,142 64	18,444 04	72,389 19	50,334 21	167,310 28
Hardware .....	13,008 15	13,850 06	29,028 67	37,151 30	93,038 18
Rice .....	95,144 94	695,072 73	533,164 00	130,110 74	1,383,492 41
India rubber .....	14,229 65	77,163 22	52,830 72	91,234 91	238,458 50
Iron .....	686,911 34	349,589 63	356,174 27	378,769 43	1,771,454 67
Jute bags .....	14,346 44	216,525 18	123,881 62	30,264 76	385,018 00
Leather, hides, and skins .....	358,077 07	390,736 15	409,399 18	347,550 83	1,505,763 23
Rags and waste-paper .....	47,030 19	38,578 75	53,929 78	69,031 30	207,557 95
Felt .....	486 65	3,747 21	1,713 00	4,389 58	10,336 44
Salt .....	464,984 34	348,378 14	309,640 80	337,701 03	1,460,704 31
Slates, bricks, and tiles .....	61,556 36	24,848 35	19,646 06	8,730 50	114,781 27
Steel and steel rails .....	427,400 38	346,577 53	489,156 98	70,792 98	1,333,927 85
Tin .....	203,580 29	478,294 22	358,537 02	96,887 15	1,136,298 68
Tin plates .....	1,964,221 60	3,836,437 14	3,836,373 68	2,671,693 90	12,308,726 52
Wire-rope .....	24,108 64	19,965 06	33,583 72	32,522 82	110,180 24
Wool .....	53,035 12	202,091 15	278,013 41	224,287 25	757,426 93

Statement showing the value of declared exports, from the consular district of Liverpool, &c.—  
Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Machinery .....	Included in "Miscellaneous" invoices during this quarter, and not classified.	\$1,849 27	\$4,248 45	\$13,076 29	\$19,174 01
Junk and old rope .....		16,823 49	18,064 45	8,409 31	43,297 25
Wines and spirits .....		8,163 99	4,112 19	6,496 78	18,774 96
Oatmeal and flour .....		6,749 84	17,227 41	2,827 44	26,804 69
Wire-work .....		15,324 61	20,200 84	16,351 44	51,876 99
Empty casks and crates, &c. ....		6,516 24	.....	1,119 30	7,635 54
Wood .....		11,572 54	14,453 50	20,380 90	46,406 94
Sugar .....		4,676 71	20,327 37	293,683 54	318,687 62
Pig-iron .....		143,488 75	71,425 62	54,845 46	269,759 83
Tea and coffee .....		12,613 97	1,090 09	75,479 42	89,183 48
Cement .....		9,966 59	5,017 36	2,355 39	17,339 34
Cheese and bacon .....		1,722 74	.....	97 33	1,820 07
Grease and oils .....		22,600 03	62,870 31	17,105 75	102,576 09
Barley .....		114,284 98	.....	.....	114,284 98
Canvas .....		1,605 95	4,842 17	39,686 31	46,134 43
Clothing .....		1,197 16	3,318 95	1,951 47	6,467 58
Old broken bells .....		1,299 36	.....	.....	1,299 36
Sardines .....		4,418 78	5,353 15	2,520 85	12,292 78
Madder .....		1,961 20	.....	.....	1,961 20
Paints and varnish .....		3,211 89	491 52	1,148 49	4,851 90
Ginger .....		4,219 26	9,587 00	.....	13,806 26
Books and stationery .....		3,104 83	243 33	6,487 04	9,835 20
Miscellaneous* .....		29,325 06	62,962 77	59,930 95	322,666 65
Total in United States gold .....	6,399,393 96	9,423,747 54	8,966,955 19	7,001,687 06	31,791,783 75
Total for the preceding year .....	7,573,339 76	10,567,702 08	9,513,301 86	8,441,640 16	36,095,983 86
Increase .....	1,173,945 80	1,143,954 54	546,346 67	1,439,953 10	4,304,200 11
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* For items in miscellaneous exports see following tables.

Classification and value of the merchandise included in the miscellaneous invoices in the foregoing report, from January 1 to September 30, 1874.

QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1874.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>
Sunburners .....	92 10 3	Copper bolts .....	51 3 1
Bronze and enamel .....	108 4 4	Hop-sets .....	15 7 9
Grass-tops .....	24 3 9	Sticks .....	98 8 0
Hair .....	85 11 10	Potatoes .....	219 5 1
Mother-of-pearl .....	189 0 0	Trees .....	61 4 9
Ship-scrubbers .....	12 4 0	Glaziers' diamonds .....	58 5 3
Straws .....	155 6 6	Cattle .....	210 0 0
Wood .....	239 11 9	Oakum .....	32 0 6
Pulleys .....	44 7 6	Stair-rods .....	24 4 8
Irish moss .....	14 13 3	Elephants' teeth .....	1,083 5 0
Colcothar .....	23 11 3	Refined cobalt .....	230 11 2
Soap .....	63 8 5	Dental goods .....	14 0 6
Ink .....	18 9 8	Cotton seeds .....	14 4 6
Guns, &c. ....	107 15 0	Pumps .....	36 17 0
Moldings .....	70 10 0	Licorice-juice .....	21 5 0
Groceries .....	175 0 8	Pleasure-boat .....	225 0 0
Manure .....	28 14 11	Black lead .....	35 14 0
Sumac .....	112 4 0	Rope .....	178 14 4
Furniture .....	15 15 0	Castings .....	29 17 11
Watch-keys .....	93 15 10	Small wares .....	34 3 5
Terra alba .....	135 17 10	Combs .....	19 10 6
Valonia .....	126 10 2	Electroplate .....	34 9 11
Gannister .....	108 14 3	Watch material .....	109 13 3
Temp core .....	31 19 9		
Glue, &c. ....	245 17 1		
Saws .....	69 18 0		
Twine .....	105 6 7		
Ostrich feathers .....	109 6 3		
		Total in United States gold .....	6,086 18 3
			622,321 06

*Classification and value of the merchandise included in the miscellaneous export from Liverpool, &c.—Continued.*

## QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1874.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Trees.....	61 8 6	Gasaliers.....	44 14 0
Grindstones.....	131 9 11	Whiting.....	4 2 8
Valonia.....	1,138 4 11	Dyes.....	250 8 6
Elephants' teeth.....	610 4 0	Cattle.....	481 17 6
Rotten-stone.....	88 12 11	Enamel dials.....	15 4 11
Cochineal.....	445 8 11	Licorice paste.....	208 18 9
Small wares.....	138 3 11	Manure.....	86 19 10
Terra alba.....	11 6 0	Hurdles.....	27 6 6
Asphaltum.....	66 17 2	Sticks.....	58 7 0
Straw.....	155 8 0	Watch-keys.....	108 7 8
Saddlery.....	27 3 6	Furniture.....	467 10 5
Bark.....	60 18 5	Oars.....	18 7 2
Guns.....	61 1 9	Fishing-tackle.....	66 13 11
Cinnamon.....	213 2 5	Gum arabic.....	149 9 0
Hair.....	4,569 3 1	Plated ware.....	26 17 1
Umbrellas.....	170 18 0	Chronometers.....	44 2 0
Tar.....	35 1 1	Theatrical properties.....	125 0 0
Eye-protectors.....	55 0 0	Twine.....	46 19 7
Masting.....	76 6 0	Casks.....	88 8 4
Various.....	299 5 2	Plants.....	48 16 6
Pens.....	181 0 2	Hemp.....	458 16 0
Plaster.....	71 3 6	Dental goods.....	30 8 4
Emery stone.....	592 12 0	Shoe-findings.....	68 19 0
Mace.....	133 16 0	Balsam.....	43 19 9
Sumac.....	162 9 0	Watch-material.....	45 1 8
Clover-seed.....	909 0 6		
Tip.....	151 13 8		12,938 9 10
Clay.....	21 7 10		
Warps.....	31 7 5	Total in United States gold.....	\$62,962 77

## QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

Ribs and tips.....	108 13 9	Music-box.....	45 7 0
Meter dials.....	39 19 6	Elephants' teeth.....	308 1 0
Drugs.....	5 17 1	Bedding.....	47 13 0
Seed.....	1,062 5 5	Rough jet.....	25 3 3
Gas apparatus.....	20 19 6	Brushes.....	52 3 3
Hair.....	718 2 11	Colors.....	55 11 5
Mats.....	21 17 6	Confectionery.....	20 3 7
Ultramarine.....	194 4 2	Hemp.....	400 12 6
Farina.....	1,536 1 0	Flocks.....	129 0 11
Furniture.....	1,132 11 10	Squills.....	19 0 11
Soy.....	5 4 3	Watch-material.....	182 16 5
Cattle.....	3,190 2 5	Shellac.....	81 3 2
Valonia.....	243 0 1	Ivory.....	1,021 14 0
Pictures.....	28 7 3	Cotton.....	221 18 4
Guns.....	303 5 11		12,314 14 7
Small wares.....	210 17 0		
Plaster.....	141 19 4	Total in United States gold.....	\$59,930 95
Umbrellas.....	90 16 11		

*Statement showing the amount of the tonnage of American vessels which arrived at Liverpool during the years 1873 and 1874.*

Year.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	March 31.	June 30.	September 30.	December 31.	
1873.....	Tons. 98,224	Tons. 75,804	Tons. 83,519	Tons. 79,005	Tons. 336,552
1874.....	125,296	102,911	115,079	76,686	419,972
Increase.....	27,072	27,107	31,560		85,849
Decrease.....				2,309	

LONDON.

DECEMBER 11, 1874. (Received December 24.)

I have the honor to transmit herewith my returns showing the value of the exports declared at this consulate-general for each of the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874, and also my return showing the total values declared for the entire year, and the decrease in value from the preceding year, according to the *pro forma* tables 110 and D, annexed to circular No. 57 from the State Department.

The Department will also have before it similar returns from many of the subordinate consuls in the United Kingdom, and has, doubtless, observed the fact to which during my annual visits to the consulates my own attention has been repeatedly drawn, that the decrease in the value of the exports from the United Kingdom to the United States is, with perhaps a solitary exception, Belfast, everywhere marked. Upon a study of the circumstances I have ascertained that this decrease did not begin in 1873, the year of the great financial crisis in America, but has been steadily going on for several years; and that although it was more apparent in 1873, and was doubtless aggravated by the monetary troubles in the United States, it cannot be supposed to have had its origin in what is known as the panic of 1873. After consultation with most of the consuls at important commercial and manufacturing centers, I have no doubt that the decrease is owing in a large degree to the advancing condition of manufactures in the United States.

In this connection I beg to refer to my dispatch No. 413 of March 21, 1874, and to the inclosed copy of a speech by the president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, as well as to extracts from newspaper articles published in this kingdom on the decline of trade with the United States, and on the general decline in the cotton and iron trade; those, especially the latter, being branches of manufactures in which the advance of the United States corresponds with the decline here.

ADAM BADEAU.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of London to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Beer, wines, and spirits...	\$160,378 48	\$193,048 82.22	\$196,400 50.05	\$158,441 56.05	\$708,469 36.32
Chemicals, soda, &c. ....	481,024 46	787,154 29.85	870,457 52.55	729,322 62.25	2,867,958 90.65
Books and stationery. ....	450,500 11	322,935 43.70	405,956 69.70	330,863 09.35	1,510,254 33.35
Dry goods, silks, woolens, cottons, lace, &c. ....	480,090 59	1,243,094 78.35	616,770 49.70	1,351,057 29.60	3,691,013 16.65
Machinery and hardware. .	4,636 63	30,778 16.85	22,903 64.90	12,397 50.55	60,715 35.30
Iron, steel, metals, &c. ....	1,126,497 98	865,314 36.50	1,256,604 34.75	904,151 28.50	4,152,567 97.75
Leather, skins, hides, furs, &c. ....	391,505 25	715,558 39.05	564,896 37.70	714,104 44.70	2,386,064 46.45
Rags and paper-waste. ....	235,638 62	226,331 26.20	262,675 82.40	285,505 66.55	1,010,151 37.75
Wool. ....	100,646 18	253,145 04.05	199,131 00.70	460,251 92.75	1,013,174 15.30
Raw silk. ....	7,076 43	152,193 98.45	73,842 29.45	259,581 92.00	492,694 62.90
Tea. ....	118,054 93	197,987 07.95	69,108 86.00	54,565 96.80	439,716 83.75
Clothing. ....	8,195 40	25,600 89.00	17,134 43.00	24,622 39.35	75,553 11.35
Hops. ....	151,814 77	49,567 30.25	287 44.35	.....	201,669 51.90
Precious stones. ....	73,807 94	234,815 13.15	259,232 14.20	323,168 09.90	891,023 31.25
Miscellaneous. ....	3,902,874 62	2,855,420 91.50	2,506,873 55.20	635,884 05.25	9,901,053 13.25
Total in United States gold. ....	7,692,942 39	9,142,945 87.07	7,322,274 14.65	6,243,917 83.80	29,402,089 34.32
Total for preceding year. ....	13,428,156 82	10,025,663 43.70	7,576,242 60.75	5,853,494 51.10	36,883,557 37.35
Increase. ....	.....	.....	.....	390,423 32.70	.....
Decrease. ....	5,735,214 43	1,882,717 56.63	253,968 46.10	.....	7,481,477 11.00



## NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NOVEMBER 9, 1874. (Received November 27.)

I have the honor to submit the following report of the trade and commerce of the Tyne during the year 1873 :

## COALS.

During the year 1873 the coal trade enjoyed an unprecedented prosperity. Steam coals advanced from 15 shillings to 25 shillings per ton within the twelvemonth. The total "output" in the district of Northumberland and Durham was 29,744,589 tons, against 30,405,000 tons for 1872, showing a decrease of 660,411 tons.

The pitmen of this district are well organized, and, generally speaking, act harmoniously and in conformity with the plan resolved upon at their delegated meeting. These meetings are greatly influenced by the permanent officers of the society, but more especially by Mr. Burt, M. P., secretary of the Northumberland Association, and Mr. Crawford, secretary of the Durham Society. Both are men of ability, and possess the confidence and respect of employers and employed. Upon the advance of the price of coals a demand for higher wages is made; the request is then acted upon by the masters, and we believe the men participate very fairly in the profits of the coal-owners.

The number of men employed in the district of Northumberland and Durham, and the gross amount of wages earned by them during the year 1873, were as follows :

	Employed.
Underground .....	70,200
Above ground .....	20,000
Total .....	90,700
Earnings during the year, £7,480,000.	

The advance made in the wages of the men amounted, during the whole year, to 50 per cent. The earnings of hewers, at the advanced rates, average about £2 5s. per week of thirty hours.

Coal being the great lever by which the other industries of the Tyne are moved induced me to give the foregoing facts concerning the trade.

## SHIP-BUILDING.

Ship-building takes the first position among the industries of the north of England. This trade did not yield a large profit during the year 1873, owing, it was presumed, to the great advance in the price of coals and iron. The prices asked by ship-builders startled buyers and kept the money in the vaults of intending purchasers, while old contracts told heavily against the builders.

The net registered tonnage of ships built on the Tyne during the year 1873 is as follows :

	No.	Tons.
Iron steam-vessels above 50 tons .....	65	46,662
Iron steam-vessels above 50 tons built on foreign account .....	23	15,859
Iron steam-vessels under 50 tons .....	3	63
Iron sailing-vessels above 50 tons .....	2	2,013
Wooden steamers above 50 tons .....	1	90
Wooden steamers below 50 tons .....	12	246
Total .....	105	64,933

Many of the finest ships afloat have been built on the Tyne, including the *Defence*, *Triumph*, and *Swiftsure*, of Her Majesty's navy, and the *Hooper* and *Faraday*, cable-ships, the largest vessels in the world excepting the *Great Eastern*.

## CHEMICAL TRADE.

The chemical trade experienced great depression during 1873; soda-crystals falling from £6 10s. per ton at the beginning to £5 per ton at the close of the year; and soda-ash (48 per cent. ash) from £12 per ton to £9 per ton. This considerable depreciation was attributable to an overstocked continental market, great depression in the American trade, as well as combinations for gambling purposes in the English market. I make this statement upon the authority of a large manufacturer. The wonderful development of the chemical trade in this district will be seen by the following tables showing the quantity of raw materials used, and manufactured articles produced, during the years 1862 and 1873, respectively :

*Raw materials used.*

	1862.	1873.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Coals .....	323,000	711,800
Coke .....		3,300
Salt .....	90,000	187,250
Chalk .....	144,000	222,500
Cliff .....	14,000	51,000
Pyrites, cupreous .....	72,800	99,350
Pyrites, non-cupreous .....		
Manganese .....	11,400	11,000
Sulphate of soda .....		15,000
Nitrate of soda .....	2,500	3,300
Total material in tons .....	657,700	1,393,100
Staves and headings, (superficial feet) .....		23,350,000

*Manufactured articles produced.*

	1862.	Value.	1873.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
Soda-crystals .....	51,300	£243,675	97,440	£250,007
Soda-ash, (alkali) .....	43,500	369,750	97,633	1,010,982
Bicarbonate of soda .....	7,450	89,400	9,300	153,450
Caustic soda .....	580	10,440	2,750	57,750
Bleaching-powder .....	11,200	100,800	24,970	270,200
Hypo-sulphate of soda .....	400	10,000	400	4,400
Carbonate of manganese .....	250		180	
Calcined manganese .....			50	
Total .....	114,680	894,065	232,928	2,040,589

The number of men and boys now employed in the chemical trade are: Men, 8,813; boys, 649; total, 9,462. Wages earned during the year, £569,600.

The principal articles of export to the United States, and the quantity shipped to all American ports, from the Tyne, during 1873 were as follows :

	<i>Tons.</i>
Alkali .....	14,956
Refined soda .....	12,571
Bicarbonate of soda .....	4,459

The following description of the process of manufacture, drawn up by Mr. John Pattinson for Mr. Benjamin Plummer, jr., secretary of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, and kindly furnished by the secretary, will be found interesting to those unacquainted with chemicals.

## PROCESS OF SODA MANUFACTURE.

The first step, in all the soda manufactories on the Tyne, is the production of sulphuric acid. For this purpose sulphur-ore (iron pyrites) is burned in close kilns, and the sulphurous acid thus formed is led, to-

gether with vapor of nitric acid, steam, and common air, into large leaden chambers, where, by the mutual reaction of the gases, sulphuric acid is formed and collected in the bottom of the chambers. When cupreous iron pyrites is used as a source of sulphur, (as is the case in many works,) the residue, remaining after the sulphur has been burned off, is treated for the extraction of copper, and an oxide of iron ("purple ore") is ultimately left, which is largely used in iron works.

The sulphuric acid formed in the leaden chambers is employed to decompose common salt, in order to produce sulphate of soda. The sulphuric acid and common salt are heated together in large iron pans. During this process hydrochloric acid is evolved, and is usually led into the large black stone-work condensers, which form conspicuous objects in all soda-works, where it is condensed by being brought into contact with water, and liquid hydrochloric acid is produced. In most cases this acid is heated in stone vessels with peroxide of manganese, thus forming chlorine gas. This gas is conveyed into chambers containing slaked lime, which combines with it, producing what is known as chloride of lime, or bleaching-powder. In some of the manufactories Mr. Deacon's recently-invented process of forming chlorine is in operation, by which the use of peroxide of manganese is dispensed with, the hydrochloric acid, together with common air, being led direct from the salt-decomposing pan, through heating stoves, into heated receptacles filled with marbles or pieces of brick or earthen ware saturated with sulphate of copper. By this process the hydrochloric acid is "dissociated," the hydrogen combining with the oxygen of the air to form water, and the chlorine passing on to the slaked-lime chambers after being freed from all moisture and undecomposed acid.

The decomposition of the common salt by the sulphuric acid, referred to above, is completely effected in fire-brick furnaces, into which the mixture is raked from the decomposing-pan.

The sulphate of soda thus formed is converted into carbonate of soda by what is known as the Leblanc process, at present universally followed on the Tyne. In this process sulphate of soda, chalk, and coal are heated together in a furnace, thereby forming carbonate of soda and sulphate of calcium or "soda-waste." The carbonate of soda is dissolved by warm water, and thus separated from the soda-waste, which is insoluble in water. The solution of carbonate of soda is evaporated to dryness with a little saw-dust, and heated to dull redness, to destroy some of the impurities in the substance, and thus is produced the unrefined "soda-ash" of commerce. In order to form "refined white alkali" the soda-ash is redissolved in water, the solution allowed to stand to separate some insoluble impurities, and then again evaporated and furnace-dried.

If crystals of soda are required, the soda-ash is dissolved in hot water, and such a concentrated solution formed that, on being run into large iron pans to cool, crystals of carbonate of soda are deposited; hot water being able to dissolve much more carbonate of soda than cold water.

In order to form bicarbonate of soda, crystals of soda are subjected to the action of carbonic acid until an extra equivalent of this gas is absorbed. The substance is then dried at a low temperature and ground to fine powder. The carbonic acid is obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid upon chalk.

There are various modifications in the details of the above processes carried on in many manufactories, but, in the main, the above is a fair outline of the "alkali" manufacture as at present conducted on the Tyne.

EVAN R. JONES.

## NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE OF NEWCASTLE.

*Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels which cleared from the ports of the Tyne during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873.*

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Number of vessels.....	19, 103	18, 956	17, 669	16, 799
Average tonnage .....	239	252	267	274

*Statement showing the number and nationality of vessels sailing over sea from the Tyne during the year 1873.*

Flag.	Number.	Flag.	Number.
American .....	17	Italian .....	228
Austrian .....	84	Norwegian .....	642
British .....	3, 846	Portuguese .....	5
Belgian .....	26	Russian .....	101
Brazilian .....	3	Spanish .....	9
Danish .....	580	Swedish .....	385
Dutch .....	185	Turkish .....	1
French .....	127	Total .....	7, 119
Greek .....	30		
German .....	850		

*Statement showing the total quantities of each of the principal articles imported into the Tyne in the years 1853, 1863, 1872, and 1873, distinguishing the importations from each country.*

	1873.	1872.	1863.	1853.
<b>Apples and pears:</b>				
Channel Islands..... bushels..	6, 449	.....	2, 000	.....
Holland .....	296	9, 797	17, 857	4, 367
France .....	29, 838	10, 554	47, 900	16, 829
Germany .....	380	13, 068	13, 335	10, 730
Belgium .....	4, 949	15, 947	4, 258	.....
Spain .....	.....	22	.....	.....
British America..... do.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Total.....	41, 905	48, 388	84, 660	31, 329
<b>Butter:</b>				
Holland .....	345	171	331	199
Belgium .....	.....	66	.....	.....
Sweden .....	2, 563	1, 285	.....	4
Denmark .....	84, 234	60, 354	342	.....
Germany .....	12, 992	12, 667	31, 569	17, 465
Norway .....	87	33	.....	.....
France .....	.....	18	.....	.....
Total.....	100, 210	74, 794	32, 942	17, 669
<b>Beef, pork, and bacon:</b>				
Russia .....	.....	.....	.....	163
Denmark .....	17, 088	16, 022	10	639
Norway .....	44	87	.....	.....
Germany .....	41, 769	20, 831	967	2, 122
North America..... do.....	.....	1, 600	.....	.....
Italy .....	294	600	.....	.....
Belgium .....	44	97	.....	.....
Holland .....	52	90	24	99
France .....	.....	1, 493	.....	.....
Other countries..... do.....	62	.....	.....	233
Total.....	59, 353	40, 890	1, 061	2, 122

Statement showing the total quantities of each of the principal articles imported into the Tyne, &c.—Continued.

	1873.	1872.	1863.	1853.
<b>Bark:</b>				
Norway ..... tons				40
Germany ..... do.			47	59
Holland ..... do.	462	595	676	1,024
Channel Islands ..... do.			23	
Belgium ..... do.	2,043	1,237	811	90
Prussia ..... do.		48		
France ..... do.		96		
Denmark ..... do.				61
Russia ..... do.				37
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,505</b>	<b>2,276</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1,241</b>
<b>Bones:</b>				
Norway ..... tons	85	89	262	486
Denmark ..... do.	95	14	110	152
Holland ..... do.			120	
Russia ..... do.	326	443		
Portugal ..... do.			11	
Spain ..... do.	158	374		
South America ..... do.	468		811	346
Sweden ..... do.		3	4	54
Africa ..... do.		193		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>1,038</b>
<b>Brimstone:</b>				
Italy ..... tons			584	12,600
<b>Copper and copper-ore:</b>				
Norway ..... tons	43	83	316	
Germany ..... do.	742	423		
Portugal ..... do.	383			
Spain ..... do.	3,674	5,018	134	
Holland ..... do.	7		5	
Italy ..... do.	130			
Indies ..... do.		55		
South America ..... do.		70		
Sweden ..... do.		64		
Other countries ..... do.	1	5		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4,980</b>	<b>5,718</b>	<b>455</b>	
<b>Cheese:</b>				
Holland ..... cwt.	23,033	20,605	18,870	22,178
Denmark ..... do.	211	11	9	
Sweden ..... do.	100	77		
Germany ..... do.	4,895	1,588	39	152
Other countries ..... do.	2			
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>28,241</b>	<b>22,281</b>	<b>18,911</b>	<b>22,330</b>
<b>Cows and oxen:</b>				
Holland ..... number	128	312		915
Channel Islands ..... do.				11
Sweden ..... do.	168	23		
Denmark ..... do.	12,148	7,100		
Portugal ..... do.			3	
Germany ..... do.	2,222	1,461	432	207
Russia ..... do.		60		
Norway ..... do.		182		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>14,726</b>	<b>9,138</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>1,133</b>
<b>Exotic grass:</b>				
Holland ..... tons	311	252		
Portugal ..... do.	771	2	40	
Spain ..... do.	18,162	28,167	18,328	
Italy ..... do.	1,136	998		
Greece ..... do.	5,002	3,957		
Africa ..... do.	10,222	4,977		
Egypt ..... do.	352			
Russia ..... do.		6		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>35,996</b>	<b>38,358</b>	<b>18,368</b>	
<b>Glass:</b>				
Holland ..... cases	11	17		
Belgium ..... do.	6,781	6,018		
Germany ..... do.	302	205		
Other countries ..... do.	5	4		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>7,099</b>	<b>6,244</b>		

*Statement showing the total quantities of each of the principal articles imported into the Tyne, &c.—Continued.*

	1873.	1872.	1863.	1853.
<b>Guano:</b>				
South America ..... tons..	2, 829	5, 210		
Germany ..... do.....				441
Belgium ..... do.....				322
Other countries..... do.....	7			
Total.....	2, 836	5, 210		763
<b>Grain:</b>				
<b>Flour:</b>				
France ..... sacks..	416	1, 421	3, 959	
Holland ..... do.....	16			
Denmark ..... do.....	21, 660	21, 309		
Germany ..... do.....	9, 563	10, 856	8, 255	539
Spain ..... do.....	26, 347	1, 110		
Belgium ..... do.....		2		
Total.....	58, 092	34, 968	12, 214	539
<b>Wheat:</b>				
France ..... quarters..	33, 395	32, 699		
Holland ..... do.....	56		132	2, 710
Sweden ..... do.....	3, 246	2, 818		
Denmark ..... do.....	30, 356	23, 879	22, 642	20, 152
Germany ..... do.....	1, 218	10, 981	6, 692	24, 791
Prussia ..... do.....	22, 045	45, 017	46, 631	57, 358
Russia ..... do.....	3, 434	61, 373	9, 330	14, 545
Portugal ..... do.....	9, 622	964		
Egypt ..... do.....	13, 793	23, 080		
Spain ..... do.....	5, 290	8, 063		
North America ..... do.....	70, 956	4, 630	2, 568	
Norway ..... do.....		815		
British America ..... do.....		12, 596		
Turkey ..... do.....				1, 348
Total.....	193, 411	228, 915	87, 995	12, 007
<b>Pease:</b>				
Holland ..... quarters..	8	288	72	
Denmark ..... do.....	70	2, 755	1, 132	366
Germany ..... do.....	196	1, 008	251	5, 746
Prussia ..... do.....	8, 868	6, 652	6, 052	530
Belgium ..... do.....		716		
Sweden ..... do.....			118	
Total.....	9, 142	11, 419	7, 625	3, 692
<b>Oats:</b>				
Holland ..... quarters..	3, 148	1, 288	270	54
Norway ..... do.....	1, 908	532		
Sweden ..... do.....	54, 945	30, 088	2, 308	
Denmark ..... do.....	57, 901	57, 331	21, 449	2, 23
Germany ..... do.....	2, 307	500	1, 310	1, 00
Prussia ..... do.....	6, 975	2, 689	832	
Russia ..... do.....	10, 200	82	814	1, 50
France ..... do.....		986		
Belgium ..... do.....		218		
Total.....	137, 384	93, 714	26, 983	3, 143
<b>Barley:</b>				
Holland ..... quarters..	4			
Sweden ..... do.....	575	1, 435	508	
Denmark ..... do.....	7, 380	29, 302	14, 095	8, 07
Germany ..... do.....	180	2, 676	3, 231	1, 39
Prussia ..... do.....	5, 048	7, 741	2, 093	
France ..... do.....		4, 730		
Belgium ..... do.....		2, 872		
Spain ..... do.....		38		
Total.....	13, 187	48, 814	19, 927	9, 49
<b>Rye:</b>				
Denmark ..... quarters..	22	84		38
Germany ..... do.....		74		
Prussia ..... do.....		100	2, 008	
Total.....	22	258	2, 008	38
<b>Beans:</b>				
France ..... quarters..	270			
Holland ..... do.....	212	740	16	28

Statement showing the total quantities of each of the principal articles imported into the Tyne, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1873.	1872.	1863.	1853.
<b>Beans—Continued.</b>				
Belgium.....quarters.....		46		
Sweden.....do.....	88			
Germany.....do.....	2,378	2,736	111	647
Prussia.....do.....	1,454	674	238	
Africa.....do.....	1,224			
Egypt.....do.....		2,112		
Spain.....do.....		698		
Norway.....do.....				48
Total.....	5,695	6,996	365	973
<b>Maize:</b>				
North America.....quarters.....	26,690			
Grain, coastwise.....do.....	243,119	227,293	249,771	164,999
Flour, coastwise.....sacks.....	166,371	103,604	72,994	94,630
<b>Hemp:</b>				
Holland.....tons.....	25			
Belgium.....do.....		4		
Norway.....do.....	44			
Prussia.....do.....	1,124	552		
Russia.....do.....	275	1,370	1,707	2,291
Germany.....do.....		3		15
France.....do.....		79		48
Total.....	1,468	2,008	1,707	2,354
<b>Hay:</b>				
Holland.....tons.....	19	30	163	
Belgium.....do.....	13			
Germany.....do.....		7		
Total.....	32	37	163	
<b>Hoops:</b>				
Holland.....per M.....	21,322	23,685	9,892	4,360
Germany.....do.....	8	9	3	
Denmark.....do.....		6		
Total.....	21,390	23,700	9,895	4,360
<b>Iron ore:</b>				
France.....tons.....	726	905	485	
Holland.....do.....			15,162	
Belgium.....do.....	2,160	1,407	8,441	
Norway.....do.....	2,493	1,619	5,237	
Russia.....do.....	29	222		
Portugal.....do.....	12,337	1,487	100	
Spain.....do.....	112,274	90,364	4,328	
Italy.....do.....	5,683	4,288	231	
Greece.....do.....	3,869	227		
Africa.....do.....	9,668	4,389		
Egypt.....do.....	145			
South America.....do.....	80			
Denmark.....do.....		76		
Sweden.....do.....		58	1,290	
Total.....	149,464	105,742	35,274	
<b>Iron:</b>				
Holland.....tons.....	532	111	555	
Channel Islands.....do.....			122	55
Belgium.....do.....	152	336		
Norway.....do.....	113	446	32	96
Sweden.....do.....	14,341	14,576	2,488	732
Denmark.....do.....	335	764	58	16
Germany.....do.....	601	183	22	80
Prussia.....do.....	40			1
North America.....do.....		70		
Russia.....do.....	1,002	1,033	50	
Spain.....do.....	690	136		
Africa.....do.....	292	55		
Egypt.....do.....		71	148	
India.....do.....	75			
Turkey and Ionian Islands.....do.....		46		
France.....do.....		90	10	
Total.....	18,673	17,911	3,485	902

Statement showing the total quantities of each of the principal articles imported into the Tyne, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1873.	1872.	1863.	1853.
<b>Lead and litharge :</b>				
Holland ..... tons ..	155	1	69	.....
France ..... do ..	.....	.....	.....	200
Belgium ..... do ..	1, 639	.....	.....	.....
Sweden ..... do ..	64	.....	70	.....
Norway ..... do ..	.....	.....	.....	41
Germany ..... do ..	10	.....	.....	2
Portugal ..... do ..	1, 192	81	.....	.....
Spain ..... do ..	19, 154	19, 601	12, 001	7, 178
Greece ..... do ..	6, 898	7, 027	.....	.....
Africa ..... do ..	298	917	.....	.....
Italy ..... do ..	.....	855	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>29, 330</b>	<b>28, 482</b>	<b>12, 140</b>	<b>7, 421</b>
<b>Linseed :</b>				
Germany ..... quarters ..	755	756	346	484
Russia ..... do ..	1, 173	.....	5, 544	19, 417
Portugal ..... do ..	42	.....	.....	.....
Italy ..... do ..	1, 478	1, 967	514	582
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3, 448</b>	<b>2, 723</b>	<b>6, 404</b>	<b>20, 623</b>
<b>Manganese:</b>				
Holland ..... tons ..	864	3, 739	5, 466	2, 958
Belgium ..... do ..	1	.....	.....	.....
Portugal ..... do ..	2, 013	4, 683	1, 973	.....
Spain ..... do ..	2, 195	2, 946	5, 046	.....
Germany ..... do ..	.....	257	.....	9
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5, 073</b>	<b>11, 625</b>	<b>12, 485</b>	<b>3, 967</b>
<b>Nitrate of soda:</b>				
Belgium ..... tons ..	33	25	.....	.....
Norway ..... do ..	3	.....	.....	.....
Germany ..... do ..	13	.....	.....	.....
South America ..... do ..	6, 222	6, 219	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6, 271</b>	<b>6, 244</b>	.....	.....
<b>Oil-cake:</b>				
Germany ..... tons ..	44	35	.....	101
Portugal ..... do ..	242	190	.....	.....
Holland ..... do ..	.....	.....	28	9
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Oil:</b>				
Holland ..... tons ..	465	284	.....	.....
Portugal ..... do ..	.....	175	.....	.....
Belgium ..... do ..	32	114	.....	.....
Norway ..... do ..	125	31	.....	.....
Denmark ..... do ..	11	.....	.....	.....
Germany ..... do ..	172	93	.....	.....
Spain ..... do ..	204	25	.....	.....
Russia ..... do ..	.....	90	.....	.....
Other countries ..... do ..	3	2	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>744</b>	.....	.....
<b>Onions :</b>				
France ..... bushels ..	12, 634	13, 264	4, 000	340
Holland ..... do ..	59, 271	39, 719	27, 180	8, 652
Belgium ..... do ..	3, 764	3, 774	144	.....
Germany ..... do ..	10	84	47	872
Portugal ..... do ..	9	.....	400	42
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>75, 688</b>	<b>56, 834</b>	<b>31, 771</b>	<b>9, 306</b>
<b>Oranges and lemons :</b>				
Belgium ..... boxes ..	11	.....	.....	.....
Germany ..... do ..	242	118	.....	.....
Portugal ..... do ..	2, 643	1, 854	5, 443	5, 228
Spain ..... do ..	1, 151	3, 017	.....	.....
Italy ..... do ..	7, 750	6, 106	.....	154
Holland ..... do ..	.....	.....	.....	29
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>11, 797</b>	<b>11, 095</b>	<b>5, 443</b>	<b>5, 409</b>



Statement showing the total quantities of each of the principal articles imported into the Tyne,  
 &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1873.	1872.	1863.	1853.
<b>Phosphate of lime:</b>				
France.....tons.....	10			
Norway.....do.....		149		
Holland.....do.....	168	98		
Sweden.....do.....		124		
British America.....do.....	877			
Portugal.....do.....		1,536		
Spain.....do.....		460		
Total.....	1,055	2,367		
<b>Pyrites and sulphur ore:</b>				
France.....tons.....	162			
Belgium.....do.....			100	
Norway.....do.....	42,816	47,873		
Sweden.....do.....	76		571	
Denmark.....do.....	557			
Italy.....do.....			289	
Germany.....do.....	191	200	570	
Portugal.....do.....	49,046	29,374	21,503	
Spain.....do.....	51,256	59,696	9,720	
Holland.....do.....	2,389	2,615	101	
Total.....	146,496	139,758	32,854	
<b>Pitch:</b>				
Russia.....barrels.....	730	537	359	50
Sweden.....do.....			440	50
Total.....	730	537	799	100
<b>Potatoes:</b>				
France.....tons.....	1,116	1,340	729	163
Holland.....do.....	4,565	5,917	1,719	54
Belgium.....do.....	1,115	305		
Denmark.....do.....	192	523		25
Germany.....do.....	14,409	7,630	46	247
Prussia.....do.....	3,946	1,957		
Portugal.....do.....				13
Spain.....do.....	7	5		
Sweden.....do.....		3		
Norway.....do.....		554		120
Total.....	25,350	18,234	2,494	622
<b>Rags:</b>				
Holland.....tons.....	199	68	67	
France.....do.....			6	
Belgium.....do.....	481	305		
Italy.....do.....			6	
Denmark.....do.....	536	941		
Sweden.....do.....			96	43
Germany.....do.....	52	65	280	422
Spain.....do.....	1	38		
Russia.....do.....	672	518		
Portugal.....do.....		84		
Prussia.....do.....		365	296	
Norway.....do.....	7	24	14	
Total.....	1,948	2,408	765	465
<b>Sheep and swine:</b>				
Holland.....number.....	23	85		272
Sweden.....do.....	19	7		
Denmark.....do.....	12,904	7,779		
Germany.....do.....	35,245	20,138	11,951	3,777
North America.....do.....	2			
Norway.....do.....		252		
Total.....	48,193	28,261	11,951	4,049
<b>Seal-skins:</b>				
Denmark.....number.....	5,180	50		
Germany.....do.....	16,216	21,524	23,116	3,930
Norway.....do.....			16,769	
Total.....	21,396	21,574	39,885	3,930
<b>Salt:</b>				
Germany.....tons.....	5,963	6,415		
Spain.....do.....	1,024			
Portugal.....do.....		501	108	241
Total.....	6,987	6,916	108	241

Statement showing the total quantities of each of the principal articles imported into the Tyne &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1873.	1872.	1863.	1853.
<b>Sugar:</b>				
France.....tons..	398	95		
Denmark.....do..		5		
Holland.....do..	180	901		133
Belgium.....do..		10		19
Total .....	508	311		152
<b>Spirits:</b>				
France.....puncheons..	145	182	33	175
Holland.....do..	19		14	10
Belgium.....do..	1			
Germany.....do..	15	1		
Total .....	180	183	47	186
<b>Spirits:</b>				
France.....cases..	1,677	1,748	158	88
Holland.....do..	1,917	1,439	902	31
Belgium.....do..	14	10		
Germany.....do..	15	12	4	
Denmark.....do..		4		
Norway.....do..		4		
Total .....	3,623	3,217	1,064	119
<b>Timber—deals, battens, and ends:</b>				
Holland.....loads..	1			
Norway.....do..	17,496	21,543	19,605	9,324
Sweden.....do..	47,046	36,354	6,853	2,845
Denmark.....do..	179	367	1,393	
Prussia.....do..	5,401	4,636	3,809	2,456
Russia.....do..	10,872	7,966	670	831
British America.....do..	5,394	7,833	5,019	2,867
North America.....do..	430	356		
Indies.....do..	27	456		
France.....do..		500		
Turkey.....do..		240		
Total .....	86,846	80,249	37,349	12,935
<b>Timber—fir, oak, and hardwood:</b>				
Belgium.....loads..	10	22		
France.....do..	594	709		
Norway.....do..	47,712	26,498	5,065	2,267
Sweden.....do..	73,646	50,102	7,241	529
Denmark.....do..	322	15		
Germany.....do..	249	168	60	176
Prussia.....do..	17,896	22,602	22,900	14,102
Russia.....do..	10,169	8,715	8,617	1,679
Holland.....do..		190		4
North America.....do..	9,789	10,092		
British America.....do..	20,711	29,337	23,647	18,775
Indies.....do..	2,404	1,144		
Spain.....do..			26	
Portugal.....do..			54	
Total .....	183,562	149,524	71,972	37,743
<b>Tar:</b>				
Norway.....barrels..	330	297	438	416
Denmark.....do..				50
Germany.....do..	881	90	66	
Russia.....do..	7,128	12,220	15,529	4,375
Holland.....do..			686	29
Sweden.....do..		2,591	267	4,941
Total .....	8,369	15,198	16,966	9,445
<b>Tallow:</b>				
Russia.....tons..	11		97	88
South America.....do..	492			
Total .....	503		97	88

Statement showing the total quantities of each of the principal articles imported into the Tyne, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	1873.	1872.	1863.	1853.
<b>Wine:</b>				
Holland .....cases..	1, 413	1, 708	309	57
Portugal .....do..			12	4
Belgium .....do..	84	86		
Germany .....do..	55	96	72	9
Russia .....do..		7		
Spain .....do..	37	81	2	
Italy .....do..		4		
North America.....do..	3			
Denmark .....do..		3		1
France .....do..		218	616	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1, 592</b>	<b>2, 903</b>	<b>1, 011</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Wine:</b>				
Holland .....pipes..	13	1		24
Belgium .....do..	3			
Germany .....do..	78	4		
Portugal .....do..	89	133	24	192
Spain .....do..	36	90		109
Africa .....do..				13
France .....do..		8		0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>219</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>Yeast:</b>				
Holland .....cwts..	8, 671	5, 934	6, 369	
Belgium .....do..	11			
Germany .....do..	9, 164	9, 102	164	
Denmark .....do..		2		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>17, 846</b>	<b>15, 038</b>	<b>6, 533</b>	
<b>Zinc and zinc-ore:</b>				
Holland .....tons..	1		13	
Belgium .....do..	58	152	189	
Germany .....do..	39	6		
Spain .....do..	608	908		
Prussia .....do..			75	
Italy .....do..	254			
Egypt .....do..	200			
Denmark .....do..			24	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1, 160</b>	<b>1, 066</b>	<b>301</b>	

Declared value of imports to the Tyne during the years—

1873 .....	£5, 764, 612
1872 .....	4, 973, 193
<b>Increase</b> .....	<b>791, 612</b>

Statement showing the total quantities of each of the principal articles exported from the Tyne in 1873, distinguishing the quantities sent to each country.

Countries.	Coal.	Coke.	Pig-iron.	Manufactured iron.	Anchors.	Chains.	Manufactured lead.	Litharge.	Lead colors.	Copper.	Soda.	Alkali.	Caustic soda.	Bicarbonate of soda.	Blanching powder.	Alum.	Magnesia.	Painter's col- ors.	Venetian red.	Fire-bricks.	Cement.	Barres.	
Argentine Confederation	Tons. 10,754	Tons. 1,340	Tons. 50	Tons. 195	Tons. 1	Tons. 17	Tons. 147	Tons. 117	Tons. 306	Tons. 112	Tons. 5	Tons. 31	Tons. 650	Tons. 1	Tons. 1	Tons. 1	Tons. 1	Tons. 1	Tons. 1	Tons. 1	Tons. 1	Tons. 1	
Austria.....	20,815	1,492	1,870	639	1	17	147	117	306	112	5	31	650	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Belgium.....	65,888	2,496	6,354	975	2	10	66	713	413	7,800	147	117	306	112	5	31	650	1	1	1	1	1	
Brazil.....	44,434	8,076	39	907		3	72	135	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	
British possessions.....	370,835	1,841	45	136		4	5	280	75	21	125	6	3	8	2	3	8	2	3	8	2	3	
Canada.....	14,575	80	30	100		1	295	280	75	21	125	6	3	8	2	3	8	2	3	8	2	3	
Chili.....	232,501	1,567	484	1,417	54	153	447	14	220	8	2,900	1,838	5	21	490	2	3	8	2	3	8	2	
Denmark.....	1,115	1,144		1,837	6	15	2				1,923	1,647	3	93	1	1							
Danish possessions.....	198,519	1,858	1,016	1,837	6	15	2				1,923	1,647	3	93	1	1							
Egypt.....	515,217	858	1,016	1,837	6	15	2				1,923	1,647	3	93	1	1							
France.....	42,955	28																					
French possessions.....	480,155	8,855	6,728	9,945	165	644	1,267	55	229	2,245	11,432	30,355	388	319	3,806	16	69	304	304	5,184	800	5,216	1,265
Germany.....	15,543	19,980	44																				
Greece.....	183,728	2,019	1,608	3,802	34	185	185	8	88	1,117	8,178	3,242	224	99	859	26	12	33	53	3,652	600	1,184	272
Holland.....	35,951																						
Dutch possessions.....	334,989	7,342	20	584	493	286	165	15	412	21	1,475	1,713		79	60	41	22	70	97	977	800	83	
Italy.....	737																						
Mexico.....	20,825	100																					
Peru.....	60,024	1,676		140		3	1	36															
Portugal.....	6,850																						
Portuguese possessions.....	244,071	13,122	832	9,476	2	5	4,069	34	259	303	1,540	7,909	853	125	1,290	16	37	152	69	1,943	300	4,025	
Russia.....	125,152	62,340	5,828	362	7	7																	
Spain.....	7,113	211																					
Spanish possessions.....	291,162	8,678	1,765	4,160	283	992	575	40	436	16	3,023	1,730	62	6	401	68	166	27	1,961	000	2,127		
Sweden and Norway.....	485																						
Tunis.....	67,238	656	110	1,473		39	4	109															
Turkey.....	14,396					408	6	886															
United States.....																							
Total.....	3,405,890	144,001	22,833	41,330	1,039	2,191	7,431	239	2,953	4,423	43,017	63,246	1,964	5,318	11,074	205	167	970	2,415	18,602	700	23,705	2,619

The declared value of exports, exclusive of coal and coke—	
In 1873 amounted to.....	£3,215,952
In 1872 amounted to.....	3,134,444

Increase during 1873..... 81,508

Value of coal and coke exported during 1873, estimated at an average price:

3,405,890 tons of coke, estimated at 22s. per ton .....	3,746,479 0
144,801 tons of coal, estimated at 45s. per ton .....	32,802 5
	3,779,281 5

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Arms, ammunition, and military stores ..	\$218 99				\$218 99
Bleaching-powder .....	7,174 43	\$6,359 35	\$7,041 75	\$4,343 46	24,918 99
Chemicals .....	66,967 31	83,515 27	19,969 63	52,624 87	223,077 08
Coals .....	9,050 95	14,053 25	28,988 21	14,751 94	66,844 35
Fire-bricks .....			207 81	72 99	280 80
Furs and skins, (hatters') .....	20,618 24	35,948 86	26,502 79	16,779 20	108,142 09
Grindstones .....	3,440 73	158 15	25 01	3,052 12	6,676 01
Gypsum .....	3,657 69	6,137 40	7,238 87	3,063 68	20,096 64
Lead—pig, bars, or manufactured .....	12,994 44		20,311 04	17,878 96	51,184 44
Paints .....	19,393 36	27,940 45	34,123 12	25,525 29	106,989 22
Soda—bicarbonate, ash, salts of, &c .....	168,881 49	131,903 57	94,975 66	133,468 50	529,229 22
Wire-ropes .....	2,442 28				2,442 28
Miscellaneous .....	27,187 80	4,171 02	7,845 56	551 17	39,755 55
Total in United States gold .....	351,027 71	309,487 32	247,229 45	272,104 18	1,179,848 66

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	December 31, 1874.	
Bleaching-powder .....	\$6,359 35	\$7,041 75	\$4,343 46	\$4,867 49	\$22,612 05
Chemicals .....	83,515 27	19,969 63	52,624 87	57,755 84	213,865 61
Coals .....	14,053 25	28,988 21	14,751 94	2,988 58	60,881 98
Fire-bricks .....			207 81	72 99	280 80
Furs and skins .....	35,948 86	26,502 79	16,779 20	21,602 71	100,126 56
Grindstones .....	158 15	25 01	3,052 12	1,308 98	4,544 26
Gypsum .....	6,137 40	7,238 87	3,063 68	9,063 48	25,502 43
Lead—pig, bars, or manufactured .....		20,311 04	17,878 96	5,769 03	43,959 03
Paints .....	27,940 45	34,123 12	25,525 29	33,460 79	121,049 58
Soda .....	131,903 57	94,975 66	133,468 50	111,453 65	471,801 38
Miscellaneous .....	4,171 02	7,845 56	551 17	3,846 47	16,414 22
Total in United States gold .....	309,487 32	247,229 45	272,104 18	251,416 95	1,080,237 90

## NOTTINGHAM.

*Statement showing the declared value of exports from the consular agency of Nottingham to the United States, during the twelve months ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Value in U. S. gold.	Articles.	Value in U. S. gold.
Lace.....	\$2,841,514 33	Plaster.....	\$11,200 76
Hosiery.....	930,405 85	Earthenware.....	2,721 09
Cotton.....	43,825 81	Machinery.....	11,307 07
Linens.....	21,087 17	Ribbons.....	3,145 32
White goods.....	43,400 28	Straw plait.....	702 91
Handkerchiefs.....	17,756 53	Paper.....	530 09
Quilts.....	5,576 17	Plated goods.....	148 50
Raw silk.....	9,312 75	Alc.....	6,285 39
Elastic.....	58,892 27	Wire.....	972 72
Muslins.....	108,131 88	Sinker plates.....	92 33
Velvets.....	44,550 86	Wearing apparel.....	148 09
Crape.....	24,417 27	Books.....	328 26
Salted skins.....	337,348 17	Nursery trees.....	185 83
Glue.....	464 39		
Grease.....	683 50	Total.....	4,519,194 08
Oil.....	29 19		

C. B. WEBSTER.

## PLYMOUTH.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Plymouth to the United States, during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Black lead.....	\$309 30	\$489 00	.....	\$448 32	\$1,246 62
Cider.....	.....	227 66	.....	.....	227 66
Tin.....	.....	10,791 36	\$9,734 18	.....	20,525 54
Washing-crystals.....	.....	.....	.....	38 88	38 88
Total.....	309 30	11,508 02	9,734 18	487 20	22,038 70

HENRY FOX.

## SHEFFIELD.

*Statement showing the declared value of exports from Sheffield to the United States, during the twelve months ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Value in U. S. gold.	Articles.	Value in U. S. gold.
Steel.....	\$2,257,421 01	Machinery.....	\$23 06
Bessemer-steel rails.....	2,146,565 56	Iron, iron wire, iron-wire rope, iron fence, and other rods, &c.....	102,261 54
flah-plates.....	30,353 92	Steel-wire rope.....	767 28
tires.....	1,592 80	Malleable iron castings.....	68 29
axles.....	3,567 93	Stove grates, fenders, fire-irons, &c.....	2,928 71
crank-pins.....	1,005 34	Anvils.....	6,514 73
Cast-steel tires.....	54,608 02	Vises.....	89 15
tire-blooms.....	74,740 51	Cutlery.....	1,131,451 57
axles.....	66,704 94	Files.....	327,719 29
springs.....	1,611 60	Saws.....	5,086 33
Switches and crossings, or frogs and frog-points.....	4,290 82	Other tools.....	54,294 45
Engine-wheels.....	2,414 83	Garden-tools.....	2,959 99
Signal-lamps.....	84 43	Scythes.....	1,219 79
Cast-steel bells.....	2,355 29	Sickles and grass-hooks.....	1,061 06
rolls.....	514 95	Sheep-shears.....	22,261 53
propeller-blades.....	906 94	Plated and britannia metal goods ..	2,079 24

Statement showing the declared value of exports from Sheffield, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Value in U. S. gold.	Articles.	Value in U. S. gold.
Trays and waiters .....	\$1, 776 67	Leather .....	\$1, 609 65
Spoons, (tinned iron) .....	487 86	Glue .....	14, 999 76
Screws .....	459 87	Sod-oil .....	1, 884 42
Nails .....	43 79	Pitch .....	167 97
"Doctors" or calico web, calico web metal, hackle and gill-pins, &c. ....	3, 744 66	Brass goods .....	49 43
Graining-combs .....	360 93	Small bells .....	161 80
Curry-combs .....	289 55	Marble ornaments .....	153 40
Padlocks .....	115 69	Stag-horn .....	91 48
Umbrella-ribs .....	35, 802 47	Ornamental ivory and horn goods, combs, &c. ....	3, 284 23
Wire web (for safety lamps) .....	50 07	Pearl fittings for silver goods .....	1, 440 08
Wire reeds .....	95 92	Wooden and glass utensils .....	840 92
Guns, gun-materials, shooting- tackle, &c. ....	15, 024 68	Earthenware .....	61 41
Optical, mathematical, and philo- sophical instruments .....	6, 340 47	Xylonite .....	894 77
Surgical instruments .....	368 75	Emery .....	48 37
Surgical bandages, lint, pill-boxes, &c. ....	2, 247 20	Cat-gut .....	444 43
Measures, measuring-tapes, rules, land-chains, &c. ....	9, 021 39	Pictures .....	243 32
Upholsterers' materials, viz. cotton and linen warp, seating, mattress- twines, hair, &c. ....	40, 663 06	Clothing .....	145 99
Grindstones .....	12, 212 65	Hosiery .....	261 26
Scythe-stones .....	5 34	Brandy .....	851 69
Salted skins .....	279, 500 48	Beer .....	13, 378 24
		Paper and stationery .....	227 78
		Trees, shrubs, and plants .....	1, 926 32
		One horse .....	246 98
		Sundries .....	469 29
		Total .....	6, 779, 859 31

C. B. WEBSTER.

## SOUTHAMPTON.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Southampton to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Books .....		\$23 84			\$23 84
Chair-webbing .....	\$500 89				500 89
Diving-apparatus .....		3, 116 02			3, 116 02
Glycerine .....	899 33				899 33
Hessians .....	1, 566 73				1, 566 73
Hemp webbing .....	715 30				715 30
Household effects .....	370 93				370 93
Linen handkerchiefs .....				\$216 97	216 97
Live stock .....				1, 703 27	1, 703 27
Pale ale .....	59 05	281 52	\$281 52		622 09
Plants .....	119 52	323 61			443 13
Seeds .....	451 96	54 42			506 38
Stays .....		2, 448 89		4, 127 52	6, 576 41
Silver .....				308 01	308 01
Wine .....		93 37			93 37
Total in United States gold .....	4, 683 71	6, 341 67	281 52	6, 355 77	17, 662 67
Total for preceding year .....	10, 323 61	10, 978 63	7, 138 73	11, 333 61	39, 774 58
Decrease .....	5, 639 90	4, 636 96	6, 857 21	4, 977 84	22, 111 91

WM. THOMSON.

## SUNDERLAND.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Sunderland to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	December 31, 1874.	
Magic lanterns.....		\$263 70			\$263 70
Objects of affection.....			\$302 76		302 76
Window-glass.....	\$3,698 10	1,195 31	532 44	\$1,560 82	6,986 67
Total in United States gold.....	3,698 10	1,459 01	735 20	1,560 82	7,453 13
Total for previous year.....	12,347 99	6,394 06	2,932 18	1,207 44	22,881 67
Increase.....				323 38	
Decrease.....	8,649 89	4,935 05	2,196 98		15,486 54

JAMES HORAN.

## TUNSTALL.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Tunstall to the United States for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Earthenware.....	£ 106,809 14 7	£ 167,147 14 6	£ 153,843 10 4	£ 154,289 16 0	£ 582,089 15 5
Iron ware.....	997 18 2	495 5 10			1,493 4 0
China ware.....	1,053 9 8	419 12 11	462 18 0	951 7 6	2,887 7 1
Parian.....	275 7 9	327 9 10	355 3 7	1,282 17 5	2,240 18 7
Tiles.....	420 16 9	216 10 11	772 2 6	1,622 19 3	3,032 9 5
Porcelain.....	660 6 4		295 7 2	967 2 3	1,922 15 9
Glass.....	139 4 2			129 10 3	268 14 5
Glue.....		335 0 0	670 0 0		1,005 0 0
Saddlery.....	653 7 2	196 17 10	212 4 2	549 12 6	1,612 1 8
Salted skins.....	187 5 8	315 8 9			502 14 5
China clay.....	125 0 0	169 8 5	397 0 1	132 10 0	823 18 6
Miscellaneous.....	446 3 2	20 4 9		277 5 5	743 13 4
Total.....	111,768 13 5	169,643 13 9	157,008 5 10	160,203 0 7	598,623 12 8
Total for preceding year.....					865,423 13 7
Decrease.....					266,800 1 11

The great falling-off in the exports of 1874 as compared with 1873 was caused by the financial embarrassments in the United States. Recent indications confirm the general hopes that trade will reach its former bulk again between this district and the United States. The decrease in the above tables was chiefly in the shipments of earthenware and iron.

J. M. LUCAS.



## IRELAND.

## BELFAST.

NOVEMBER 5, 1874. (Received November 19.)

## EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

I have the honor to transmit my annual report of the commerce of this consular district for the year ending September 30, 1874. The year was not a very prosperous one for the staple trade of the district. The exports to the United States for the year amounted to \$7,737,266.18; for the previous year, 1873, the exports to the United States amounted to \$7,460,197.10, showing an increase for the year just passed of \$277,069.03. But for the fearful panic of 1873 the exports for that year to the United States would have been much greater.

## AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The number of American vessels entered at this port during the year 1874 was seven, with a tonnage of 2,756 tons. These vessels brought Indian corn, wheat, and petroleum from Philadelphia and New York. I am unable to give the value of the cargoes.

## STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

A line of steamers, the State line, consisting of nine ships, with a tonnage of about 22,000 tons, has been established to run between Glasgow and New York and New Orleans by way of Larne, twenty-two miles from Belfast. The steamers which run to New Orleans, however, do not touch at Larne. This line now runs a steamer every two weeks, but will, it is expected, run a steamer weekly in a short time. The steamers leave Glasgow semi-monthly, on Fridays, and next day touch at Larne, which is really the sea-port of Belfast. The establishment of this line is a great convenience to the shippers of Belfast and its vicinity, as goods intended for shipment can be received at the railway station here up to the day of sailing and pass directly from the cars on board the steamer. In an hour from their departure from Belfast they are ready to be placed on board and at far less expense and with less handling than by the former manner of shipment. Until this line of steamers was started all goods for shipment to the United States from this consular district were shipped from this port to Liverpool per steamers, and from thence reshipped to their destination, thereby entailing considerable expense, which is now saved, upon the shippers.

The White Star Steamship Company has had two ships built at this port during the past year; one of these, the *Britannia*, is already upon the line from Liverpool to New York; the other, the *Germania*, will shortly be ready to take her place in the line also. These vessels are large and very strong.

## END OF THE GREAT STRIKE.

The great strike among the mill-workers of Belfast and its vicinity, which began on the 6th of last July, terminated on the 26th of August. Much suffering was occasioned among the working-classes by this strike, but I am pleased to report that there were no disturbances worth noting during its continuance. When the strike commenced the authorities drafted into Belfast, from other parts of Ireland, a large number of troops, to assist those already stationed here to preserve order.

## IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

I have made efforts, which have proved unsuccessful, to obtain from the collector of customs here statistics in regard to the value of imports from the United States in other than American ships. The importation of wheat and Indian corn from the United States in foreign bottoms is, I feel convinced, very considerable.

JAMES M. DONNAN.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Belfast to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Linens, Belfast and Ballymena.	\$1,268,773 67	\$2,614,877 78	\$1,565,593 65	\$1,863,503 82	\$7,312,838 94
Flax, hemp, and yarns	45,990 50	97,947 86	100,524 33	68,233 03	312,695 74
Felt	2,328 89	1,864 71	2,433 19	5,448 32	12,075 13
Ginger-ale	2,252 71	11,965 05	17,283 12	13,303 97	44,804 87
Whisky, wines, and porter	7,263 08	1,752 89	1,601 86	2,789 70	13,407 54
Cotton and silk	212 45	2,977 38	2,811 06	12,990 77	18,991 67
Machinery and hardware	452 15	421 18	5,497 50	5,780 50	12,161 33
Earthenware	169 13	153 29		191 37	513 79
Oatmeal	154 82	124 23			279 05
Tea	67 58		1,286 46		1,354 05
Paintings				228 72	228 72
Grain-bags		4,457 99			4,457 99
Cloth		28 71			28 71
Leather		142 78	274 34		417 13
Flaxseed and sundries		734 35	82 32	21,194 77	3,011 45
Total for year in United States gold	1,327,665 13	2,727,448 20	1,697,387 83	1,974,764 87	7,737,266 13
Total for preceding year, Belfast and Ballymena.	1,637,824 30	2,442,432 36	1,060,203 70	2,319,736 73	7,460,197 10
Increase		295,015 84	637,184 13		977,069 03
Decrease	310,159 17			344,971 76	

## CORK.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Cork to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Jute bags, for seed and grain			\$827 87		\$827 87
Down goods				\$613 86	613 86
Goat-skins	\$531 42			2,246 38	2,777 80
Irish moss				278 86	278 86
Linen goods	24,703 25	\$31,592 96	16,431 09	20,243 22	92,970 52
Leather		408 05	3,411 90	5,286 97	9,106 92
Magnesia	779 64	2,087 87	2,812 78		5,680 29
Miscellaneous	281 39	79 08			360 47
Whisky	1,122 09	98 16		1,537 51	2,757 76
Total in United States gold	27,417 79	34,266 12	23,483 64	30,206 80	115,374 35
Total for the preceding year	43,889 99	34,662 80	31,529 39	37,489 14	147,571 32
Decrease	16,472 20	396 68	8,045 75	7,282 34	32,196 97

WILLIAM H. TOWNSEND.

## DUBLIN.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Dublin to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ale and porter .....	20,349 18 5	8,639 4 9	8,837 5 7	14,392 7 3	52,218 16 0
Aerated waters .....	607 10 0	151 17 6	2,940 11 0	1,381 18 3	5,081 16 9
Books .....	60 0 0	272 3 0	358 4 7	1,248 9 0	1,938 16 7
Corsets .....	224 15 8	132 11 1	321 3 10	326 10 7	1,005 1 2
Cotton goods .....		475 7 9			475 7 9
Glue .....	1,354 13 8	2,355 2 8	1,810 13 4	2,456 5 6	7,976 15 2
Hosiery .....		506 4 2	73 13 10	308 5 7	888 3 7
Iron, (old) .....	2,344 0 0	1,740 0 0	1,537 10 0	2,194 10 0	7,816 0 0
Linen goods .....	3,057 12 6	7,621 3 10	1,614 15 4	1,614 17 11	13,908 9 7
Oatmeal .....	531 9 4	1,719 16 10	1,144 14 3	712 14 10	4,128 15 3
Poplins .....	1,690 17 2	2,492 16 1	965 10 10	3,781 2 10	8,930 6 11
Prune wine .....	2,248 13 6	1,265 2 2			3,513 15 8
Rags .....			356 5 2	208 6 3	564 11 5
Skins, (salted, &c.) .....	22,063 12 10	18,785 2 3	16,207 6 9	16,328 0 9	73,384 2 7
Whisky .....	2,130 11 4	110 18 11	168 16 6	236 5 8	2,646 12 5
Wines, (foreign) .....		232 4 8	253 5 11		485 10 7
Miscellaneous .....	408 4 4	853 9 10	206 2 10	729 6 1	2,197 3 1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>57,091 18 9</b>	<b>47,353 5 6</b>	<b>36,795 19 9</b>	<b>45,919 0 6</b>	<b>187,160 4 6</b>
<b>Increase .....</b>	<b>436 11 3</b>				
<b>Decrease .....</b>		<b>6,288 6 3</b>	<b>27,933 1 3</b>	<b>14,810 0 6</b>	<b>52,194 13 9</b>

WILSON KING.

## LONDONDERRY.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Londonderry during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Linens .....	\$2,326 93	\$1,356 55	\$4,000 14	\$2,173 00	\$9,916 62
Whiskies .....	218 45			749 30	967 75
Old iron .....	17,563 19	16,877 18	935 42	4,379 00	39,754 79
Sundries .....	118 31				118 31
<b>Total in United States gold .....</b>	<b>20,296 88</b>	<b>18,233 73</b>	<b>4,935 56</b>	<b>7,301 30</b>	<b>50,757 47</b>
<b>Total for preceding year .....</b>	<b>30,314 15</b>	<b>55,213 80</b>	<b>25,458 87</b>	<b>62,308 42</b>	<b>173,295 77</b>
<b>Decrease .....</b>	<b>10,027 27</b>	<b>36,980 07</b>	<b>20,523 31</b>	<b>55,007 12</b>	<b>122,537 77</b>

ARTHUR LIVERMORE.

## SCOTLAND.

## ABERDEEN.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Aberdeen to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Granite, (polished) .....	8,753 11 7	7,823 15 5	8,923 15 10	12,169 13 10	37,670 16 8
Paper .....	4,447 6 10	5,319 1 7	9,627 17 6	7,769 14 4	27,164 0 3
Woolen manufactures .....	465 1 3	.....	.....	2,220 13 3	2,685 13 6
Floor-cloth canvas .....	292 13 1	237 0 0	.....	58 13 9	583 6 10
Preserved fruits .....	141 1 5	46 6 2	.....	.....	187 7 7
Aqua .....	73 1 0	.....	179 3 6	268 8 11	530 13 5
Vulcanite manufactures .....	80 15 6	.....	24 17 0	22 13 2	136 5 8
Combs .....	.....	48 15 2	.....	.....	48 15 2
Ornaments .....	.....	75 14 0	30 16 10	.....	106 10 10
Agricultural implements .....	18 17 0	.....	.....	.....	18 17 0
Totals .....	14,272 7 8	13,550 12 4	18,786 10 8	22,489 16 3	69,099 6 11
Totals last year .....	13,939 7 7	11,319 4 4	14,781 18 1	14,671 13 6	54,712 3 6
Increase .....	333 0 1	2,231 8 0	4,005 12 7	7,818 3 9	14,387 3 5

ALEXANDER BRAND.

## DUNDEE.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Dundee to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Linens .....	199,630 11 3	323,172 6 0	109,232 16 3	125,860 19 0	757,896 12 6
Bags .....	.....	.....	24,623 2 8	5,609 16 6	30,232 19 2
Burlaps .....	45,361 9 2	31,239 1 7	156,679 6 6	152,347 19 4	385,627 16 7
Yarn .....	5,342 19 5	9,539 10 0	9,453 16 7	14,226 10 3	38,562 16 3
Flax .....	2,364 1 2	5,005 19 8	10,279 11 0	16,140 1 1	33,789 12 11
Towels .....	.....	.....	1,375 18 7	4,319 14 3	5,695 12 10
Marmalade .....	.....	.....	197 5 9	373 7 7	570 13 4
Carpeting .....	330 13 7	.....	1,269 7 7	397 2 11	1,997 4 1
Canvas .....	.....	.....	3,609 6 4	3,948 3 2	7,557 9 6
Bagging .....	.....	.....	3,869 7 10	5,720 7 9	9,589 15 7
Thread .....	465 13 8	.....	606 14 1	.....	1,072 7 9
Machinery .....	.....	109 6 8	15 0 0	220 18 6	345 5 2
Sail duck .....	.....	.....	181 9 5	277 0 10	458 10 3
Twine .....	82 10 3	3,220 3 6	581 5 11	785 6 5	4,729 6 1
Muslins .....	.....	.....	120 8 4	.....	180 8 4
Gauge glasses .....	234 2 7	629 18 1	189 12 10	145 19 9	1,199 13 3
Sheeting .....	.....	.....	434 19 4	.....	434 19 4
Paper stock .....	839 4 6	617 18 10	259 4 10	.....	1,716 8 2
Books .....	.....	.....	25 0 0	.....	25 0 0
Iron screws .....	.....	.....	191 14 5	24 18 0	216 12 5
Tarpaulin .....	.....	.....	115 8 1	1,233 5 0	1,348 13 1
Combs .....	.....	.....	.....	190 11 4	190 11 4
Sacking .....	.....	.....	.....	280 0 5	280 0 5
Whisky .....	.....	.....	.....	10 18 2	10 18 2
Cord .....	.....	.....	.....	41 13 6	41 13 6
Hemp .....	.....	.....	.....	42 14 7	42 14 7
Serim .....	.....	.....	.....	451 4 6	451 4 6
Linens and cottons .....	17,067 13 10	.....	.....	.....	17,067 13 10

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Dundee, &c.—*  
Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Whalebone .....	499 2 2				499 2 2
Confections .....	418 6 10	291 15 5			710 2 3
Dressed flax .....	986 7 11				986 7 11
Tow .....	925 12 7	1,094 18 6			2,020 11 1
Jams .....	170 6 0				170 6 0
Plants .....	131 12 5	246 5 4			377 17 9
Hardware .....	98 3 6	82 1 4			108 4 10
Filters .....		128 6 5			128 6 5
Waste .....		15 2 0			15 2 0
Total .....	274,856 10 10	375,452 13 4	323,430 16 4	332,618 12 10	1,306,358 13 4
Total for 1873 .....					1,457,787 4 6
Decrease .....					151,429 11 2

MATTHEW McDUGALL.

## DUNFERMLINE.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Dunfermline to the United States, for the years ending December 31, 1872 and 1873.\**

Year ending December 31, 1872.			Year ending December 31, 1873.		
Quarter ending—	Number of invoices.	Amount, (sterling.)	Quarter ending—	Number of invoices.	Amount, (sterling.)
Mar. 31, 1872	257	£87,480 19 4	Mar. 31, 1873	266	£98,028 19 4
June 30, 1872	144	43,327 13 6	June 30, 1873	132	47,660 19 5
Sept. 30, 1872	241	91,629 10 9	Sept. 30, 1873	228	94,105 3 10
Dec. 31, 1872	143	51,410 9 0	Dec. 31, 1873	119	38,720 19 9
Total .....	785	273,848 12 7	Total .....	745	278,516 2 4
		1,333,137 34			1,355,859 39

\* This table was transmitted by the consul at Leith.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Dunfermline for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Linen goods .....	\$188,440	\$508,773	\$175,978	\$454,681	\$1,327,872
Total for preceding year .....	250,186	477,053	231,937	457,961	1,417,137
Increase .....		31,720			
Decrease .....	61,746		55,959	3,280	89,265

NOTE.—Linen is the sole manufacture of Dunfermline, and only trade of the town; consequently they are the sole goods the invoices of which are verified at the consular agency of Dunfermline. While the value of the exports has decreased, the number of the invoices has increased, the number being, for the year ending September 30, 1873, 769, this year 813, showing an increase of 44. This may be accounted for by the increased number of manufacturers, orders formerly given to one house being divided between two.

JOHN B. DOIG.

## GLASGOW.

Statement showing the trade and commerce of the port of Glasgow for the year ending June 30, 1874.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Articles.	Foreign.		Coastwise.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Acetate of lime .....		161	60	12
Ale, beer, and porter .....		18,717	4,698	21,007
Alum .....		296	1,090	123
Anchors .....		95	369	25
Ammonia .....		143	53	55
Argols .....	70	2	14	
Arsenic .....			92	
Ashes .....	94		104	58
Asphalt .....		30	4	95
Bacon .....	19,538	49	1,706	637
Bale and box goods .....	2,492	57,792	2,921	22,637
Bark .....	288	1	301	271
Barley .....	19,460	953	2,909	7,633
Barwood .....	451		270	5
Barytes .....	33	14	799	3
Bath bricks .....		6	222	7
Beans .....	21,416		2,347	1,026
Beef .....	2,786	5	1,170	126
Blacking .....			215	35
Bleaching-powder .....	8	478	4,724	569
Blood .....			42	
Bobbins .....			1,591	1
Boilers .....		603	89	536
Bones and bone-dust .....	1,637	25	106	143
Bottles .....	244	1,121	29	2,946
Bran .....	677	909	13	7,515
Brass .....			160	82
Bread .....		13		534
Bricks .....		12,150	594	4,244
Brimstone .....	6,953	99	66	150
Brooms .....	17	5	112	9
Burr-stones .....	161		5	
Butter .....	602	77	6,633	205
Bichromate of potash .....		634		176
Candles .....		10	137	217
Casks .....	506	2,052	110	4,491
Castings of all kinds .....	6	7,089	164	15,521
Cast pipes .....		37,825		7,477
Cement, ground .....		1,941	10,409	3,006
Chains .....		43	174	78
Chairs, railway .....		10,788	13	2,970
Chalk .....	1,093		3,727	3
Charcoal .....	19	162	839	537
Cheese .....	5,539		1,531	106
Chimney cans .....		38		234
China stones .....	70		1,293	
Chromate of iron .....				557
Clay .....		638	24,508	458
Clay retorts .....		32		62
Coal .....		179,317	5,689	238,952
Coal-dust .....		23	69	664
Coffee .....	34		1	3
Coke .....		4,816		109
Confections .....	13		4	1,307
Copper .....	18	149	1,542	445
Copperas .....			266	37
Cordage .....		448	103	577
Cork-wood .....	580	36	60	106
Cotton .....	1,491	11	7,878	265
Cotton waste .....	558	17	208	886
Cotton cloth .....		5	242	10
Cream of tartar .....	374		3	2
Cider .....			23	
Drain .....			14	100
Drain-pipes .....		4,497	78	746
Drugs .....		9	6	402
Dye-stuffs .....	13	5	284	222
Earth, (fullers') .....			238	5
Earthenware .....		5,749	94	5,389
Eggs .....			13,310	
Empty bags .....	4	6	80	1,546
Empty casks .....	5	31	1,094	971
Esparto grass .....	2,324		626	
Farina .....	564	35	16	1,494
Feathers .....	28		21	

Statement showing the trade and commerce of the port of Glasgow, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Foreign.		Coastwise.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Felt.....		193	302	15
Fish.....	13	244	2,130	875
Flax.....	714	12	884	351
Flint.....	1,469	497	448	
Flour.....	59,111	82	10,415	17,121
Fowls.....			760	
Fruits.....	9,965		4,423	210
Furniture.....	22		154	330
Fustic.....	2		383	2
Garancine.....	1,663		109	4
Ginger.....	1		11	3
Glasware.....	1,269	185	437	363
Gravel.....			639	15
Grease.....	1,155	112	471	781
Grindstones.....		270		10
Groceries.....			3	2,574
Guanoo.....	1,784	1	1,195	1,252
Gum.....	94		690	119
Hair.....	735		198	39
Hams.....	56	2	4,348	175
Hay.....	2,208		2,891	423
Hemp.....	446	13	2,006	225
Herrings.....	65	89	5,494	1,513
Hides.....	202	61	1,097	486
Honey.....			16	
Hoofs.....	12		20	
Horns.....			1	
Horn shavings.....	123		9	
Indian corn.....	63,086	4	324	4,569
Indian meal.....				302
India rubber.....			38	
Iron, bar and rod, &c.....	430	21,134	2,863	9,201
Iron fencing.....				10
Iron, pig.....	5	103,078	6,899	50,398
Iron spikes, rivets, &c.....		582	112	1,412
Iron, scrap.....	758	135	10,070	253
Iron ore.....	12,906	3	9,036	229
Iron, galvanized.....		1,658	13	338
Iron, railway.....		16,746	1,713	170
Iron tubes.....	3	1,022		1,068
Jute.....	6,015	6	2,489	6
Kelp.....			10,923	
Kelp, salt or waste.....				507
Lard.....	4,918		557	252
Lathwood.....	5		45	35
Lead.....	712	284	2,934	1,257
Leather.....	129	2	989	120
Lemon juice.....	104		24	5
Lemon-peel.....	90			13
Lignum-vitæ.....		7	207	55
Lime.....		571	997	349
Limestone.....	950	4	68,172	
Linens.....		9	418	33
Linseed.....	135		241	153
Linseed-oil cakes.....	6,189	29	17	1,461
Licorice.....	54		10	
Logwood.....	4,551		719	162
Luggage.....	161	463	982	1,524
Machinery.....	170	14,145	2,224	3,216
Madders.....	942		713	72
Mahogany.....	3,130		607	57
Malt.....		284	504	1,383
Manganese.....			413	166
Manure, (common).....	6			681
Manure, (chemical).....	19	1,968	2,003	2,381
Marble.....	435	5	317	13
Mats.....	11		6	25
Milk.....	3		14	
Molasses.....	349		110	5
Muriates.....	255	1	11	398
Nails.....	163	386	1,174	31
Naphtha.....		33	27	61
Nitrate of soda.....	8,898	12	192	648
Nuts.....	167		163	25
Oars.....	57	1		6
Oakum.....		151	13	190
Oats.....		390	11,055	2,639

Statement showing the trade and commerce of the port of Glasgow, &c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Foreign.		Coastwise.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Oatmeal .....	274	53	4,299	11,298
Oil .....	7,264	2,267	7,665	8,963
Old ropes .....		9	38	16
Onions .....	1,081		315	264
Ochre .....	164	6	204	
Paints .....	143	2,242	337	1,774
Pan scales .....				1
Paper .....	373	372	398	2,332
Pavement-stones .....		999	5,991	163
Pease .....	8,506	9	193	1,013
Peats and turf .....		5	8	
Pepper .....	3	1	18	
Pimento .....			7	
Pitch .....	15	857	103	1,770
Plaster of Paris .....	20		38	37
Potash, prussiate, &c .....	1,215	121	62	925
Potatoes .....	90	18	5,299	1,294
Provisions .....	87	120	39	139
Pumice-stone .....	11		2	5
Punchoon packs .....		576	2	213
Pyrites .....	18,696	6	1,670	
Rags .....	8		3,837	250
Railway plant, wagons, &c .....		64		
Resin .....	7,868	9	158	154
Rice .....	105	1,013	2,754	29
Rice-flour .....			3,495	10
Rock-salt .....		227	1,412	
Rosewood .....			44	
Rye .....			17	8
Sago and sago flour .....	359		1,356	1
Salt .....	68	354	19,083	601
Saltpeter .....	379	97	6	210
Sand .....	455	101	11,242	296
Seeds .....	1,655	306	2,044	2,076
Shell-fish .....	9		1,097	
Ship-stores .....			113	1,321
Shoe-pegs .....	162			14
Shot .....			31	4
Sumac .....	1,341		472	104
Skins, calf, &c .....	131	49	667	22
Slag .....				66
Slates .....		67	16,597	165
Soap .....	7	216	1,579	769
Soda .....	99	349	5,483	1,291
Soda-ash .....		3,114	1,153	1,788
Soot .....		141		78
Spelter .....	225	192	21	174
Spirits .....	2,120	4,487	8,473	2,770
Starch .....	13	4	328	113
Staves .....	1,973	4	2,259	310
Steel .....		77	1	68
Stones .....	122	544	18,491	3,137
Straw .....	780		465	246
Stucco .....				68
Sugar .....	4,353	8,207	28,952	2,750
Sugar-molds .....				39
Sulphates .....	5	316	123	66
Sirup .....	1,786		1,918	57
Soda-water .....		18	895	229
Tallow .....	6,704	2	653	179
Tar .....	2,121	2,568	359	1,067
Tea .....	35	18	20	106
Thread .....		6		25
Tiles, roofing .....				5
drain .....				72
Timber .....	33,718	2,869	39,362	2,093
Tin .....	1	393	1,959	120
Tobacco .....	2,420	109	552	344
Tobacco-pipes .....		408		410
Tow .....	5	12	9	127
Treacle .....	135		516	150
Tree-plants .....			11	51
Turnips .....			3,956	
Turpentine .....	520	13	178	3
Umber .....			87	
Valonia .....	411		493	119
Vegetables .....			3,487	16



*Statement showing the trade and commerce of the port of Glasgow, &c.—Continued.*

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Foreign.		Coastwise.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Vent-linings .....				65
Vitriol .....	18	284	66	589
Wands .....	97		7	17
Wheat .....	163,534	570	2,337	7,304
Whiting .....	5	90	3,211	44
Wines .....	5,659	475	241	440
Wire .....	12	340	1,025	351
Wood, Brazil, cedar, &c. hoops .....	63 669		1,083	199
Wool .....		57	81	76
Yeast .....			2,742	44
Yarn .....	1,773	64	19	802
Yellow metal .....		60	11	452
Zinc .....	376	12	11	8
				23
Total tons .....	573,261	550,980	521,640	572,651
Total for year ending June 30, 1873 .....	541,951	591,503	527,020	576,451
Increase .....	31,310			
Decrease .....		40,523	5,380	3,800

*Statement showing the imports from and exports to the United States, to and from Glasgow, for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.
	Amount.	Value.	Value.
	Tons.		
Bacon .....	5,354	\$1,349,800 00	
Beef .....	2,794	521,600 00	
Cheese .....	3,682	1,288,845 00	
Flour .....	35,259	2,845,130 00	
Indian corn .....	54,359	10,871,920 00	
Lard .....	455	148,790 00	
Oil-cake .....	2,826	1,899,120 00	
Pork .....	757	190,985 00	
Resin .....	2,480	99,200 00	
Tallow .....	12,649	610,815 00	
Tobacco .....	1,318	1,107,220 00	
Wheat .....	80,212	44,919,195 00	
Beer .....			\$168,372 00
Books .....			11,671 77
Carpets .....			83,379 30
Cement .....			2,242 74
Chemicals .....			364,732 79
Coals .....			57,160 38
Cotton and linen goods .....			874,225 93
Earthenware .....			23,320 12
Fire-clay goods .....			17,479 80
Fishing-gut .....			7,794 04
Furs and skins .....			12,017 54
Granite and stone goods .....			84,942 18
Gum and paints .....			10,116 46
Hats and caps .....			35,166 16
Hemp and jute goods .....			128,076 91
Laces and trimmings .....			10,500 26
Machinery and iron ware .....			91,219 42
Muslins .....			189,730 63
Oatmeal .....			8,249 56
Paper .....			60,484 91
Pig-iron .....			682,724 10
Shawls .....			251,345 52
Thread .....			2,419,878 44
Tobacco pipes, (clay) .....			51,652 51
Wines and liquors .....			57,757 78
Wire goods .....			28,183 28
Woolen goods .....			46,260 82
Miscellaneous .....			595,126 56
Total .....	202,145	65,852,620 00	6,377,817 91

*Statement showing the arrivals of vessels at and departures from the harbor of Glasgow, coastwise and foreign, for the year ending June 30, 1874.*

## SAILING-VESSELS.

Lines of coast.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Laden.		In ballast.		Laden.		In ballast.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
<b>Scotland:</b>								
Greenock .....	100	5,247	38	20,420	106	5,922	31	3,940
Ports within Cumbræes .....	235	5,619	360	47,089	465	10,022	151	5,411
Cumbræes, south to Annan .....	29	1,681	5	1,959	36	1,888	55	11,527
Cumbræes, north to Cape Wrath .....	501	12,489	5	168	363	12,376	17	207
Other ports in Scotland .....	76	4,836			14	709		
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>29,902</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>69,636</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>30,917</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>21,085</b>
<b>England:</b>								
Carlisle to Liverpool .....	56	4,723	3	817	46	3,435	1	377
Liverpool .....	104	27,058	6	4,590	147	25,913	1	25
Liverpool to Bristol .....	113	7,783			97	7,178	4	1,564
Bristol to the Thames .....	135	15,383	4	2,083	83	8,265		
London .....	20	13,543	2	1,802	1	99		
Thames to Berwick .....							2	643
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>68,490</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9,292</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>44,890</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,869</b>
<b>Ireland:</b>								
Belfast .....	57	4,985	2	1,220	241	14,922		
Belfast to Cork .....	88	7,952	4	1,495	173	13,302		
Belfast to Londonderry .....	369	21,864	1	42	173	9,780		
West and South to Cork .....	116	8,425			127	8,756		
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>43,226</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>46,760</b>		
<b>Foreign:</b>								
Sweden and Norway .....	3	699			1	346	1	321
Russia .....	8	2,221			11	2,788	2	316
Prussia .....					5	1,705		
Germany .....			3	1,962	1	123		
Denmark .....					3	500		
Netherlands .....	7	6,078	2	1,197				
Channel Islands .....	3	188			10	476		
France .....	33	2,385	5	2,650	78	9,965		
Spain .....	34	4,743			24	3,451	1	213
Portugal .....	1	108			12	1,663		
Gibraltar, Malta, and Ionian Islands .....	1	90			4	625		
Italy .....	9	1,625			11	3,931		
Sicily .....	12	2,551			1	166		
Austria .....	2	530			1	438		
Greece .....	2	247						
Turkey .....	7	2,627			6	2,087		
Egypt .....	6	2,002			3	838		
Africa, north coast .....	28	6,146			3	699	4	717
Cape Espartel to Cape of Good Hope and Western Isles .....	27	3,930			1	199	3	341
East coast to Suez and Mauritius .....					5	3,419		
East Indies .....	5	6,007			11	12,693		
Batavia, Singapore, Manila, &c .....	2	878			10	6,792		
British North America .....	87	55,037			45	31,683	12	6,638
United States of America .....	40	20,591			18	10,624	17	8,339
West Indies .....	23	8,897			78	27,572	1	492
Ports in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea .....	10	2,484			1	169		
Brazil .....	3	695			21	6,091		
South America, east coast to Cape Horn .....	1	342			38	20,568		
West coast to Panama .....	14	7,575			36	18,920		
West coast of North America .....	1	727			6	5,401		
Australia and New Zealand .....	2	692			26	31,116		
<b>Total, foreign .....</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>140,153</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5,809</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>205,051</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>17,490</b>
<b>Flags:</b>								
British dependencies .....					356	171,758	19	9,884
Swedish .....	3	816			3	636		

Statement showing arrivals at and departures from the harbor of Glasgow, &c.—Continued.

## SAILING-VESSELS—Continued.

Lines of coast.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Laden.		In ballast.		Laden.		In ballast.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
<b>Flags—Continued.</b>								
Norwegian.....	24	8,839			12	4,231	9	3,678
Russian.....	1	537			1	537		
Prussian.....	7	1,818			5	1,559	3	706
German.....	12	3,448	3	1,962	18	5,731		
Danish.....	9	1,060			9	1,949	2	213
Hanoverian.....	2	246			2	246		
Dutch.....	4	464	2	1,197	7	998	1	123
French.....	20	2,529	5	2,650	18	2,655		
Spanish.....	4	1,304			19	3,674	1	243
Portuguese.....					1	120		
Neapolitan.....	5	1,264			5	1,308	1	336
Italian.....	17	7,239			11	4,892	4	1,852
Austrian.....	9	3,480			6	2,065	1	575
Grecian.....	1	342			1	342		
United States.....	7	3,746			3	1,756		
Mexican.....					1	169		
Colombian.....	1	235			1	235		
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>371</b>	<b>140,155</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5,809</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>205,051</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>17,490</b>
<b>RÉSUMÉ.</b>								
Scotland.....	941	29,902	468	69,636	1,004	30,917	254	21,085
England.....	428	68,490	15	9,292	374	44,890	8	2,869
Ireland.....	630	43,226	7	2,757	714	46,760		
<b>Total coastwise</b> .....	<b>1,999</b>	<b>141,618</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>81,685</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>122,567</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>23,954</b>
<b>foreign</b> .....	<b>371</b>	<b>140,155</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5,809</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>205,051</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>17,490</b>
<b>Total foreign and coastwise</b> .....	<b>2,370</b>	<b>281,773</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>87,494</b>	<b>2,562</b>	<b>327,618</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>41,444</b>
					<b>Inward.</b>		<b>Outward.</b>	
					<b>No.</b>	<b>Tonnage.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Tonnage.</b>
<b>Laden</b> .....					<b>2,370</b>	<b>281,773</b>	<b>2,562</b>	<b>327,618</b>
<b>In ballast</b> .....					<b>500</b>	<b>87,494</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>41,444</b>
<b>Total</b> .....					<b>2,870</b>	<b>369,267</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>369,062</b>

Statement showing the number and registered tonnage of steam-vessels which arrived at the harbor of Glasgow during the year ending June 30, 1874.

## STEAM-VESSELS.

Whence.	No.	Tonnage.	Whence.	No.	Tonnage.
<b>Scotland:</b>			<b>Scotland—Continued.</b>		
River-steamers.....	3,362	250,432	Ballachulish.....	3	143
Tug-steamers.....	2,245	39,073	Oban, Corpach, and Inverness.....	115	10,210
Luggage-steamers.....	848	40,542	Fort William.....	1	54
Screw-lighters.....	561	20,007	Mull, Skye, Lewis, &c.....	229	42,267
Arran.....	181	13,621	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8,198</b>	<b>481,991</b>
Ayr and Ardrossan.....	209	13,512			
Stranraer and Girvan.....	59	8,883	<b>England:</b>		
Wigtown.....	12	661	Barrow.....	58	13,378
Campbeltown.....	210	28,392	Fleetwood.....	1	115
Islay and Portrush.....	104	20,029	Isle of Man.....	9	1,929
Islay.....	11	693	Liverpool.....	344	144,291
Easdale and Cullipool.....	18	666			
Bonaw.....	39	1,806			

Statement showing the number and registered tonnage of steam-vessels, &c.—Continued.

STEAM-VESSELS—Continued.

Whence.	No.	Tonnage.	Whence.	No.	Tonnage.
England—Continued.			Foreign—Continued.		
Cardiff.....	4	776	Gibraltar.....	1	667
Bristol.....	105	38,581	Italy.....	12	6,413
Newport.....	1	530	Sicily.....	5	2,775
Plymouth.....	52	21,181	Austria.....	1	506
Portsmouth.....	1	1,542	Greece.....	2	518
London.....	21	28,651	Turkey.....	11	8,422
Total.....	596	950,974	Egypt.....	5	3,022
Ireland:			North coast of Africa.....	6	3,493
Belfast.....	348	139,219	West coast of Africa.....	1	799
Ballycastle.....	1	40	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	3	1,936
Londonderry.....	328	100,274	Saint John, New Brunswick.....	5	5,487
Portrush.....	111	13,777	Quebec and Montreal.....	29	33,391
Mulroy.....	1	51	New York.....	152	229,956
Killybegs.....	3	143	Portland, United States.....	2	2,691
Donegal.....	2	107	Buenos Ayres.....	1	1,266
Sligo.....	60	15,476	Total.....	468	496,236
Ballina.....	34	6,690	Put back from sea.....	2	2,682
Roscoe.....	3	145	From search of steamship Ethiopia.....	1	919
Westport.....	13	2,525	Steamers built at Glasgow, and transient steamers not engaged in a regular trade to or from Glasgow.....	246	157,286
Ballisodare.....	1	101	RÉSUMÉ.		
Limerick.....	42	8,364	Scotland.....	8,193	431,991
Cork and Waterford.....	157	66,625	England.....	596	250,974
Dublin.....	412	145,711	Ireland.....	1,645	511,635
Ardglass.....	1	21	Foreign.....	468	426,236
Drogheda.....	1	151	Put back from sea.....	2	2,682
Newry.....	3	360	From search of steamship Ethiopia.....	1	919
Larne.....	4	225	Steamers built, &c.....	246	157,286
Carnlough.....	24	2,312	Total.....	11,176	1,832,142
Glenarm.....	88	8,809	Total for year ending June 30, 1873.....	11,517	1,800,401
Coleraine.....	1	38	Decrease.....	341	.....
Ballintoy.....	7	681	Increase.....	.....	31,741
Total.....	1,645	511,865			
Foreign:					
Russia.....	7	5,824			
Germany.....	4	6,190			
Belgium.....	48	28,789			
Holland.....	18	11,223			
France.....	89	30,778			
Spain.....	65	32,391			
Portugal.....	21	9,479			

Statement showing the number of vessels, with their tonnage, built on the Clyde during the year 1874.

Sailing-ships.	Paddle-steamers.	Screw-steamers.	Smaller vessels.	Total No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
47	10	113	17	187	244,467

The above, as compared with 1873, shows an increase of 17 in number and a decrease in the tonnage of 2,375 tons.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Glasgow to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Thread.....	\$602,428 61	\$545,258 48	\$694,868 82	\$577,324 53	\$2,419,878 44
Cotton and linen goods.....	178,350 69	373,638 68	100,867 40	225,368 96	878,225 83
Woolen goods.....	10,464 31	6,278 42	9,222 84	20,295 21	46,260 82
Muslins.....	25,819 42	78,646 81	20,790 30	64,474 10	189,730 63
Laces and trimmings.....	3,545 56	4,544 15	482 36	1,928 19	10,500 26
Carpets.....	9,104 37	27,183 98	12,176 01	34,914 94	83,379 30
Hats and caps.....	10,144 29	3,431 30	6,816 79	14,773 78	35,166 16
Furs and skins.....	2,960 28	4,480 18	3,020 06	1,557 02	12,017 54
Fishing-gut.....	4,426 71	1,891 74	1,475 59	.....	7,794 04
Hemp and jute goods.....	2,960 28	67,222 59	25,234 56	32,659 48	128,076 91
Books.....	1,047 22	1,518 66	831 98	8,273 91	11,671 77
Pig-iron.....	222,459 46	230,243 88	184,099 68	75,921 08	682,724 10
Machinery and iron ware.....	23,530 09	17,903 71	16,785 11	33,000 51	91,219 42
Wire goods.....	7,077 94	5,358 51	7,220 75	8,526 08	28,183 28
Gum and paints.....	.....	2,189 98	4,193 72	3,732 76	10,116 46
Coals.....	16,112 73	9,007 79	.....	32,039 86	57,160 38
Paper.....	11,333 03	15,187 49	16,770 83	17,193 56	60,484 91
Granite and stone goods.....	21,139 79	12,786 87	27,628 28	23,387 24	84,942 18
Tobacco pipes, (clay).....	16,154 18	14,104 90	7,681 54	9,711 89	51,652 51
Wine and liquors.....	30,708 63	4,028 76	8,483 30	14,537 09	57,757 78
Beer.....	40,441 37	47,011 31	45,798 84	35,127 28	168,378 80
Cement.....	327 87	875 05	1,039 82	.....	2,242 74
Oatmeal and flour.....	2,550 36	1,551 92	1,887 96	2,259 32	8,249 56
Fire-clay goods.....	3,738 30	2,359 23	5,079 53	6,302 74	17,479 80
Chemicals.....	80,354 80	123,580 54	132,387 38	38,410 07	364,732 79
Shawls.....	46,119 41	57,338 52	55,796 26	92,091 33	251,345 52
Earthenware.....	4,998 85	4,130 19	8,155 50	6,035 58	23,320 12
Miscellaneous.....	69,310 15	413,438 27	67,498 22	44,879 92	595,126 56
Total in United States gold.....	1,447,608 70	2,069,190 11	1,436,293 47	1,424,726 43	6,377,818 71
Total for preceding year.....	1,937,538 89	2,522,377 75	1,894,991 51	1,827,535 73	8,282,433 88
Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease.....	509,930 19	453,187 64	458,698 04	402,809 30	1,884,625 17

S. L. GLASGOW.

## LEITH.

## I.

DECEMBER 31, 1873. (Received April 30, 1874.)

I have the honor to submit, in accordance with usage and the requirements of the consular regulations, my annual report for this district, showing the description and value of the exports from this consulate, and the consular agency at Dunfermline, (see page 519,) which lies in my consular district, to the United States, during the year ending 30th September, 1873; and also a statement showing the value of the exports and the number of invoices declared at this consulate and the consular agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1873.

The comparative statement (A) of this report shows an increase in the value of goods exported from this consulate amounting to £7,116 14s. 4d. over the commercial year ending 30th September, 1872. The report also shows an increase in the value of goods invoiced at the Dunfermline agency, amounting to £8,503 9s. 10d.

The most important item of decrease is in linens; it amounts to £26,055 13s. 3d., as compared with the previous year. Vulcanite goods, on the other hand, show a large increase, amounting to £17,751 2s. 10d.; and the increase in paper and paper shavings is no less than £15,208 1s. 6d. The statement is referred to for further particulars.

On looking at the subjoined report, it will be observed that there has been a decrease in the number of invoices declared at this consulate for the year ending 31st December, 1873, as compared with the previous year; but notwithstanding this fact, there has been an increase in the value, over the corresponding period in the previous year, to the amount of £17,537. At the Dunfermline agency, the report shows a decrease of 40 in the number of invoices, but an increase in the value of £1,469.

The falling off in the number of invoices declared at Leith and Dunfermline, for the year ending 31st December, 1873, can only be explained on the following grounds:

1. A number of large American houses have their financial agents in Manchester and other large manufacturing cities in England; and while the goods are manufactured, packed, and shipped in this consular district direct to the United States, via Liverpool and Glasgow, the invoices are declared at Manchester and other cities:

2. The money-crisis in the United States seriously affected the trade in the latter part of last year, and especially the linen trade.

I regret that my report of the navigation and trade of the port of Leith, including the imports and exports, is not so specific as I desired and have endeavored to make it. As there is no bill of entries or abstract kept at the custom-house of Leith—these being dispatched daily to London—I find it impossible, without paying a large amount of money for fees, to add to the information the report contains. I have already delayed making my report for a considerable time, as I have been in correspondence with the board of trade in London, in the hope of obtaining fuller information, but nothing more can be procured. The authorities in Leith have kindly lent me all the assistance in their power, but under all the circumstances I can make no fuller report than that which I herewith submit.

There are no published documents from which it is possible to gather more ample details.

JOHN T. ROBESON.

A.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Leith to the United States, for the years ending September 30, 1872 and 1873.

Articles.	Value.					
	Year ending September 30, 1872.			Year ending September 30 1873.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ales .....	53,424	13	11	56,263	4	3
Astronomical instruments .....				31	3	10
Apparel, (wearing) .....				163	19	2
Binding cloth .....	225	8	6	230	17	11
Biscuits .....	9,821	12	9	7,555	7	5
Books .....	29,283	2	2	26,507	10	10
Carpets .....	4,640	3	10	460	5	9
Clocks .....	21	12	1	137	11	9
Coals .....	15,431	2	8	17,685	11	2
Colors .....	1,570	14	9	1,593	16	10
Copper .....				82	1	5
Cordage .....				52	9	7
Cork wood .....	3,552	3	3	3,926	17	2
Cotton .....				200	8	7
Dry goods .....				49	16	3
Floor cloth .....	8,346	14	1	10,982	11	2
Gelatine .....	11,064	8	10	12,622	7	5
Glassware .....	2,296	3	9	1,001	12	11
Glue .....	89	9	2			

*A.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Leith to the United States, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Value.					
	Year ending September 30, 1872.			Year ending September 30, 1873.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Guano .....	177	9	4	.....	.....	.....
Guns .....	170	00	00	190	16	2
Herrings .....	.....	.....	.....	44	00	11
Hosiery .....	43	10	00	.....	.....	.....
Household effects .....	.....	.....	.....	525	9	10
India rubber goods .....	275	3	4	45	8	00
Ink .....	.....	.....	.....	37	11	10
Iron chairs .....	.....	.....	.....	100	19	00
Iron, (pig) .....	2,793	13	2	.....	.....	.....
Lime-juice .....	361	6	11	265	2	2
Linens .....	121,568	16	10	95,513	3	7
Lithographic machine, (model) .....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	4
Machinery .....	763	13	3	370	15	4
Millstones .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morphia .....	.....	.....	.....	139	13	10
Nets .....	997	00	00	152	15	00
Oatmeal .....	1,169	17	11	1,029	6	2
Paper and paper shavings .....	1,240	14	00	16,468	15	6
Preserved goods .....	367	13	1	177	3	00
Printed maps .....	797	10	2	399	10	1
Printed sheets .....	.....	.....	.....	150	19	1
Printing material .....	873	8	10	5,280	16	6½
Provisions .....	.....	.....	.....	46	13	4
Rails, (iron) .....	6,042	19	2	6,967	17	3
Railway strainer .....	.....	.....	.....	265	15	5
Saddlery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailcloth .....	847	3	3	450	5	11
Seeds .....	303	8	5	490	6	7
Stationery .....	713	2	6	65	7	4
Stereotype plates .....	262	12	4	531	17	11
Sundries .....	1,139	14	00	104	15	00
Teas .....	.....	.....	.....	27	8	11
Trees and plants .....	690	00	8	335	2	2
Tweed cloth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Types .....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	4
Vulcanite .....	335	2	2	16,066	5	00
Wax .....	709	9	00	376	14	4
Whisky .....	701	00	2	969	11	7½
Wines .....	.....	.....	.....	1,064	12	4
<b>Total at Leith .....</b>	<b>283,121</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>290,238</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Declared at Dunfermline.</i>						
Linens .....	280,590	00	9	290,704	2	11
Coals .....	1,597	8	5	.....	.....	.....
Silk .....	491	12	8	464	10	11
Rope nets .....	22	19	11	.....	.....	.....
Confections .....	.....	.....	.....	36	17	9
<b>Total at Dunfermline .....</b>	<b>282,702</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>291,205</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>ABSTRACT.</b>						
Value of goods declared at Leith .....	283,121	18	10	290,238	13	3
Value of goods declared at Dunfermline .....	282,702	1	9	291,205	11	7
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>565,824</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>581,444</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Leith to the United States for the years ending December 31, 1872 and 1873.*

Year ending December 31, 1872.				Year ending December 31, 1873.			
Quarter ending—	Number of in-voices.	Amount, (ster-ling.)	Amount, (Amer-ican currency.)	Quarter ending—	Number of in-voices.	Amount, (ster-ling.)	Amount, (Amer-ican currency.)
Mar. 31, 1872	348	276,011 11 0	\$370,035 95	Mar. 31, 1873	343	287,172 7 10	\$424,370 00
June 30, 1872	300	65,857 10 7½	320,604 61	June 30, 1873	272	57,040 12 9½	277,662 45
Sept. 30, 1872	356	92,058 17 8	448,156 84	Sept. 30, 1873	338	122,697 4 5	597,310 00
Dec. 31, 1872	303	61,159 12 7½	297,734 50	Dec. 31, 1873	220	45,713 19 9½	222,542 58
Total ....	1,307	295,087 11 11	1,436,531 90	Total ....	1,173	312,624 4 10	1,521,905 03

*Statement showing the trade of the port of Leith for 1873.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value, ster-ling.
Animals, living:		
Oxen, bulls, and cows.....	number	10,529
Sheep and lambs.....	do.	6,340
Bones, except whale-fins.....	tons.	8,029
Corn:		
Wheat.....	cwt.	2,007,463
Barley.....	do.	740,949
Oats.....	do.	957,403
Pease.....	do.	172,587
Beans.....	do.	184,777
Indian corn or maize.....	do.	132,497
Wheat meal and flour.....	do.	435,785
Flax, dressed and undressed.....	do.	75,091
Hemp, dressed and undressed.....	do.	139,058
Hides, untanned.....	do.	9,664
Hops.....	do.	7,394
Oil-seed of all kinds.....	tons.	3,006
Oil-seed cakes.....	do.	6,970
Provisions:		
Bacon and hams.....	cwt.	5,379
Butter.....	do.	149,642
Cheese.....	do.	60,463
Potatoes.....	do.	118,798
Rags, and other materials for making paper.....	tons.	11,374
Saltpeter and cubic niter.....	cwt.	125,857
Seeds:		
Clover and grass.....	do.	31,144
Flax and linseed.....	quarters	46,711
Spirits:		
Rum.....	proof-gallons	36
Brandy.....	do.	216,097
Geneva.....	do.	41,312
Other unsweetened spirits.....	do.	292,818
Sugar:		
Unrefined.....	cwt.	172,307
Refined and sugar candy.....	do.	90,557
Wine.....	gallons.	708,927
Wood and timber:		
Hewn.....	loads	14,315
Sawn or split.....	do.	60,753
Wool, sheep and lambs.....	pounds.	1,452,088
Woolen yarn for weaving.....	do.	6,953,406
All other articles.....	value.	1,162,094
Total.....		8,148,184



Statement showing the imports of grain, &amp;c., into Leith for 1872 and 1873.

Whence.	Wheat, quarters.		Barley, quarters.		Oats, quarters.		Beans, quarters.		Peas, quarters.		Rye, quarters.		Malt, quarters.		Indian corn, quarters.		Total quarters.		Flour, sacks.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Scotland	8,685	1,931	6,077	6,832	90,153	30,056	264	234	3	34	4	16	174	502			35,406	39,645	317	9,263
England	30,112	4,128	2,174	1,910	2,339	781	2,729	1,136	3,403	2,139	58	100	407	290			29,232	10,454	17,172	
Denmark	30,778	60,110	91,492	65,916	54,056	49,676	705	5,514		1,096	17	556					107,138	182,879	37,628	42,500
Prussia	28,696	85,850	70,233	87,464	45,662	4,114	4,223	1,706	30,333	24,879	11,221	5,613					190,764	209,626	4,923	942
Russia	392,311	399,408	3,655	2,126	151,127	13,663											418,094	416,344	1,890	
Schleswig-Holstein	33,020	29,958			3,790	296	3,576	91	38	756	21						40,424	31,347		
Mecklenburg																	40,424			
Hanse Towns	3,458	12,358	5,026	6,842	2,828	1,110	12,035	6,359	1,713	887	269	1,241					22,503	28,797	94,009	120,184
Holland	43		1,311	688	2,828	1,208	1,770	751	3,342	543	1,301						5,476	5,401	176	
Hanover			133		1,208	577	569										1,910	5,577		
Belgium					630	670	2,696										670	3,336		970
Oldenburg					797												797	427		
Sweden	2,341	4,573	9,506	11,869	66,872	53,377			1,246								78,719	71,065		160
Norway		241			2,417	5,233											2,417	6,357		
France	7,004	25,304	19,469	84,259		1,370			676	1,022	2,667						31,050	114,276	29,918	41,616
Portugal	386																306			
Turkey	4	12,624	62,899	28,869													90,962	41,513		
Italy							2,809										2,809			
Africa	11						7,634	4,001	3,357	976							19,075	11,160		
British North America	6,715	2,170															9,856	26,295	100	
South America	3,782																3,782			
Foreign North America	67,949	2,196															67,949	19,620		
Australia	16,799																16,799			
Totals	492,244	640,860	209,929	302,901	742,251	161,643	36,065	28,028	40,442	35,473	11,869	7,549	581	762	31,290	40,771	1,216,632	1,219,169	186,769	215,725
Increase																				
Decrease	148,616		92,942		187,608		8,037		4,969				181		9,481		2,537		28,956	

*Statement showing the quantities and value of foreign and colonial merchandise re-exported from Leith during the year 1873.*

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value, (sterling.)
Bacon and hams .....	cwts. 654	£1, 149
Cotton, raw .....	do 23, 189	95, 705
Flax, dressed and undressed .....	do 3, 544	7, 9c7
Guano .....	tons 100	1, 400
Jute .....	cwts. 1, 847	1, 773
Seeds, clover and grass .....	do 10, 610	26, 737
Spirits :		
Rum .....	proof gallons. 10, 650	3, 222
Brandy .....	do 3, 637	2, 323
Other unsweetened spirits .....	do 1, 989	344
Mixed, in bond .....	do 1, 164	140
Tea .....	pounds. 7, 414	524
Tobacco, foreign manufactured, and snuff .....	do 711	193
Wine .....	gallons. 19, 382	9, 913
All other articles .....	value .....	45, 164
Total .....		196, 704

*Customs duties and charges.*

Value

Gross amount of customs duties and charges collected at the port of Leith in the year 1873..... £591, 812

*Statement showing the quantities and value of British produce and manufactures exported from Leith during the year 1873.*

Articles.	Quantities.	Value, (sterling.)
Bags and sacks (empty) for packing merchandise .....	dozen. 470, 950	£157, 222
Beer and ale .....	barrels. 1, 135	4, 743
Caoutchouc, manufactures of .....	value .....	83, 120
Chemical products or preparations .....	do .....	150, 500
Coals, cinders, and patent fuel .....	tons. 186, 691	202, 102
Cotton yarn .....	pounds. 89, 676	10, 629
Cotton manufactures :		
Piece goods .....	yards. 3, 605, 723	87, 227
Hosiery and small wares .....	value .....	122, 341
Fish, herrings .....	barrels. 23, 399	43, 691
Leather, unwrought .....	cwt. 1, 905	23, 203
Linen yarn .....	pounds. 8, 573, 190	577, 063
Jute yarn .....	do. 3, 730, 616	57, 312
Linen :		
Piece goods .....	yards. 7, 203, 261	281, 153
Thread and unenumerated .....	value .....	7, 616
Jute manufactures .....	value .....	606, 103
Machinery and mill-work .....	value .....	222, 863
Metals :		
Iron—pig, bar, bolt, and wire .....	tons. 196, 925	1, 151, 263
all other kinds .....	do. 15, 779	227, 913
Copper, unwrought .....	cwt. 2, 246	11, 627
Spirits, British and Irish .....	gallons. 97, 621	12, 152
Sugar, refined .....	cwt. 111, 601	161, 225
Woolen and worsted yarn .....	pounds. 563, 265	84, 657
Woolen manufactures :		
Cloths of all kinds .....	yards. 97, 523	23, 203
Flannels, carpets, &c. .....	do. 58, 612	11, 344
Hosiery and other goods .....	do .....	45, 447
All other articles .....	value .....	420, 319
Total .....		4, 800, 165

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Leith during the year 1873.*

Flag.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	542	274,433	244	59,761	786	334,194	505	251,519	122	34,649	627	286,168
Russian.....	1	1,646	25	5,786	26	7,432	.....	.....	24	6,029	24	6,029
Swedish.....	9	3,212	52	8,469	61	11,682	9	3,574	33	4,796	42	8,370
Norwegian.....	2	1,199	189	33,281	191	34,480	2	513	68	11,657	70	12,170
Danish.....	25	9,503	245	22,016	270	31,519	24	8,944	60	5,858	84	14,802
North German.....	9	3,233	129	18,130	138	21,363	8	3,284	90	14,558	98	17,842
Dutch.....	32	15,553	47	4,441	79	19,994	32	15,904	33	3,428	65	19,332
French.....	.....	.....	22	2,784	22	2,784	.....	.....	10	1,732	10	1,732
Spanish.....	.....	.....	4	1,249	4	1,249	.....	.....	2	697	2	697
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,759	.....	.....	1	1,759
Italian.....	.....	.....	19	8,307	19	8,307	.....	.....	22	9,621	22	9,621
Austrian.....	.....	.....	15	6,810	15	6,810	.....	.....	12	5,058	12	5,058
Greek.....	.....	.....	10	2,939	10	2,939	.....	.....	9	2,597	9	2,597
United States.....	620	308,780	1,001	173,973	1,621	482,753	581	285,497	485	100,680	1,066	386,177
Total.....	620	308,780	1,008	179,494	1,628	488,274	581	285,497	492	106,201	1,073	391,698

*Statement showing the American shipping at the port of Leith during the year 1873.*

From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
San Francisco, Cal.....	.....	.....	1	1,204	1	1,204	.....	.....	1	1,204	1	1,204
do.....	.....	.....	1	849	1	849	.....	.....	1	849	1	849
Dundee, Scotland.....	.....	.....	1	1,270	1	1,270	.....	.....	1	1,270	1	1,270
San Francisco, Cal.....	.....	.....	1	787	1	787	.....	.....	1	787	1	787
Philadelphia, Pa.....	.....	.....	1	336	1	336	.....	.....	1	336	1	336
Havana, Cuba.....	.....	.....	1	528	1	528	.....	.....	1	528	1	528
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	.....	.....	1	547	1	547	.....	.....	1	547	1	547
Total.....	.....	.....	7	5,521	7	5,521	.....	.....	7	5,521	7	5,521

### *Iron industry in Scotland for 1873.*

	Tons.
Production.....	993,000
Furnaces working, 119.	
Consumption in Scotland.....	373,000
Stock at 31st December, 1873.....	120,000
Imports from England.....	125,000
Exports:	
To foreign countries.....	398,850
Coastwise.....	214,001

Average price, £5 17s. 3d. = \$28.14 per ton.

*Ground under cultivation and under plantation in Scotland in 1873.*

Crop.	Acres.	Crop.	Acres.
Wheat.....	135, 702	Brought forward, .....	1, 546, 777
Barley.....	251, 915	Potatoes.....	176, 615
Oats.....	1, 007, 688	Turnips.....	501, 636
Rye.....	12, 106	Mangel-wurzel.....	1, 523
Beans.....	24, 535	Carrots.....	1, 100
Pease.....	2, 991	Kohlrabis and cabbages.....	4, 864
		Flax.....	1, 262
	1, 434, 937		
Meadows, (for hay).....	104, 311	Meadows, (not for hay) .....	687, 190
			948, 394
	1, 539, 248		
Fruit gardens.....	3, 119		1, 635, 564
Vegetable gardens.....	2, 417	Vegetable gardens, (for the market) ..	2, 083
Carried forward .....	1, 546, 777		1, 637, 667
Acres under cultivation .....			3, 182, 444
Acres under plantation .....			734, 490
Total .....			3, 916, 934

*Statement showing the number of live-stock in Scotland in 1873.*

Class.	Number.
Horses, (only for agricultural purposes).....	177, 906
Cattle, cows .....	301, 516
Other cattle, (two years old and upward).....	201, 338
Sheep .....	4, 698, 573
Sheep under one year old.....	2, 441, 886
Pigs.....	185, 990
Total.....	8, 157, 499

## BANKS AND BANKING COMPANIES IN SCOTLAND.

*Statement showing the liabilities and resources of Scotch banks, December, 1873.*

Title of bank.	Deposits and circulation.	Acceptances and drafts.	Coin, notes, government securities, and other investments.	Interest and dividends.	Total liabilities to the public.
Bank of Scotland.....	£10,449,948	£1,731,533	£3,855,815	£410,633	£13,592,114
Royal Bank .....	11,080,175	647,579	4,188,441	592,809	14,396,563
British Linen Company .....	8,444,447	540,266	3,208,564	436,409	10,421,082
Commercial Bank .....	10,292,146	473,361	3,732,883	489,114	12,254,621
National Bank .....	11,008,209	1,356,046	3,893,659	553,655	13,917,910
Union Bank .....	10,529,679	445,951	3,332,455	549,118	12,524,748
Clydesdale Bank .....	6,964,729	534,553	2,617,615	449,092	8,848,374
City of Glasgow Bank .....	8,581,349	1,155,387	3,052,384	410,289	11,017,025
North of Scotland Bank .....	2,528,224	.....	806,843	101,059	2,949,343
Aberdeen Town and County Bank...	1,755,761	.....	766,913	140,358	2,148,119
Caledonian Bank .....	1,628,815	.....	390,999	81,837	1,935,682
Total for 1873.....	82,663,542	6,884,676	29,846,573	4,220,373	103,235,581
Total for 1872.....	75,741,231	6,761,937	27,729,136	3,810,047	95,710,215
Increase in 1873 .....	6,922,311	122,739	2,117,437	410,326	7,525,366

**NOTE.**—The increase in the working resources of the Scotch banks for the present year, as indicated by the deposits and note-circulation, is thus £6,922,311. But the importance of this addition to the working and floating capital of the country can only be duly estimated by keeping in view that the increase in the preceding year was no less than £5,339,942. Increase in two years, £12,262,253.

*Amount of bank-notes authorized by law to be issued by the several banks of issue in Scotland, and the average amount of bank-notes in circulation and of coin held, during thirteen periods of four weeks, from December 2, 1871, to November 2, 1872, and from November 30, 1872, to November 1, 1873.*

Names of banks.	Authorized circulation.	Average circulation, 1871-'72.	Coin, 1871-'72.	Average circulation, 1872-'73.	Coin, 1872-'73.
Bank of Scotland.....	£343,418	£604,198	£358,416	£644,187	£394,956
Royal Bank .....	216,451	637,628	534,687	684,431	500,606
British Linen Company.....	438,024	504,662	174,773	539,262	214,718
Commercial Bank of Scotland .....	374,880	696,883	421,205	727,994	466,198
National Bank of Scotland.....	297,034	537,243	345,135	551,885	386,131
Union Bank of Scotland.....	454,346	722,728	399,673	761,112	432,455
Aberdeen Town and County Bank.....	70,133	178,416	133,522	179,299	137,077
North of Scotland Banking Company.....	154,319	293,584	166,076	226,102	162,668
Clydesdale Banking Company.....	274,321	475,371	268,254	516,485	319,675
City of Glasgow Bank.....	72,921	530,929	533,840	611,445	617,879
Caledonian Banking Company.....	53,434	91,795	55,506	94,804	63,669
Total.....	2,749,271	5,263,437	3,391,087	5,597,006	3,786,032

*Fluctuations in minimum rate of interest of the Bank of England on bills of ninety days currency during 1873.*

Date.	Rate.	Date.	Rate.	Date.	Rate.	Date.	Rate.
January 9, 1873 ...	4½	May 17, 1873 .....	6	July 31, 1873 .....	3½	November 1, 1873.	2
January 23, 1873...	4	June 4, 1873.....	7	August 21, 1873 ..	3	November 7, 1873.	9
January 30, 1873...	3½	June 12, 1873 .....	6	September 25, 1873	4	November 20, 1873	8
March 26, 1873 ...	4	July 10, 1873.....	5	September 29, 1873	5	November 27, 1873	6
May 7, 1873. ....	4½	July 17, 1873.....	4½	October 14, 1873 ..	6	December 4, 1873.	5
May 10, 1873.....	5	July 24, 1873.....	4	October 18, 1873 ..	7	December 11, 1873	4

*Interest on first-class heritable securities in Scotland from Whitsunday, 1859, to Martinmas, 1873.*

Period.	Rate.
Whitsunday, May 15, 1859, to Whitsunday, May 15, 1861 .....	Per. ct. 3½
Whitsunday, May 15, 1861, to Whitsunday, May 15, 1866 .....	4
Whitsunday, May 15, 1866, to Martinmas, November 11, 1866 .....	4½
Martinmas, November 11, 1866, to Whitsunday, May 15, 1867 .....	5
Whitsunday, May 15, 1867, to Martinmas, November 11, 1873 .....	4

*Statement showing the exports of coal and iron from Leith during the year ending May 15, 1874.*

Whither.	Coal.	Pig-iron.	Malleable iron.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Scotland.....	3,524	179	196
England.....	4,267	5,560	648
Holland.....	18,421	31,765	111
Hamburg.....	1,731	40,466	618
Germany.....	35,593	27,116	726
Denmark.....	11,455	8,388	300
Norway.....	6,992	155	.....
Sweden.....	6,983	.....	.....
Russia.....	37,434	18,922	3,266
Belgium.....	5,901	11,606	.....
France.....	14,480	3,606	577
Spain.....	1,294	180	.....
Portugal.....	3,088	.....	3
Italy.....	14,375	.....	.....
Austria.....	547	.....	.....
Malta.....	3,705	.....	.....
Greece.....	975	.....	.....
Turkey.....	11,110	.....	.....
Egypt.....	573	.....	.....
British North America.....	7,769	.....	140
South America.....	16,363	.....	.....
West Indies.....	4,654	.....	.....
East Indies.....	2,092	.....	.....
Africa.....	662	.....	.....
Foreign North America.....	7,594	650	.....
Total, 1873-'74.....	221,588	148,593	6,585
Total, 1872-'73.....	184,783	232,255	3,828
Increase.....	36,805	.....	2,757
Decrease.....	.....	83,662	.....





Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels which cleared from Leith during the year ending May 15, 1874.

To—	BRITISH.										FOREIGN.										Total.		Total for year ending May 15, 1875.
	Sailing vessels.					Steam-vessels.					Sailing vessels.					Steam-vessels.							
	Laden.		In ballast.			Laden.		In ballast.			Laden.		In ballast.			Laden.		In ballast.					
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.					
Ports in the Firth of Forth.....	224	7,684	647	47,258	551	27,224	61	14,242	2	216	365	40,009	7	3,767	1,857	140,470	3,341	172,821					
Other ports in Scotland.....	525	29,496	17	1,003	133	5,064	17	3,524			7	647			699	39,734	665	36,068					
London.....	51	5,365	2	1,234	190	73,961	5	2,708	1	119	7	647			179	83,397	173	84,356					
Other ports in England.....	72	10,593	17	4,344	166	47,901	41	25,912	1	103	7	1,678	1	287	313	91,739	397	123,747					
Ireland.....	1	94				136								2	290	17	1,595						
Holland.....	6	705			102	39,561	1	692	6	589					147	57,441	156	63,423					
Hamburg.....					117	69,188									191	69,985	175	84,598					
Germany.....	19	2,739			63	40,974			103	17,032	7	797			206	61,653	208	74,425					
Denmark.....	3	707			35	32,854	2	1,310	35	3,997	3	811	25	9,296	130	48,995	171	44,193					
Norway.....			1	286	52			1,632	44	5,436	29	7,832	2	595	77	14,771	86	15,420					
Sweden.....					22				22	4,553	12	3,316	2	702	36	8,571	39	5,420					
Russia.....	18	3,801	2	862	46	31,009	6	3,643	65	10,709	2	430	9	4,293	150	55,916	109	32,596					
Belgium.....	6	491			59	17,119			17	3,877	1	79			66	17,923	53	15,761					
France.....	17	2,070			30	11,992			17	3,877	1	79			65	18,018	86	20,663					
Spain.....	1	175			1	443			2	441	1	563			7	2,250	8	2,521					
Portugal.....	7	1,941	1	92											11	2,533	2	528					
Gibraltar and Malta.....	2	1,178													4	2,325							
Italy.....	3	969			2	1,147			20	8,388					23	9,350	16	5,528					
Austria.....									1	350					1	350	4	1,467					
Greece.....									2	630					2	630	1	248					
Turkey.....	2	596	1	588	2	1,626			12	3,965					18	7,547	7	2,672					
Egypt.....									2	692					2	692	10	3,756					
Africa.....						450									1	450	7	1,807					
Aden.....																							
East Indies.....	3	1,439													3	1,439							
China.....																							
Australia.....																							
North America, (British).....	8	5,148	3	1,767	2	2,018	1	990	5	2,013	4	2,145			23	14,071	12	8,529					
North America, (foreign).....	4	2,409	1	949					11	5,714	13	6,150	1	904	30	16,136	13	7,474					
South America.....	20	10,259			4				4	2,711					24	13,000	27	16,304					
West Indies.....	5	2,057	2	1,094	3				3	1,390					10	4,401	1	472					
Total 1874.....	1,003	99,199	694	59,297	1,467	492,047	136	53,918	366	74,789	444	63,660	76	34,430	11	6,037	4,197	783,997					
Total, 1873.....	998	95,921	906	77,459	1,532	392,512	163	61,544	407	78,571	631	73,647	115	52,029	13	5,728	4,767	829,611					
Increase.....						17,535			47	7,696	41	3,762	167	10,167	39	17,599	2						
Decrease.....	5	6,722	214	18,163	65										590	45,614							

Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels which entered at Leith during the year ending May 15, 1874.

From—	BRITISH.										FOREIGN.										Total.	Total for year ending May 15, 1873.
	Sailing-vessels.					Steam-vessels.					Sailing-vessels.					Steam-vessels.						
	Laden.		In ballast.		No.	Laden.		In ballast.			Laden.		In ballast.			Laden.		In ballast.				
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.					
Ports in the Firth of Forth	452	23,935	140	7,123	522	25,934	58	9,830	5	1,367	30	6,913	—	—	3	1,669	1,910	76,971	1,406	87,234		
Other ports in Scotland	539	31,400	32	2,791	106	4,769	56	8,707	2	190	15	3,886	—	—	1	411	52,154	52,154	817	48,647		
London	94	8,162	2	636	124	75,300	14	10,307	4	945	—	—	—	—	2	1,076	940,326	940,326	904	88,327		
Other ports in England	166	12,129	4	402	187	47,263	9	4,435	9	835	1	468	—	—	2	1,190	378,722	378,722	427	67,760		
Ireland	3	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Holland	3	316	1	164	98	38,508	7	3,225	38	4,135	3	720	31	15,320	4	1,763	185,643	185,643	174	64,438		
Hamburg	3	250	—	—	121	70,890	7	3,664	2	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	74,942	196	91,371		
Germany	35	3,478	2	1,003	70	33,549	1	494	91	10,324	5	1,097	11	5,161	—	—	215	55,103	349	82,761		
Denmark	4	427	—	—	49	31,414	—	—	79	6,294	1	37	23	8,703	—	—	156	46,869	298	50,147		
Norway	1	89	—	—	1	632	—	—	152	21,924	2	507	—	—	—	—	156	23,132	161	23,047		
Sweden	1	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	14,959	—	—	3	911	—	—	111	15,956	205	37,047		
Russia	37	7,073	—	—	57	40,367	—	—	113	30,157	—	—	6	3,603	—	—	213	71,320	305	81,572		
Belgium	14	1,146	1	69	63	17,942	3	1,633	19	1,975	2	461	—	—	1	731	103	23,957	86	17,841		
France	27	3,218	1	475	30	11,729	—	—	23	2,518	—	—	—	—	1	759	182	13,699	167	35,559		
Spain	16	4,937	—	—	15	8,431	—	—	4	687	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	14,055	48	18,397		
Portugal	26	4,789	—	—	2	746	—	—	4	377	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	5,156	27	5,156		
Italy	—	—	—	—	1	411	—	—	2	425	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	836	8	2,253		
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	663	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	663	—	—		
Turkey	5	1,628	—	—	8	5,981	—	—	15	5,592	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	13,301	12	5,928		
Egypt	—	—	—	—	1	669	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	669	1	333		
Africa	18	5,909	—	—	1	693	—	—	13	4,695	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	11,297	20	6,706		
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Australia	4	2,807	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1,267	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4,074	—	—		
North America, (British)	11	7,481	—	—	1	937	—	—	2	1,196	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	8,418	17	12,497		
North America, (foreign)	8	3,602	—	—	1	980	—	—	30	13,196	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	17,778	12	4,544		
South America	9	2,595	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	9,832	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	13,427	18	12,146		
West Indies	7	2,535	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3,127	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	5,662	11	3,554		
Total, 1874	1,484	129,676	183	12,660	1,458	417,255	156	43,246	743	125,636	59	13,379	74	33,698	14	7,799	4,171	783,339	4,806	828,299		
Total, 1873	1,725	153,547	202	17,236	1,580	411,475	133	36,195	967	134,245	74	19,230	112	50,207	13	6,164	4,806	828,299	—	—		
Increase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Decrease	241	23,871	19	4,576	122	—	7,651	33	—	234	8,619	15	5,831	38	16,509	1	1,635	635	44,960	—	—	
Steam-vessels from ports in the Firth of Forth with passengers only, for year 1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Steam-vessels from ports in the Firth of Forth with passengers only, for year 1873	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Increase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total, 1874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total, 1873	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Increase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Steam-vessels from ports in the Firth of Forth with passengers only, for year 1874.

Steam-vessels from ports in the Firth of Forth with passengers only, for year 1873.

Increase.

Decrease.

..... showing the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived at *Leith* from 1851 to 1874.

Years ending May 15.	BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						Total.						Grand total.	
	Sailing-vessels.			Steam-vessels.			Sailing-vessels.			Steam-vessels.			Sailing-vessels.			Steam-vessels.				
	Laden.		In ballast.	Laden.		In ballast.	Laden.		In ballast.	Laden.		In ballast.	Laden.		In ballast.	Laden.		In ballast.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
1852.	3,192	191,991	227	11,053	653	87,494	17	1,432	586	57,773	7	533	4,012	981,360	670	88,926	4,682	350,966		
1853.	3,037	177,584	206	11,494	597	80,978	30	2,509	704	66,541	20	2,121	3,970	959,610	627	82,467	4,597	343,997		
1854.	3,257	186,196	246	13,441	615	86,523	31	3,468	664	87,043	22	2,968	4,363	982,969	647	90,160	5,010	383,056		
1855.	3,090	179,308	224	14,145	597	83,864	29	2,184	796	76,663	20	1,798	4,130	971,912	636	86,082	4,756	357,964		
1856.	3,107	181,812	182	10,927	605	85,187	25	2,877	736	78,139	16	2,979	4,043	973,671	630	88,084	4,693	363,941		
1857.	3,107	175,107	178	12,045	908	130,380	38	4,168	884	92,935	17	4,386	4,186	994,653	832	125,737	5,138	390,249		
1858.	2,813	174,088	210	12,169	859	143,431	48	5,618	807	88,032	11	1,691	3,840	975,870	1,024	150,301	4,897	428,371		
1859.	2,676	163,183	209	9,908	947	167,929	53	3,449	968	113,194	13	3,464	3,696	968,665	1,001	153,539	4,684	428,371		
1860.	2,615	156,671	144	9,491	1,023	178,175	129	5,105	968	113,194	13	1,996	3,425	972,463	1,162	186,154	5,115	472,506		
1861.	2,477	169,606	163	8,180	997	200,053	66	7,823	775	91,908	10	1,583	3,764	980,479	1,070	202,092	4,854	460,537		
1862.	2,565	174,633	180	8,554	1,004	217,728	60	7,316	1,014	116,369	5	903	3,764	980,479	1,070	202,092	4,854	460,537		
1863.	3,201	206,190	149	9,324	1,080	243,193	89	10,679	1,029	113,314	11	1,796	4,480	982,791	1,174	226,940	4,854	460,537		
1864.	3,004	196,075	139	8,030	1,220	279,019	73	11,307	966	106,059	9	1,604	4,058	982,791	1,297	226,940	5,355	509,239		
1865.	2,739	206,551	194	11,738	1,364	328,720	60	12,432	964	125,440	11	1,642	3,906	982,791	1,450	332,666	5,355	509,239		
1866.	2,458	194,262	246	11,680	1,373	330,658	62	11,566	1,037	122,000	19	2,787	3,754	982,791	1,464	348,667	5,318	600,573		
1867.	2,526	196,490	206	15,590	1,490	347,966	167	17,839	1,657	116,365	11	3,387	3,821	982,791	1,671	378,575	5,003	701,057		
1868.	2,063	173,064	201	18,943	1,654	381,655	166	15,913	1,657	116,365	17	2,966	3,821	982,791	1,671	378,575	5,136	721,398		
1869.	2,901	196,803	196	13,090	1,511	355,394	213	17,563	1,657	116,365	17	2,966	3,821	982,791	1,671	378,575	4,989	713,364		
1870.	1,895	169,404	164	8,292	1,361	347,384	913	38,128	688	99,559	27	5,775	3,177	982,791	1,752	385,427	4,409	692,964		
1871.	1,906	174,180	183	17,080	1,505	484,362	174	47,698	719	116,506	11	1,536	3,177	982,791	1,743	496,110	4,577	804,032		
1872.	1,725	153,547	202	17,326	1,500	411,475	133	36,195	967	134,245	74	19,230	2,834	982,791	1,838	504,041	4,777	826,269		
1873.	1,464	130,676	183	13,660	1,456	417,255	156	43,946	743	125,626	59	13,379	2,469	982,791	1,702	501,998	4,171	783,319		

## II.

OCTOBER 20, 1874. (Received October 30.)

## TRADE AND COMMERCE OF LEITH DURING THE YEAR 1874.

The number of invoices declared at this consulate during the year ending September 30, 1874, was 1,088, while that of the preceding year was 1,249; showing a decrease of 161.

The principal articles in which there has been a marked decrease are as follows: Ales, exported in the year ending September 30, 1873, £56,263 4s. 3d.; year ending September 30, 1874, £48,614 19s. 10d.; showing a decrease of £7,648 4s. 5d. Books show the largest decrease. In the year ending September 30, 1873, the exports were £26,507 10s. 10d.; year ending September 30, 1874, £8,576 8s. 8d.; showing a decrease of £7,931 2s. 2d. Coals exported in the year ending September 30, 1873, £7,695 11s. 2d.; year ending September 30, 1874, £3,473 5s. 8d.; decrease, £4,222 6s. 6d. The value of iron rails exported in the year ending September 30, 1873, was £6,987 7s. 3d. None have been exported in the year embraced in this report. During the year ending September 30, 1873, printing material to the value of £5,280 16s. 6d. was exported; and the value of same article exported during year ending September 30, 1874, was £2,622 7s. 8d.; making a decrease of £2,658 8s. 10d. Vulcanite exported in the year ending September 30, 1873, £18,086 5s.; year ending September 30, 1874, £15,571 6s. 10d.; decrease, £2,514 18s. 2d.

The above-mentioned decrease in the number and value of the invoices declared at this consulate during the year ending September 30, 1874, compared with that of the preceding year, can be accounted for by the following reasons, viz: 1st. The money panic which occurred in the United States during the period embraced in this report almost completely paralyzed trade for a considerable time, and it necessarily was some time before confidence was restored: 2d. I am informed by the manufacturers in my district that it is customary for them to ship goods direct to the United States and forward the invoices to agents in Manchester and other places in England, who declare the invoices at the consulates in those districts, although the goods are really shipped and actually manufactured in this district.

*Comparative statement of the revenue of the port of Leith for the years ending September 30, 1873 and 1874.*

Revenue for the year ending September 30, 1873 .....	£592,154 6s. 11d.
Revenue for the year ending September 30, 1874 .....	582,084 18s. 9d.
Decrease .....	64,069 8s. 9d.

The decrease has been principally caused by the abolition of sugar duties.

JOHN TERRELL ROBESON.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Leith to the United States for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ales .....	13,034 11 0	14,023 2 1	12,804 1 11	8,747 14 10	48,614 19 10
Biscuits .....	1,506 1 0	1,483 11 2	1,632 2 8	1,581 8 8	6,183 3 6
Books .....	3,512 16 5	2,079 8 5	2,730 17 10	253 6 0	8,576 8 8
Botter-composition .....	23 16 6		111 18 6	106 17 5	242 12 5
Carpets .....	49 3 4	143 5 4	218 11 0	965 10 6	1,376 10 2
Clothing .....	5 15 10	259 3 0	687 12 5		952 11 3
Coals .....	2,331 16 0	818 7 2	3,426 6 4	6,896 15 2	13,473 4 8
Colcothar .....		86 7 10			86 7 10
Colors .....	338 9 5	325 1 9	87 7 7	537 6 10	1,288 5 7
Copper matrices .....	57 8 7				57 8 7
Corkwood .....	329 13 7	302 7 1	130 15 11	64 16 1	827 12 8
Cotton .....		131 7 10	215 13 2		347 1 0
Floor-cloth .....	1,573 7 4	1,601 12 5	1,892 9 4	538 17 4	5,536 6 5
Gelatine .....	2,922 11 10	2,755 3 6	4,097 10 1	4,255 19 5	14,031 4 10
Glassware .....	136 15 11	90 16 2	144 4 8	126 9 6	496 6 3
Ink .....		57 13 4	449 16 7		507 9 11
Linens .....	9,821 17 1	38,790 18 5	14,293 15 4	33,535 6 5	96,441 17 3
Morphia .....	147 7 10		865 14 0	407 11 4	1,420 13 2
Miscellaneous .....	278 5 3	301 16 3	200 7 0	216 11 5	996 19 11
Oatmeal .....	140 4 1	555 2 8	242 7 1		937 13 10
Paper and paper shavings .....	6,151 7 6	5,090 0 8	4,387 13 1	3,369 16 4	18,998 17 7
Printed maps .....	89 9 10			242 7 8	331 17 6
Printed sheets .....		45 5 7		308 0 7	353 6 2
Printing materials .....	691 10 2	172 2 2	1,070 16 2	6,687 19 2	2,692 7 8
Seeds .....	33 4 4			149 12 5	184 16 9
Vulcanite .....	1,936 16 6	3,700 8 8	4,315 4 5	5,615 17 3	15,571 6 10
Wax .....	248 4 10		35 9 4		283 14 2
Whisky .....	116 0 10	58 12 6	86 17 8	891 3 10	1,142 14 10
Wines .....	232 4 9	203 12 4		32 15 6	468 12 7
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>45,713 19 9</b>	<b>73,060 5 8</b>	<b>54,058 2 1</b>	<b>69,522 3 8</b>	<b>242,354 11 10</b>
<b>Total in United States gold.</b>	<b>\$222,467 10</b>	<b>\$355,547 88</b>	<b>\$263,073 75</b>	<b>\$338,329 70</b>	<b>\$1,179,418 43</b>
<b>Total for preceding year.</b>	<b>297,633 34</b>	<b>422,131 08</b>	<b>275,398 34</b>	<b>602,118 50</b>	<b>1,579,281 26</b>
<b>Decrease .....</b>	<b>75,166 24</b>	<b>68,583 20</b>	<b>12,324 59</b>	<b>263,788 80</b>	<b>580,137 17</b>

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Leith for the year ending December 31, 1874.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian	Russia, southern ports	3	1,075	3	1,075	3	1,075	3	1,005	3	1,005	3	1,005
	European Turkey	3	1,257	3	1,257	3	1,257	3	1,257	3	1,257	3	1,257
	Algeria	2	753	2	753	2	753	2	753	2	753	2	753
	United States	5	2,330	5	2,330	5	2,330	5	2,330	5	2,330	5	2,330
Belgian	France	1	360	1	360	1	360	1	360	1	360	1	360
	Austrian territories	2	663	2	663	2	663	2	663	2	663	2	663
	Greece	1	440	1	440	1	440	1	440	1	440	1	440
	Egypt	3	1,338	3	1,338	3	1,338	3	1,338	3	1,338	3	1,338
British	Danish West India Islands	1	467	1	467	1	467	1	467	1	467	1	467
	Dominion of Canada	2	1,180	2	1,180	2	1,180	2	1,180	2	1,180	2	1,180
	Italy	36	59,578	24	5,832	60	31,810	47	33,914	20	4,580	67	37,794
	Russia, northern ports	9	6,415	24	2,540	33	2,055	3	2,055	2	630	5	2,091
British	Russia, southern ports	5	3,134	7	1,054	12	4,188	3	1,986	3	874	6	2,490
	Norway	45	29,093	1	48	46	29,141	46	31,110	8	1,332	56	32,442
	Denmark	185	107,473	35	4,409	220	111,882	183	107,948	22	3,244	205	111,172
	Germany	75	30,420	10	1,404	85	31,824	73	28,503	1	545	74	29,048
British	Holland	55	17,800	10	1,882	65	19,682	50	16,065	13	1,021	63	17,086
	Belgium	48	13,307	44	5,187	92	24,394	46	16,631	58	6,995	104	23,336
	France	8	4,087	10	6,002	27	10,089	1	443	4	1,363	5	1,811
	Spain	6	4,096	3	628	9	4,724	1	1,311	1	160	2	1,471
British	European Turkey	1	683	2	628	3	1,311	1	1,311	2	737	3	1,448
	Asia Minor	1	683	2	628	3	1,311	1	1,311	2	737	3	1,448
	Egypt	1	683	2	628	3	1,311	1	1,311	2	737	3	1,448
	Algeria	6	3,371	6	1,980	12	5,360	1	450	1	450	2	635
British	Sweden	1	42	1	42	1	42	1	353	1	353	2	275
	Channel Islands	36	36	1	36	1	36	1	353	2	275	2	275
	Portugal	24	4,253	24	4,253	24	4,253	2	1,155	6	1,155	6	1,155
	Italy	4	799	4	799	4	799	2	390	2	390	2	390
British	Tripoli	1	108	1	108	1	108	1	108	1	108	1	108
	Morocco	1	149	1	149	1	149	1	149	1	149	1	149
	West coast of Africa	4	1,163	4	1,163	4	1,163	4	1,163	4	1,163	4	1,163
	Saint Helena	1	314	1	314	1	314	1	314	1	314	1	314
British	Cape of Good Hope	2	723	2	723	2	723	2	723	2	723	2	723
	India, via Bengal	1	1,401	1	1,401	1	1,401	1	1,401	1	1,401	1	1,401
	South Australia	2	708	2	708	2	708	2	708	2	708	2	708

	United States	13	7,550	13	7,850	3	1,841	3	1,841	3	1,841
British West India	2	3,952	19	3,952	3,952	1	1,841	3	1,841	3	1,841
Spanish West India Islands	2	576	2	576	576	3	945	3	945	3	945
Dutch West India Islands	1	171	1	171	171	1	945	1	945	1	945
Peru	4	2,941	4	2,941	2,941	2	945	2	945	2	945
Chili	1	374	1	374	374	1	475	1	475	1	475
Brazil	2	462	2	462	462	5	1,713	5	1,713	5	1,713
Uruguay	2	339	2	339	339	1	940	1	940	1	940
Gibraltar	1	339	1	339	339	1	568	1	568	1	568
Malta	1	339	1	339	339	1	504	1	504	1	504
Hong Kong	1	339	1	339	339	1	920	1	920	1	920
Wallachia and Moldavia	1	339	1	339	339	1	921	1	921	1	921
Danish West India Islands	1	339	1	339	339	1	187	1	187	1	187
French West India Islands	1	339	1	339	339	1	1,020	1	1,020	1	1,020
British Guiana	1	339	1	339	339	1	1,665	1	1,665	1	1,665
Argentine Confederation	1	339	1	339	339	1	923	1	923	1	923
Holland	34	16,655	34	16,655	16,655	33	16,158	33	16,158	33	16,158
Belgium	1	497	1	497	497	2	894	2	894	2	894
Russia, northern ports	8	1,401	8	1,401	1,401	25	2,991	25	2,991	25	2,991
Sweden	5	492	5	492	492	1	118	1	118	1	118
Denmark	2	921	2	921	921	17	1,859	17	1,859	17	1,859
Germany	7	700	7	700	700	1	90	1	90	1	90
France	1	83	1	83	83	1	132	1	132	1	132
Brazil	1	187	1	187	187	1	132	1	132	1	132
Italy	59	7,838	59	7,838	7,838	27	2,707	27	2,707	27	2,707
Denmark	2	1,068	2	1,068	1,068	18	2,044	18	2,044	18	2,044
Germany	10	1,749	10	1,749	1,749	10	1,441	10	1,441	10	1,441
Russia, northern ports	33	5,602	33	5,602	5,602	3	841	3	841	3	841
Sweden	16	1,904	16	1,904	1,904	1	132	1	132	1	132
Norway	16	1,822	16	1,822	1,822	1	132	1	132	1	132
Belgium	14	1,369	14	1,369	1,369	1	132	1	132	1	132
France	1	110	1	110	110	1	132	1	132	1	132
Spanish West Indies	3	951	3	951	951	2	70	2	70	2	70
Holland	1	110	1	110	110	1	92	1	92	1	92
Spain	1	110	1	110	110	2	775	2	775	2	775
Danish West Indies	1	301	1	301	301	1	176	1	176	1	176
British Guiana	1	301	1	301	301	21	3,176	21	3,176	21	3,176
Russia, northern ports	1	148	1	148	148	21	3,176	21	3,176	21	3,176
Belgium	14	1,291	14	1,291	1,291	21	3,176	21	3,176	21	3,176
France	1	415	1	415	415	21	3,176	21	3,176	21	3,176
Spain	1	160	1	160	160	21	3,176	21	3,176	21	3,176
Tripoli	1	160	1	160	160	21	3,176	21	3,176	21	3,176
Peru	2	1,346	2	1,346	1,346	21	3,176	21	3,176	21	3,176
Southern Russia	4	1,211	4	1,211	1,211	21	3,176	21	3,176	21	3,176
Wallachia and Moldavia	1	222	1	222	222	21	3,176	21	3,176	21	3,176
Asiatic Turkey	3	636	3	636	636	21	3,176	21	3,176	21	3,176
Italy	3	636	3	636	636	21	3,176	21	3,176	21	3,176
Greece	1	721	1	721	721	2	721	2	721	2	721
European Turkey	1	561	1	561	561	2	561	2	561	2	561
Asiatic Turkey	1	332	1	332	332	2	332	2	332	2	332
German ports	4	2,331	4	2,331	2,331	3	638	3	638	3	638
German	78	10,395	78	10,395	10,395	100	23,070	100	23,070	100	23,070
						8	4,412	8	4,412	8	4,412
											26,482





[illegible]

## WALES.

## CARDIFF.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Cardiff to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Steel rails .....	\$379,800 20	\$17,597 80	.....	\$43,756 28	\$441,154 28
Tin plate .....	.....	22,767 18	\$2,394 86	.....	25,162 04
Steam coal .....	.....	16,261 42	.....	.....	16,261 42
Malting barley .....	.....	6,269 04	.....	.....	6,269 04
Sheet-iron .....	.....	5,666 10	.....	.....	5,666 10
Wire rope .....	.....	97 60	.....	250 01	347 61
Miscellaneous .....	238 34	.....	554 04	1,508 91	2,301 29
Total in United States gold .....	380,038 54	68,659 14	2,948 90	45,515 20	497,161 78

WM. H. SHORTT.

## BRITISH DEPENDENCIES.

## AFRICA.

## CAPE TOWN.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Cape Town to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Beans .....				\$513 62	\$513 62
Boart, 176 carats .....	\$239 48				239 48
Diamonds, 258 carats .....	6,757 38				6,757 38
Goat-skins .....	13,174 84	\$6,036 12	10,235 30	9,486 13	38,932 39
Hemp .....		1,410 49			1,410 49
Ivory .....		2,497 07			2,497 07
Old iron .....		612 48		476 51	1,088 99
Ostrich feathers .....				972 00	972 00
Rubber .....			3,567 52	9,759 24	13,326 76
Skins .....	11,481 82		9,731 93	9,841 62	31,055 37
Wood .....				1,785 72	1,785 72
Wool .....	68,277 19	63,203 53	68,133 19	40,593 26	240,207 17
Whale-oil .....				15,829 23	15,829 23
Whalebone .....				7,528 74	7,528 74
Wine .....				43 79	43 79
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>99,930 71</b>	<b>73,759 69</b>	<b>91,667 94</b>	<b>96,829 86</b>	<b>362,188 20</b>

W. W. EDGECOMB.

## MAURITIUS.

PORT LOUIS, March 5, 1875. (Received April 20.)

After a sojourn in this dependency of the British Empire of upward of one year, I have the honor to submit my first report upon commercial relations, for the year 1874.

## THE HURRICANE OF MARCH, 1874.

Several years of depression caused by reduced crops had crippled the resources of this colony; but owing to the abundant and timely rains, and also to the liberal assistance tendered to planters, both by capitalists and banking establishments, the year 1874 was looked forward to with hopeful anticipations. Indeed, it commenced most auspiciously; the cane-fields were in splendid condition; the crop promised to be a fair average one; remunerative prices were anticipated for the colonial produce, and almost all fears of an atmospheric perturbation had subsided, when, at the end of the month of March, there suddenly burst upon the island a most terrific hurricane, which lasted three days, sweeping everything before it and irremediably damaging the plantations. The amount of mischief done was incalculable, and the event will long be remembered here as one of unparalleled disaster. The effects of the

calamity which thus so unexpectedly overwhelmed Mauritius, were not alone confined to the planting interests; they likewise told on every class of the population. The misery prevailing among the poorer classes was appalling. As soon as the panic caused by this terrible visitation had subsided, the mayor of Port Louis convened a public meeting at the town-hall, for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers, which was numerously attended. His excellency, Sir Arthur H. Gordon, was present on the occasion and headed the subscription with the handsome donation of one thousand dollars.

Shortly after it was confidently asserted by competent judges that the damage sustained by the plantations was such that a reduction of 35 to 40 per cent. of the coming crop might be anticipated on estimates which unfortunately have been verified by the poorness of the yield, so far at least as the progress of manipulation has enabled those most versed in the manufacture of sugar to ascertain.

On the other hand, a comparison with the result of the two preceding crops seems to justify the opinion entertained immediately after the disaster.

The following are the figures, as I take them from the customs return: Crop of 1871-'72, 249,446,112 pounds; crop of 1872-'73, 253,492,623 pounds. The total quantity of sugar of the present crop (1873-'74) exported to the 1st of February, 1875, amounts to 111,089,418 pounds; and the total yield being valued at 150,000,000, comparison with the crop of 1872-'73, say 253,000,000, at once shows a reduction of 103,000,000, or a little more than two-fifths.

#### THE COMING CROPS.

Some fears are entertained relative to the crop now in the ground, owing to a somewhat continued drought, but as we may fairly expect rains during the present and the next two months, there are still hopes that the plantations will bear a more healthy and promising appearance by that time, if we are spared any untoward eventualities.

#### NAVIGATION.

During the past year 807 vessels, of different nationalities, arrived in this port from various parts of the world, showing a diminution of 69 on the arrivals of the previous year, (1873,) which amounted to 876. I regret that I am unable to furnish you with a denominational list of those vessels, as well as the amount of their tonnage, from the fact that the port department has not yet prepared the yearly statements to that effect. Out of the total number of arrivals there have been 14 American ships, bringing cargoes valued at \$634,000, and giving a total amount of tonnage of 7,369 tons.

Several maritime disasters occurred on our coast during the past year, with, I regret to say, loss of life in some instances. The *Rainbow*, of Boston, Captain Thayer, and the *Mary M. Francis*, of New York, Captain Francis, are the only two American vessels which have effected repairs of any great importance. The last-named vessel has lately sailed for Baltimore, after taking a bottomry and respondentia bond for \$14,500.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

I forward herewith tabular statements of the principal articles of merchandise imported into this colony, and entered for home con-

sumption during the first three quarters\* of the year 1874. The statement for the fourth quarter not having yet been published, I am unable to supply the same at present. I shall, however, transmit it immediately after its publication by the local authorities. No statement of exports is prepared by the customs department, as, with the exception of sugar, our principal staple, scarcely any other merchandise finds its way out of the colony. Of late, however, cordage and hemp, manufactured from aloë-fiber, have been exported, but only on a very limited scale. This new industry, which bids fair to be of some importance at no distant period, is still in its infancy.

#### NEW INDUSTRIES.

The continued reduction in our sugar crop, owing to the disease of the cane and an overworked and exhausted soil, has induced the creation of new industries. Apart from the cultivation of aloë, mentioned above, coffee and vanilla are being raised in large quantities, especially the latter, which is purchased in the European markets at highly remunerative prices. The last quotations (France) are 220 francs the 100 kilograms; which is equivalent to \$22 the 100 pounds.

#### SANITARY CONDITION OF MAURITIUS.

The sanitary condition of the colony has much improved of late, although fever is now endemic in our midst. The death-rate in Port Louis (the town is considered as the most unhealthy part of the island) can not only bear a favorable comparison with, but shows a death-rate below the most salubrious and favored districts bordering on the sea-shore and in the upper regions. Still, it is asserted, and not without foundation, that, until our water-courses are more vigilantly supervised, and freed from all sorts of contamination; until the ruthless destruction of our forests is prevented and the denuded spots replanted, Mauritius will never see her ancient and renowned salubrity restored. A new sanitary law, ordinance No. 8, of 1874, has just come into operation, from which much good is anticipated; but, judging from reports which from time to time are published in the local prints, it would seem that there is a conflict of authority between the general board of health and the municipal corporation with reference to the sanitary works to be executed in the city. The matter has necessitated a reference to the principal crown law-officer, whose opinion will no doubt prevail.

#### THE NEW GOVERNOR.

The new governor, Sir Arthur Purves Phayre, has been preceded here by a brilliant representation. His excellency is represented as being plain-spoken and energetic, and his replies to the various addresses presented by the various public bodies on his arrival have induced all to hope for the best. As yet, however, nothing in his excellency's attitude has enabled the people of Mauritius to say what line of policy he intends to pursue.

#### THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

The great celestial phenomenon, so anxiously expected by the whole civilized world, was observed here with more than ordinary interest.

\* The statements for the first two quarters showed only the principal imports, and were therefore not published; the statement for the third quarter shows the entire imports, and is published at page 553.

Unfortunately, the weather was most unpropitious, and prevented the transit from being observed in all its entirety. However, it was observed with more success than the cloudy atmosphere had warranted.

The German expedition, stationed at Union Vale, (district of Grand Port,) reported as follows to the German consul:

"We got three sets of observations and the last internal contact."

Lord Lindsay erected an observatory at Belmont, (Rivière du Ram-part.) The following result of his observations has been published:

The transit of Venus was observed by Lord Lindsay's party at Belmont with more success than we had anticipated from the appearance of the weather in Port Louis.

Unfortunately the important phase, the first contact, was not visible, and, indeed, about the time when this occurred, a drizzling rain and cloudy sky seemed to exclude all hope of any observation being possible.

At 6.47 a. m., the sun appeared for four minutes, when some successful photographs and heliometer measures were obtained.

At 7.38 the sun was again visible for four minutes, when nine photographs and heliometer measures were obtained.

From about 8 a. m. up till the end of the transit, observations of all kinds were continued, with occasional interruption from passing clouds.

The last contact was observed under very favorable circumstances.

One of the photographs obtained shows the phenomenon of the "black drop" very beautifully.

The results of the observation may be summed up as follows:

About two hundred and eighty photographs obtained by Lord Lindsay and Mr. Davis.

Five complete determinations of greatest and least distances of the centers of the sun and Venus obtained with the heliometer by Mr. Gill, besides nine measures of "cusps," two diameters of Venus obtained near the end of the transit, and exact observations of the last internal and external contacts.

Dr. Copeland, besides observing the last internal and external contacts, has obtained, by means of Airy's double image micrometer, fifteen measures of the least distance of Venus from the sun limb and ten measures of the cusps of Venus.

We must congratulate Lord Lindsay on the choice of a station which has proved to be, perhaps, the most fortunate on the island, and also on the very perfect organization which has permitted so much valuable work to be done under circumstances comparatively so unfavorable.

Much valuable assistance was given by the surveyor-general, Mr. Connal, who assisted during the observations.

In April, 1874, Lord Lindsay and Mr. Gill published in the monthly notice of the Royal Astronomical Society a proposal for a new method of obtaining the distance of the sun by heliometric observations of the planet Juno, with neighboring stars, in the evening and early morning. The late arrival of Lord Lindsay's yacht prevented this proposal being carried out as originally intended, from the 10th October to the 30th November, during which time it was hoped twenty-five complete determinations would be obtained.

Between the 10th and 30th November, however, fifteen determinations of the parallax of Juno, have been made with the heliometer, and from these it is hoped a valuable result for the solar parallax will be obtained, and it will be of interest to compare this result with that obtained from the transit of Venus.

Lord Lindsay's party has been very fortunate in securing a large number of observations of occultations of stars by the moon, and a considerable number of culminations of both limbs of the moon. These, combined with the result of the two chronometric expeditions, will give a very exact determination of the longitude, and this result will be confirmed by the connection with the English Venus station at Rodrigues, the German station at Union Vale, and the Dutch station at Réunion. The Rodrigues station has already been connected by chronometers, as most of our readers are aware; Réunion will be connected with Mauritius by chronometers in January, and Union Vale probably within a week by telegraph. It gives us much pleasure to be able to congratulate Lord Lindsay on such a considerable portion of success, the best reward for his noble enterprise.

Mr. Meldrum, the government observer, saw the two internal contacts.

The British expedition at the island of Rodrigues, and the French expedition at St. Paul and Amsterdam, were eminently successful.

In conclusion, I have very great satisfaction in reporting that my relations, both with the head of the government and the authorities,

have been of the most pleasing nature—every courtesy being shown, and every assistance afforded me when needed.

The same observations equally apply to my consular colleagues stationed in the colony.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

*Statement showing the general imports into the colony of Mauritius entered for home consumption during the quarter ending September 25, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.
Acid, carbolic..... gallons.....	1,417	60 18 0
sulphuric..... cwt.....	79	56 12 0
Ammonia:		
Carbonate of..... do.....	3	13 12 0
Sulphate of..... do.....	34,657	27,470 7 11
Superphosphate of..... tons.....	20	156 0 0
Animals:		
Cows and oxen..... number.....	5,368	21,540 0 0
Dogs..... do.....	35	127 16 0
Horses..... do.....	346	4,004 0 0
Mules..... do.....	592	5,742 0 0
Sheep..... do.....	119	88 9 0
Swine..... do.....	116	95 4 0
Turtles..... do.....	13	1 6 0
Apothecary wares.....		3,902 0 10
Apparel.....		7,522 17 6
Arms and ammunition:		
Fowling-pieces..... number.....	12	67 10 0
Pistols..... do.....	45	69 7 0
Rifles..... do.....	2	18 9 0
Caps.....		3 3 0
Cartridges.....		17 10 0
Gunpowder..... pounds.....	11,571	324 11 0
Shot lead..... cwt.....	33	40 19 0
do..... do.....	3	3 0 0
Arrowroot.....		278 14 0
Artificial flowers.....		53 11 0
Asphaltum..... tons.....	25	949 18 6
Baron and hams..... cwt.....	181	
Bags, empty:		
Gunny..... number.....	5,417	44 13 0
Linen..... do.....	303,354	5,535 3 0
Straw..... do.....	614,489	2,289 4 0
Yacca..... do.....	2,850	28 10 0
Baskets and basket-work.....		49 14 0
Beads, ornamental.....		43 10 0
Beef, salted..... cwt.....	671	785 4 0
Beer and ale of all sorts..... hogsheads.....	944	4,720 0 0
Do..... doz. bottles.....	9,643	4,790 5 0
Bellows, smith's..... number.....	8	24 14 0
Best-nuts..... cwt.....	259	178 0 0
Blacking.....		166 10 0
Blocks for ship's rigging..... number.....	10	11 11 0
Boats..... do.....	2	26 16 0
Books, printed..... cwt.....	42	826 17 6
Bran..... do.....	3,663	1,831 18 9
Bread and biscuit..... do.....	55	24 0 0
Bricks and tiles..... number.....	114,919	505 15 0
Brimstone..... cwt.....	769	398 7 0
Brooms and brooms.....		143 11 0
Bunting..... yards.....	182	12 0 0
Butter..... cwt.....	364	1,668 11 6
Cabinet and upholstery ware.....		929 18 0
Candles:		
Composition..... pounds.....	34,621	1,040 4 8
Wax and sperm..... do.....	14,306	429 5 0
Cases and sticks.....		1 0
Caoutchouc..... cwt.....	3	28 17 0
manufactures of.....		128 6 0
Cards, playing.....		40 12 0
Carriages..... number.....	2	58 0 0
Carts and wagons..... do.....	1	60 0 0
Cement..... cwt.....	2,526	392 13 0
Cheese..... do.....	246	1,017 17 5
Chocmah..... do.....	680	372 18 0
Chocolate and cocoa..... do.....	25	155 16 0
Clocks and watches..... number.....	181	424 12 0
Coals..... tons.....	4,584	10,006 8 10

Statement showing the general imports into the colony of Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.
Coffee.....cwt..	907	3,496 19 0
Confectionery.....		545 6 2
Copper sheets and nails.....cwt..	1,131	4,357 12 10
Cordage, coir.....do..	340	209 14 0
hemp.....do..	515	1,134 13 0
Cordials and liqueurs.....gallons.	1,605	1,605 0 0
Corks and bungs.....gross.	19,838	528 4 2
Corn, grain, meal, and flour:		
Barley.....cwt..	1,679	749 0 0
Beans.....do..	1,766	780 4 0
Dholl.....bags.	24,044	14,092 5 0
Gram.....do..	56,835	22,417 10 0
Maize.....cwt..	2,702	1,351 5 0
Oats.....do..	19,531	9,765 17 6
Pease.....do..	335	167 15 0
Rice.....bags.	240,416	120,908 0 0
Wheat.....do..	18,514	9,257 15 0
flour.....cwt..	23,715	11,857 15 0
Cotton manufactures:		
Plain.....yards.	1,510,529	22,776 9 8
Colored.....do..	1,194,669	20,574 9 0
Counterpanes and bed-quilts.....number.	916	230 18 0
Hosiery.....		1,519 8 9
Cotton for stitching or sewing.....pounds.	5,042	571 17 0
Wick.....cwt..	46	65 19 0
Wool.....do..	34	54 0 0
Earthenware and China-ware.....number.	154,110	1,273 12 2
Feathers, ornamental.....		4 4 0
Fiber, raffia.....cwt..	4	4 0 0
Fireworks.....		74 14 0
Fish:		
Dried or salted.....cwt..	6,702	3,809 3 0
Pickled salmon.....barrels.	8	13 4 0
Not otherwise described.....do..	537	1,067 2 0
Fruits, dried:		
Almonds.....cwt..	4	7 6 0
Cocoanuts.....number.	5,200	10 8 0
Dates.....cwt..	886	221 7 9
Pistachio nuts.....do..	1	8 0
Raisins.....do..	0	29 11 0
Not enumerated.....do..	8	22 13 0
Fruits, fresh.....		46 0 0
Ghee.....cwt..	749	2,397 1 0
Ginger.....do..	5	3 0 0
Glass:		
Window-glass.....panes.	109,512	687 0 0
Bottles imported full.....dozen.	12,344	
Bottles imported empty.....do..	6	5 14 0
Glass ware.....number.	46,618	847 18 1
Glasses, looking and mirrors.....do..	7,280	146 18 0
Glue.....cwt..	6	22 17 0
Grease.....do..	192	104 11 0
Groceries.....		1,208 12 2
Gum-arabic.....cwt..	14	63 10 0
copal.....do..	4	4 2 0
Haberdashery, mercery, and millinery.....		13,454 10 9
Hair:		
Horse.....cwt..	10	121 6 9
Ornamental.....		23 12 0
Hardware and cutlery.....		23,990 17 11
Hats:		
Beaver.....number.	128	49 7 0
Felt.....do..	14,409	2,107 7 4
Silk.....do..	123	45 2 0
Solah.....do..	694	39 2 0
Straw.....do..	3,805	348 13 3
Of all other sorts.....do..	1,210	173 0 0
Hay and straw.....bales.	104	65 0 0
Hemp, undressed.....cwt..	9	33 3 0
Hides, raw.....number.	275	155 16 0
Honey.....		4 0
Horns, cow, ox, or bull.....number.	2,710	9 4 2
Hulls of vessels abandoned.....do..	2	300 0 0
Indigo.....cwt..	32	84 16 0
Iron:		
Bar.....tons.	204	2,094 19 0
Cast.....do..	235	10,289 7 3
Sheet.....cwt..	1,660	2,616 5 10
Sulphate of.....tons.	91	48 17 0
Nails.....cwt..	1,036	1,530 10 0
Of all other sorts.....do..	2,404	1,374 12 0



Statement showing the general imports into the colony of Mauritius, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s. d.
Jewelry .....		1,456 8 3
Juice of lemons and limes .....	gallons 102	19 8 3
Jute .....	cwt. 600	23 4 0
Lard .....	do. 1,448	4,045 13 0
Lead sheet and pipes .....	do. 787	933 19 10
Leather:		
Unwrought .....	do. 295	2,086 7 8
Wrought, boots and shoes .....	pairs 38,970	6,992 16 6
Gloves .....	dozen pairs 315	563 9 0
Of all sorts .....		892 6 0
Leeches .....	number 4,000	10 0 0
Lentils .....	bags 120	60 5 0
Lime .....	cwt. 723	35 9 0
Lime, phosphate of .....	tons 238	255 4 0
superphosphate of .....	do. 367	2,502 9 0
Linen manufactures:		
Plain .....	yards 20,070	667 11 0
Colored .....	do. 14,000	280 15 0
Sail cloth .....	do. 35,230	1,558 15 0
Sails .....	number 13	9 5 0
Thread for stitching or sewing .....	pounds 5,716	194 13 0
Machinery and mill-work .....		21,578 11 0
Manure, guano .....	tons 11,062	77,066 0 0
of all other sorts .....	do. 1,334	13,792 0 3
Maps and charts .....		18 10 0
Mathematical and optical instruments .....		101 11 2
Mats and mattings .....		81 0 0
Moss .....	pounds 11	5 0 0
Musical instruments .....		327 14 0
Oakum .....	cwt. 3	4 2 0
Oil, castor .....	do. 728	979 11 0
cocoanut .....	gallons 1,498	146 16 0
gingely .....	cwt. 317	449 16 0
mustard .....	do. 321	504 11 0
neat's-foot .....	gallons 274	48 3 0
olive .....	do. 7,239	2,148 8 6
pistachio .....	cwt. 5,432	5,823 1 0
of all other sorts .....	gallons 2,716	369 16 0
Oil-cloth .....	yards 2,040	128 6 0
Onions and garlic .....	bushels 1,904	537 15 0
Opium, crude or prepared for smoking .....	pounds 1,062	1,519 10 0
refined .....	do. 1	3 12 0
Painters' and dyers' colors and materials .....		4,645 3 4
Paper stained for hanging .....	rolls 9,601	379 15 0
Pearl and Scotch barley .....	cwt. 9	17 0 0
Perfumery .....		1,089 6 2
Pickles and sauces .....		369 9 7
Pictures, oil-paintings .....		68 16 0
Pitch and tar .....	barrels 213	208 11 0
Plants and roots .....		19 0 0
Plate wrought of silver .....	ounces 112	44 18 0
Plated and gilt wares .....		475 7 0
Pork, salted .....	cwt. 638	1,814 13 0
Potash, carbonate of .....	tons 2	81 0 0
nitrate of .....	cwt. 2	4 12 8
Potatoes .....	do. 3,254	1,247 4 0
Prints and engravings .....		34 8 5
Printing types and materials .....		26 7 0
Provisions, preserved .....		1,087 18 6
Rabannas .....	pieces 24,230	234 2 6
Rattans .....	cwt. 176	124 9 2
Rosin, red .....	do. 61	29 15 0
rough .....	do. 89	31 16 0
Saddlery and harness .....		1,131 16 6
Sago .....	cwt. 140	73 0 0
Sul ammoniac .....	do. 1	2 0 0
Salt .....	tons 1,062	703 4 9
Salt-peter .....	do. 236	5,435 18 9
Sand .....	do. 12	12 6 0
Sannagos .....	cwt. 23	186 8 0
Seeds, garden .....		12 8
unenumerated .....		1,094 15 0
Sheathing paper or felt .....	rolls 65	269 12 0
Silk manufactures:		
Silks, satins, and ribbons .....	yards 12,458	1,091 14 0
Sewing-silk .....	pound 4	9 0 0
Soap .....	cwt. 8,454	7,861 3 2
Solder .....	do. 4	18 5 0
Specie .....		9,323 17 6
Specimens, illustrative of natural history .....		44 0 0
Spelter or zinc, unwrought .....	cwt. 7	18 2 0

*Statement showing the general imports into the colony of Mauritius, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	
		£	s. d.
Spices:			
Cinnamon .....	7	15	17 6
Pepper .....	200	495	18 0
Of all other sorts .....	3	1	0 0
Spirits:			
Brandy .....	gallons.. 8,196	8,196	0 0
Geneva .....	do.. 2,104	241	12 0
Rum .....	do.. 103	31	10 0
Spirits of wine .....	do.. 80	25	0 0
Sponge .....	pounds.. 63	53	11 0
Starch .....	cwt.. 509	323	9 0
Stationery .....		2,315	17 6
Steel, unwrought .....	cwt.. 50	101	5 0
Stones:			
Filtering .....	number.. 48	29	12 0
Grindstones .....	do.. 324	70	15 0
Marble .....	do.. 68	31	4 0
Tomb-stones .....	do.. 1	1	0 0
Sagar, candy .....	cwt.. 24	31	0 0
refined .....	do.. 2	3	14 0
raw .....	do.. 45	36	0 0
Tallow .....	do.. 663	1,088	0 4
Tamarinds .....	pounds.. 480	158	16 0
Tea .....	do.. 8,326	232	19 0
Tin, unwrought .....	cwt.. 93	479	2 0
plates .....		3,544	9 1
Tobacco:			
Unmanufactured .....	pounds.. 202,507	10,139	13 0
Manufactured .....	do.. 26,544	1,241	18 11
Cigars .....	do.. 706	93	1 0
Snuff .....	do.. 9	1	8 2
Pipes .....	gross.. 29	44	14 0
Tongues .....	cwt.. 24	113	10 0
Toys .....		656	8 0
Turmeric .....	cwt.. 968	408	2 5
Twines of all sorts .....	pounds.. 12,472	167	7 0
Umbrellas, cotton .....		419	10 0
silk .....		1,131	15 0
Vermicelli and macaroni .....	cwt.. 32	45	10 0
Vinegar .....	gallons.. 10,320	669	4 0
Wax, bees .....	cwt.. 1	4	8 0
Wine .....	{ hogsheads.. 4,402	17,608	0 0
	{ doz. bottles.. 2,700	2,700	0 0
Wood:			
Boards and planks .....	running feet.. 740,434	4,505	1 0
Casks, empty .....	number.. 2,045	1,581	11 0
Masts and spars .....	do.. 14	43	0 0
Oars .....	do.. 24	10	14 0
Shingles .....	do.. 215,170	258	10 0
Timber .....	cubic feet.. 35,546	4,424	19 2
Wooden ware .....		1,316	13 6
Woolen manufactures:			
Blankets .....	number.. 6,748	633	10 6
Carpets and carpeting .....	do.. 28	23	14 0
Cloth .....	yards.. 6,779	1,394	0 4
Mixed with cotton .....	do.. 124,894	3,931	17 4
Shawls .....	number.. 1,277	394	0 8
Total .....		721,718	11 3

## SEYCHELLES.

MAHÉ, *September 30, 1874.* (Received November 27.)

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of this consular district for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Twelve American whaling-vessels arrived at, and departed from, this port during the year, having on board 5,025 barrels of sperm-oil.

The last reports of whalers are very favorable, and there is no doubt but an abundance of whales inhabit this vicinity of the Indian Ocean, especially on the Seychelle banks.

There is no commerce between this place and the United States, and the only American vessels calling here are whalers, this being considered the best port on the Indian Ocean for such vessels to take water and supplies and to give liberty, &c. The climate is very healthy, and no contagious diseases prevail in any part of the islands. Many English men-of-war visit Seychelles for the purpose of giving liberty to their men on this account.

It is impossible for me to forward with this report a statement of the exports and imports of Seychelles, for such returns are not made up until the close of the year.

THOMAS T. PRENTIS.

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 AUSTRALIA.

## ALBANY.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, *October 1, 1874.* (Received December 29.)

I have the honor to forward my second annual report of the general condition and commerce of this colony.

## PROSPERITY OF THE COLONY.

Since my last report the colony generally has been in a sound and flourishing condition, our principal exports, viz, jarah-timber, sandal-wood, and pearl-shells, all having been largely on the increase. The immense superiority of the jarah-wood above every other timber in resisting the raid of the sea-worm and white ant has so far brought it into favor that it is eagerly bought up for India, China, New Zealand, and all the eastern colonies; in fact, the demand is so far in excess of the means of supply that one-half of the orders have to be refused. There are now three steam saw-mills at work, but they are found quite inadequate, which prevents them from taking any orders in advance of those already on hand. In illustration of the power this wood has to resist the sea-worm, (*Teredo ucales*), in many parts of the colony piles have been drawn from old jetties and the wood found as sound and fresh-looking as when first placed there forty years ago, whereas any other timber in the same localities would be eaten up in as many months.

## GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Gold has been discovered in several localities; from one, the Preston, on the west coast, an assay made in the Sydney mint yielded no less than 33 ounces to the ton. They are now raising a quantity from the same reef to make a more thorough test. In this district we have proved a reef, which is considered to yield good paying quantities, but as it is on private property no arrangement has yet been made with the owners to work it.

## LEGISLATION FOR THE COLONY.

During the last session of our legislative council it was unanimously decided that the time had arrived when we should take on ourselves the form of responsible government now in use in the neighboring colonies, but before the bill got through its second reading there was a division on the constitution of the upper house, thereby causing the governor to dissolve council. We are now on the eve of a new election, when the momentous question will be decided. When the financial statement was made in the house the astounding announcement was made that the colony had so far prospered during the last year that, after providing for interest on loan (£30,000) and every other contingency, there was a surplus of £57,000. A portion of this surplus was at once voted for an overland line of telegraph to South Australia, which work commences at once. This will be a great boon to the colony, putting us in direct communication with the outer world. Since then a company has made an offer to connect the north coast with Java by a cable, merely requiring a guarantee of the use of the landing-spot for fifteen years. This offer has been accepted, and no doubt the undertaking will at once be commenced. In the northern districts, where we have large and rich deposits of lead and copper, a contract is taken for the construction of a railway. Up to the present time the mines have been kept almost closed, owing to the expense of conveyance to port of shipment. This the railway will obviate.

The lambing has been very good throughout the colony, and a very fair clip of wool is looked for.

## SCARCITY OF LABORERS.

Laborers are much needed throughout the colony. A sum of £10,000 has been voted to assist in supplying the want, the government paying the passage and all expenses of the immigrants to the colony on a guarantee being given that they will not become chargeable on them after their arrival here. Farm-laborers, shepherds, miners, mill-hands, and tradesmen in every branch would find lucrative employment. Wages are good; living and rent most moderate.

Our American whaling-fleet has fallen off very much during the last year. Most of the vessels on the coast had staid out their time, and with the withdrawal of a large number from the business in America a proportionate loss is felt here. There are now but two off this coast. They have done moderately well. Our bay parties have done as well as for several years past; probably better.

W. J. GILLAM.

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*Revenue of Western Australia for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Quarter ending December 31, 1873.....	£46,977
Quarter ending March 31, 1874.....	44,669
Quarter ending June 30, 1874.....	31,492
Quarter ending September 30, 1874.....	51,825

174,963

*Expenditure.*

Quarter ending December 31, 1873.....	£29,580
Quarter ending March 31, 1874.....	31,800
Quarter ending June 30, 1874.....	27,506
Quarter ending September 30, 1874.....	29,823

117,709

Surplus ..... 57,274

ment showing the navigation at the port of Albany, West Australia, for the year ending September 30, 1873.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
ican.....	New Bedford .....			1	326	19	6,015
	Johanna .....			1	276		
	Whaling-grounds .....			1	326		
	do. ....			15	4,679		
	do. ....			1	408	2	392
h .....	Adelaide, South Australia .....			2	392		
	Galle .....	14	22,361				
	Adelaide .....	14	7,670				
	Sydney .....	14	22,361			1	1,540
	Liverpool .....			1	1,540		
	Freemantle .....			6	509		
	China .....	2	1,940				
	Freemantle .....			1	78	1	96
	Port Darwin .....			1	96		
	Adelaide .....			1	206		
	Cardiff .....			1	1,187		
	do. ....			1	1,276	71	74,987
	Newcastle .....			2	876		
	do. ....			2	779		
	Adelaide .....			2	373		
	do. ....			1	142	1	79
	Melbourne .....			1	79		
	Hobart Town .....			2	427		
	Shields .....			1	1,235		
	Liverpool .....			1	1,278	1	380
	Singapore .....			1	142		
h .....	Newcastle .....			1	380		
Total .....		44	64,332	47	17,050	91	81,382

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
can.....	Whaling-grounds .....			1	326	19	6,015
	do. ....			1	276		
	New Bedford .....			1	326		
	Whaling-grounds .....			15	4,679		
	New Zealand .....			1	408	2	392
1 .....	Freemantle, West Australia .....			2	392		
	Sydney .....	14	22,361				
	Adelaide .....	14	7,670				
	Galle .....	14	22,361			1	1,540
	Callao .....			1	1,540		
	do. ....			6	509		
	Melbourne .....	2	1,940				
	do. ....			1	78	1	96
	Adelaide .....			1	96		
	Hobart Town .....			1	206		
	Sydney .....			1	1,187		
	Newcastle, New South Wales .....			1	1,276	71	74,987
	Freemantle .....			2	876		
	do. ....			2	779		
	Singapore .....			2	373		
	Eucla, West Australia .....			1	142	1	79
	Plymouth .....			1	79		
	Whaling-grounds .....			2	427		
	Newcastle .....			1	1,235		
	do. ....			1	1,278	1	380
	Adelaide .....			1	142		
3 .....	Freemantle .....			1	380		
Total .....		44	64,332	47	17,050	91	81,382

## NEWCASTLE, NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Newcastle, to the United States, during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Coal.....	\$65,075	\$58,944	\$111,341	\$157,354	\$392,714
Coke.....	3,560		370	2,362	6,292
Shale.....				238	238
Wheat.....			700		700
Tin.....			2,250	2,275	4,525
Total in United States gold.	68,635	58,944	114,661	162,229	404,469
Total for preceding year ..					237,973
Increase .....					166,496

GEORGE MITCHELL.

## SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Sydney to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Coal.....	\$17,707 73	\$14,529 32	\$37,773 11	\$65,815 27	\$135,824 43
Ore.....	36 45				36 45
Coke.....	3,896 14			938 41	4,834 55
Tin.....	591 75	5,959 56	6,266 62	8,059 79	20,877 92
Wool.....		60,970 20	82,679 56		143,649 76
Pelts and basils		191 59			191 59
Fruit.....		201 46	2,742 11	2,837 48	5,881 05
Trees and flowering shrubs.		36 37	147 00		183 37
Kerosene shale.....			8,489 00	10,589 94	19,078 94
Rye-grass seed.....			139 00		139 00
Seed wheat.....			725 72		725 72
Hides and bêche de mer .....				634 30	634 30
Soap stock.....				2,974 32	2,974 32
Port wine.....				417 96	417 96
Total.....	22,232 07	81,888 50	139,031 32	92,313 47	335,465 36

J. H. WILLIAMS.

## VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, October 13, 1874. (Received December 5.)

In reporting upon the trade of this consular district, it is impossible to bring the information up to a very late date, owing to the fact that the official returns, which are made up to the end of each year, are not received until the following year is well advanced.

The statistical tables required by regulations of the Department of State, and now submitted herewith, are:

1. Statement of imports at Melbourne during the year 1873.
2. Statement of exports from the colony of Victoria during the year 1873.

3. Return showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port of Victoria during 1873.

4. Statement showing nationality of vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of Victoria in 1873.

The trade and commerce of this port and colony during the past year must be considered on the whole as satisfactory, although there was during that year, and still continues to be, much complaint that commercial ventures have not returned a fair profit.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

In reviewing the business of this port, it appears that the imports and exports of Melbourne during the last four years were as follows :

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
1870.....	\$60,299,077	1870.....	\$60,354,857
1871.....	59,739,394	1871.....	70,459,848
1872.....	66,628,818	1872.....	67,504,170
1873.....	80,462,009	1873.....	74,469,392

The above figures indicate a steady growth in the commerce of the colony. Of the increase of exports in 1871 over the preceding year, more than \$7,000,000 are due to the item of wool, and over \$2,000,000 to gold.

In the opinion of many merchants, the imports for 1873 were greater than the wants of the colony would justify, and it is probable that the financial distress, caused by the numerous failures in the neighboring colony of Tasmania, is due in a great measure to the fact that, through anxiety to reduce stocks, importers here have extended credits without due regard to the probabilities of payment.

The decrease shown in the exports of 1872 is due to a falling off of more than \$6,000,000 in gold.

The exports of 1873 fairly show the general improvement of the colony, increase of its productions, and increased sales of imported goods to the neighboring colonies, as but one of the great staples of export for that year, namely, wool, shows a marked increase.

#### WOOL.

In my annual report of December 20, 1872, the net exports of wool (balance over imports) from 1837 to 1872 were given.

During that time the exports had grown from 175,081 pounds to over 50,000,000 pounds. For present purposes, and as showing the steady growth of the wool production in Victoria, the following table is submitted :

*Exports of wool from Victorian ports during the years 1870 to 1873, inclusive.*

Year.	Quantities.	Value in United States coin.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1870.....	52,123,451	\$15,512,713
1871.....	76,334,489	22,755,473
1872.....	58,648,977	22,637,328
1873.....	74,893,882	24,926,057

While the exceptional clip of 1871 was larger than any previous clip—larger, even, than that of the succeeding year—the above figures show the steady growth of this interest, which promises soon to become the

leading one in Victoria. Since the year 1864 a considerable quantity of wool has each year been imported into Victoria across the Murray, from the Riverina district of New South Wales, for transport by the Echuca Railway to Melbourne, and shipment thence. No precise record of the quantity so introduced has until recently been kept at the customs, and most of it has been shipped as Victorian wool. At this moment government statistics have just reached me, from which I ascertain that at least 13,000,000 pounds of wool, valued at \$4,730,238, crossed the Murray into Victoria in the year 1870; 19,552,598 pounds, valued at \$5,337,441, crossed the Murray into Victoria in 1872; and 31,542,913 pounds, valued at \$8,494,719, crossed in 1873.

#### GOLD.

While a very heavy percentage of the export value of wool represents profit, the case is quite different with gold, which has heretofore represented the highest value on the list of exports. Gold-mining in Victoria can hardly be considered profitable. The splendid returns yielded by a few mines inspire the managers of every other with the hope they, too, may soon strike on a rich reef. In very many cases the proprietors are to be congratulated when they receive a new dollar for an old one. The extensive mania for mining speculations in the districts of Sandhurst and Castlemaine, referred to in a former report, has ended disastrously for those who were holders of stock when the excitement passed away. It has been followed by a season of extreme depression in the mining interests, but the failure of purely speculative companies may, in the end, prove beneficial to legitimate enterprises. During the year 1873 new gold-fields were reported in the northern districts of the colonies of Queensland and South Australia, and the usual miners' rush was made for each new El Dorado, followed almost invariably by the usual results of bitter disappointment and much physical suffering. The poor returns made by many of the mines in the older gold-fields have caused more attention to be directed to the Gippsland district, where rich deposits of gold have for some time been known to exist, but which had not been thoroughly prospected, owing to the rugged nature of the country and the lack of roads. Gippsland is the southeastern district of Victoria, and is separated from the Melbourne district by spurs of the so-called Australian Alps, among which lie the eastern gold-fields, the locality of which may be more clearly described as lying between 37° and 38° south latitude, and between 146° and 148° east longitude, from Greenwich. Some of the mines in this district have produced such rich results as to lead many to hope that they will quite eclipse the greatest yield of the older gold-fields. The Walhalla Company's mine, at Walhalla, yields about 1,600 ounces per month, and the Long Tunnel mine at Walhalla has, according to the local newspaper, yielded a ton and a half of gold within the last three and a half years. The government statistics show the product of the Long Tunnel mine for the quarter ending June 30, 1874, to have been 6,586 ounces.

The quantity of gold produced in the colony of Victoria during the year 1873 was as follows:

	Ounces.
From quartz-veins .....	604, 879
From alluvial workings .....	596, 000
Total .....	1, 220, 879



The value of uncoined gold and of specie exported during the years 1870 to 1873, inclusive, is shown by the following statement :

Year.	Uncoined gold exported, (value in United States coin.)	Specie exported, (value in United States coin.)
1870.....	\$20,620,325	\$2,831,037
1871.....	31,900,256	1,706,163
1872.....	25,292,855	3,341,806
1873.....	25,153,060	5,436,975

The price of gold in the year 1873 ranged from £3 5s., or \$15.81, to \$4 2s. 9d., or \$20.14 per ounce. Its purity, and consequently its value, differs in different districts. That from the Ballarat district ranged in value from \$18.61 to \$20.14 per ounce; and that from the Gippsland district ranged from \$15.81 to \$19.34 per ounce.

#### ARTICLES OF EXPORT OTHER THAN WOOL AND GOLD.

Pastoral pursuits produce the principal part of the exports of Victoria. Agriculture (pure and simple) has not as yet done much more than to supply the wants of the colony, as is shown in the following :

*Statement of the value of principal articles of export, (other than wool and gold,) the produce of the colony, during the years 1870 to 1873, inclusive.*

Articles.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Tallow.....	\$1,736,897	\$2,270,294	\$1,719,616	\$1,134,337
Provisions, (preserved, salt, and fresh meats).....	768,398	1,764,058	1,324,444	1,201,504
Leather.....	546,780	773,950	1,049,754	1,082,645
Hides and skins.....	162,861	152,913	239,281	261,132
Flour.....	186,345	126,116	105,957	239,023
Potatoes.....	146,376	96,253	211,018	135,960
Bones and bone-dust.....	109,824	114,272	103,325	58,971
Antimony.....	79,937	84,274	67,562	70,107
Wine, Victorian.....	12,872	14,583	15,602	17,665

#### VINES AND WINES.

The vineyards of Victoria are yearly increasing their acreage, and the production of wine increases in a corresponding proportion. The value of native wine exported, as shown in the foregoing table, does not serve to show the importance of the producers' business; for, while but 11,056 gallons of native wines were exported during the year 1873, the production for that year was about 750,000 gallons.

The following table shows the increase in acreage under vines in this colony from 1863 to 1873.

*Acreage of vineyards in the colony of Victoria from 1863 to 1873.*

Year ending March 31—	Acreage under vines.	Year ending March 31—	Acreage under vines.
1863.....	2,006	1869.....	4,046
1864.....	3,076	1870.....	4,950
1865.....	3,594	1871.....	5,466
1866.....	4,078	1872.....	5,523
1867.....	4,111	1873, (estimated).....	6,000
1868.....	4,340		

According to the foregoing table, the acreage of Victorian vineyards has trebled in ten years. This increase is, however, hardly equal to the growth of other new industries in the colony. There can scarcely be a doubt that this is destined to become a great wine-producing country, but there have been, and still are, many obstacles to its success; one of these is the partiality which Britons are apt to carry with them for what they have been accustomed to "at home"—meaning England—over what is found elsewhere. Perhaps it would be better to say they have taken the wines of Portugal and Spain, have made British wines of them, and have educated their tastes to a preference for these over the original articles. Certainly a native of Oporto would hardly recognize "sound British port" as a product of Portugal; and a Spaniard would doubt the "sherries" of London having come from the Xeres of his native land. While colonial wine is largely used, on account of its cheapness, and the taste for it constantly increasing, it is still an unfashionable drink. The poor man drinks colonial beer and wine when he cannot get Bass's ale and porter, Scotch or Irish whisky, London Old Tom gin, or British sherry and port. The rich man has not been compelled to accustom his palate to cheap beverages, and still prefers the wines that he was accustomed to at home. Those, however, who have acquired a taste for the lighter wines of France, find in the Victorian wines representatives of almost every kind, with the difference that the alcoholic strength is greater, and there is a slight earthy taste about many specimens. Here, as in other wine-producing countries, the character of the wine varies with the district of its production, the soil, the altitude at which it grows, &c. At St. Hubert's vineyard, on the Upper Yarra, about forty miles from Melbourne, some very good light wines are produced. Among several specimens shown me was a very fair wine from the Chasselas grape, (white,) the same stock as Abbois, Auxerres, and Chablis. It is a white wine, the quality of the French Vin de Graves, and is sold at only 12s. (\$2.88) per dozen bottles—the best cheap wine in the market. Another, called "Sauvignon," from a grape of the same name and the same stock as that producing the claret of France, is a very good wine, and is sold at 15s. per dozen. The "Reisling" grape, of the same vineyard, is from the same stock as that which produces the "Hock" wines of Europe. The "Pineau Noir," of St. Hubert's, is the same stock which in France produces Burgundy and Champagne. It is a black grape, and produces a good Burgundy when fermented on the skins, which is not done in making Champagne. As yet no wine of the Champagne class has been made for sale. Experiments on a small scale have shown, beyond a reasonable doubt, the possibility of making here a fine sparkling wine with the true Champagne taste; but a better supply of skilled labor and complete appliances must be procured before entire success can be expected.

In the wine district of the Upper Murray, about one hundred and ninety miles northeast from Melbourne, are produced the heavier wines, resembling those of Portugal and Spain. A gentleman in that district, produces some very excellent wines of this class, among which his Carbenet and Brown Muscat are worthy of special mention. These sell here at 26s. (\$6.32) per dozen bottles. A few hogsheads of the same, which were sent to England, kept there several months, then returned to Melbourne and bottled, commanded a ready sale at £3 19s. (\$14.60) per dozen.

#### MANUFACTURES.

The protective policy, which still obtains in Victoria, continues to

afford encouragement to domestic manufactures, which are constantly increasing, and are, for the most part, prosperous. Boots, shoes, and clothing are manufactured in large quantities in the various factories; furniture, made from colonial woods, is largely patronized; while coach and wagon, soap and candle, and other minor manufactories are rapidly extending their operations.

#### MEAT-PRESERVING.

The operations of the meat-preserving companies have received a severe check during the last few months, as owing to the high price of meat and the dearness of labor the business has not been profitable of late. In fact, out of twenty-five meat-curing establishments, which figure in the list of manufactories herewith, about four-fifths have done nothing during the present year, and for some considerable time only one was in active operation. The depression in this industry is, however, only temporary, as from the constant efforts made to dispel the prejudice which exists among the middle and poorer classes of Great Britain against the use of those meats, no doubt after a time there will be an increased demand for them, while the supply of beef and mutton in these colonies is practically illimitable.

The following returns will afford fuller information as to the present condition of the various manufacturing interests in this country:

*Statement showing the number of manufactories, works, &c., in operation in the colony of Victoria during the year ending March 31, 1874.*

Description.	Number.	Horse-power of machinery employed.	Number of hands employed.	Approximate total value.	
				Machinery and plant.	Land and buildings.
<i>Connected with or dependent on agriculture.</i>					
Agricultural-implement manufactories .....	40	153	595	\$111, 151	\$200, 023
Bone and chemical manure manufactories .....	14	141	94	47, 351	58, 038
Biscuit manufactories .....	8	69	249	46, 232	95, 140
Chicocory-mills .....	2	11	6	8, 030	2, 871
Corn-cutting and chaff-cutting machines .....	186	772	629	165, 057	460, 142
Malt-houses .....	17	9	63	11, 290	152, 370
Mills for grinding and dressing grain .....	157	2, 940	725	1, 128, 945	1, 178, 627
Starch, farina, and maize manufactories .....	3	38	21	10, 414	16, 759
Sugar (beet-root) manufactories .....	1	50	35	45, 589	17, 242
Tobacco, snuff, and cigar manufactories .....	13	24	410	78, 400	116, 212
<i>Working on raw material the production of the pastoral interest.</i>					
Boiling-down establishments .....	19	68	83	21, 972	19, 855
Teddling and curled hair works .....	9	24	51	7, 543	40, 684
Fellmongers and wool-washing establishments .....	44	112	750	113, 389	352, 432
Wool-fat manufactories .....	2	—	22	341	1, 119
Wool manufactories .....	2	42	21	9, 490	14, 113
Wool and oil manufactories .....	8	32	33	13, 505	25, 019
Wool-curing establishments .....	25	226	557	135, 167	301, 090
Woolrocco and fancy leather manufactories .....	3	7	59	3, 455	15, 281
Wool, candle, and tallow rendering works .....	39	367	384	300, 930	228, 098
Woolanneries .....	78	264	788	265, 443	389, 096
<i>Manufactures of food (of which the raw material is not the production of agriculture) and of articles of drink.</i>					
Breweries .....	106	—	928	816, 730	1, 425, 403
Ice, chocolate, and spice works .....	11	95	99	55, 016	104, 192
Confectionery manufactories .....	6	42	136	42, 339	57, 911
Stilleries .....	4	47	28	63, 264	55, 478
Beer, mineral waters, liqueur, and cordial manufactories .....	119	100	583	189, 210	287, 576
Wine manufactories .....	5	—	97	3, 353	16, 741

Statement showing the number of manufactories, works, in the colony of Victoria, &amp;c.—Cont'd.

Description.	Number.	Horse-power of machinery employed.	Number of hands employed.	Approximate total value.	
				Machinery and plant.	Lands and buildings.
Manufactures of food, &c.—Continued.					
Maccaroni manufactories.....	1		1	\$487	\$1,400
Sauces and pickle manufactories.....	4		67	4,575	24,333
Sugar-refineries.....	2	660	290	437,985	394,171
Vinegar-works.....	1	2	5	2,920	6,336
Building-materials.					
Brick-yards and potteries.....	290	311	1,325	179,442	476,922
Cement (patent) manufactories.....	1		2	487	1,217
Lime-kilns.....	27	5	259	16,040	44,324
Marble-works.....	12	11	116	16,546	68,135
Molding, framing, turning, and saw mills.....	161	2,444	2,797	994,674	630,100
Machine manufactories.					
Brass, iron, lead, &c., works:					
Antimony-smelting works.....	3		20	11,193	11,436
Iron and tin works.....	16	80	332	58,739	85,504
Iron, brass, and copper foundries.....	62	605	1,609	555,803	499,717
Cutlery-works.....	3	8	7	3,115	16,000
Lead-works.....	1	60	9	26,766	17,519
Tin-smelting works.....	2		6	1,460	1,752
Machinists, engineers, &c.....	24	246	939	534,283	447,065
Miscellaneous works and manufactories.					
Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers.....	12	35	445	74,166	183,516
Bellows manufactories.....	2		12	438	3,407
Boot manufactories.....	21	36	1,599	63,279	1,85,907
Broom and brush manufactories.....	6		90	3,017	9,387
Cabinet-works, (steam).....	6	51	243	24,576	51,011
Chemical works.....	8	18	64	52,072	49,132
Clothing manufactories.....	34		3,257	45,224	359,730
Coach and wagon manufactories, (steam).....	5	23	107	16,303	66,525
Cooperage-works.....	10	10	62	9,441	39,905
Dye-works.....	14	12	82	15,524	59,663
Earth-closet manufactories.....	2		21	2,920	9,003
Electro-plate works.....	2		6	1,947	4,300
Essential-oil manufactories.....	2		4	365	402
Fancy-box manufactories.....	4		45	2,190	9,976
Fur manufactories.....	1		16	243	1,400
Fuse manufactories.....	1	7	14	2,725	2,999
Gas-works.....	13	56	298	2,493,867	547,656
Glass manufactories and works.....	4		68	16,789	22,160
Gun-cotton manufactories.....	1		3		83
Hat and cap manufactories.....	10		126	5,986	42,338
Ice manufactories.....	1	18	15	17,033	13,160
Ink and blacking manufactories.....	8	19	52	6,034	12,799
Looking-glass manufactories.....	3		18	2,920	27,223
Myall-pipe manufactories.....	2	12	15	3,674	4,302
Oil-cloth manufactories.....	2		5	1,217	4,805
Oilskin-clothing manufactories.....	1		44	487	4,300
Organ-builders.....	2	3	30	7,786	10,959
Paint and varnish manufactories.....	2		11	3,407	8,516
Paper manufactories.....	1	90	100	58,398	63,965
Paper-bag manufactories.....	4	2	133	14,113	27,220
Patent slips, floating and graving docks.....	8	198	150	551,131	21,413
Pianoforte manufactories.....	8		41	4,769	22,533
Powder manufactories, (patent blasting).....	1		3	487	1,703
Printing establishments, (steam).....	28	144	1,041	403,628	372,267
Rice-mills.....	1	60	25	48,665	42,798
Rope and twine manufactories.....	12	175	179	118,957	77,548
Salt-works.....	5	13	35	20,099	29,245
Ship and boat builders.....	11		55	9,465	16,011
Stone sawing, breaking, and polishing works.....	5	103	205	85,164	20,337
Tar-distilling and asphalt works.....	1		15	9,733	2,433
Water-works.....	5	23	84	6,781,468	54,662
Wax veta-match manufactories.....	1		8	146	200
Whip and thong manufactories.....	3		32	1,217	2,003
Woolen and cloth manufactories.....	4	160	347	262,061	140,309
Total.....	1,808	11,333	24,485	17,781,237	10,940,457

In comparing the foregoing return of manufactories with that presented in my annual report of December 20, 1872, it should be borne in mind that mills for grinding and dressing grain, breweries, brick-yards, and potteries, figured under separate headings in previous report.

## THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

As the rank of this office has recently been raised to that of a consulate-general, some reference to the other colonies under this consular jurisdiction will not be out of place here.

No reports have been received from the subordinate offices as yet, but the inclosed "Statistics of the Australian colonies," taken from the "Melbourne Argus" of a recent date, will, it is hoped, be found interesting.

THOMAS ADAMSON, JR.

*Statement showing the relative positions and aggregate importance of the Australian colonies at the close of the year 1873.*

Name of colony.	Estimated population at close of 1873.	Revenue of 1873.	Proportion of revenue of 1873 raised by taxation.*	Rate of taxation per head of population.	Public debt on December 31, 1873.	Rate of indebtedness per head of the population.	Value of imports for 1873.
		£	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
Victoria .....	790,492	3,943,691	1,777,523	2 4 10½	12,445,792	15 14 10½	16,533,856
New South Wales.....	560,275	3,324,713	1,382,752	2 9 4	10,842,415	19 7 0	11,088,388
South Australia.....	198,257	937,648	362,246	1 16 7	2,174,900	10 19 5	3,829,830
Queensland .....	146,690	1,120,034	588,416	4 0 2½	4,786,850	32 12 7½	2,881,726
Tasmania .....	104,217	293,753	211,172	2 0 6½	1,477,600	14 3 6½	1,107,167
Western Australia ...	25,761	134,832	80,614	3 2 7	35,000	1 7 2½	297,328
Total for Australian colonies.....	1,825,692	9,754,671	4,402,722	2 8 2	31,762,487	17 7 11	35,738,295
New Zealand †.....	310,437	£ 1,428,216	£ 1,224,159	3 18 10½	£ 12,509,546	40 5 11	£ 7,241,062
Total for Australasian colonies.....	2,136,129	11,174,887	5,626,881	2 12 7	44,272,033	20 14 6	42,979,357

Name of colony.	Value of imports per head of the population.	Value of exports for 1873.	Value of exports per head of the population.	Total value of trade, imports and exports.	Value of trade per head of the population.	Miles of railway open, December 31, 1873.	Miles of railway in course of construction, December 31, 1873.
	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.		
Victoria .....	20 18 3½	15,302,454	19 7 2	31,836,310	40 5 5½	458	145
New South Wales.....	19 15 10	11,815,829	21 1 0	22,904,217	40 16 10	401	58
South Australia.....	19 6 4	4,567,859	23 2 10	8,417,689	42 9 2	202	148
Queensland .....	19 12 2	3,542,513	24 2 11	6,424,239	43 15 10	218	144
Tasmania .....	10 12 5½	893,556	8 11 5½	2,000,723	19 3 11½	45	121
Western Australia ...	11 10 10	263,217	10 5 10½	562,545	21 16 8½	40	35
Total for Australian colonies.....	19 11 6	36,407,428	19 18 10	72,145,723	39 10 4	1,364	1,505½
New Zealand †.....	23 6 6	£ 3,521,800	17 1 8½	£ 12,762,862	40 8 2½	.....	.....
Total for Australasian colonies.....	20 2 6½	41,929,228	19 12 6½	84,908,585	39 15 1½	.....	.....

# COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

Statement showing the relative importance of the Australian colonies, &c.—Continued.

Name of colony.	Miles of telegraph open December 31, 1873.	Miles of telegraph in course of construction December 31, 1873.	Number of acres under cultivation in 1873.	Number of horses in 1873.	Number of cattle in 1873.	Number of sheep in 1873.	Number of pigs in 1873.
Victoria.....	3,870	210	964,996	180,342	883,763	11,323,080	160,336
New South Wales.....	6,321	912†	456,825	322,014	2,710,374	10,928,590	238,342
South Australia.....	3,807	65	1,225,073	87,455	174,461	5,617,419	87,336
Queensland.....	3,050	330	62,491	†92,798	†1,900,992	†6,687,907	†35,732
Tasmania.....	291	.....	324,105	22,612	106,308	1,490,738	59,628
Western Australia.....	900	.....	51,724	26,290	47,640	748,536	20,948
Total for Australian colonies.....	18,448	663	3,085,214	737,511	5,123,458	45,796,270	602,322
New Zealand.....	.....	.....	** 1,226,222	††81,028	††436,592	††9,700,629	††151,460
Total for Australasian colonies.....	.....	.....	4,311,436	818,539	5,560,050	55,496,899	753,782

\* From the items under this head, railway, telegraph, and postal receipts, as well as land-sales, rents, and all similar receipts not strictly coming under the head of taxation, have been excluded.

† Includes £616,905 imports obtained for 1873.

‡ With regard to New Zealand, the figures inserted in this return have been taken from the tables attached to Mr. Vogel's financial statement of July 21, 1874, and the published agricultural statistics of the colony.

§ June 30, 1874.

|| Includes £2,427,956 exports via and across the river Murray during 1872, as no returns could be obtained for 1873.

¶ For 1872, information for 1873 not being ready.

\*\* 1872.

†† Number in February, 1871.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Alkali, soda.....	1,661 tons and 467 casks.....	\$150,519 87	• 85,156 27	United Kingdom, Ceylon, Hong Kong, &c.
Apparel and cloths.....	9,083 packages.....	1,423,259 39	363,379 39	United Kingdom, other Australian colonies.
Arms and ammunition.....	1,841 packages and 466,775 pounds.....	108,387 15	14,814 44	United Kingdom, United States, &c.
Blasting-powder, lithofraceut, &c.....	15,460 packages and 1,566,041 pounds.....	323,715 15	60,065 07	United Kingdom, Calcutta, Bourbon, Mauritius.
Bags and sacks.....	30,742 packages.....	1,065,400 94	151,144 81	United Kingdom, other Australian colonies.
Beer.....	36,025 packages and 525,341 gallons.....	1,019,179 66	.....	United Kingdom, United States, other colonies.
Books, printed.....	5,987 packages.....	711,238 97	.....	United Kingdom, other Australian colonies.
Boots and shoes.....	27,344 packages.....	1,341,357 30	.....	Do.
Brush ware.....	111,569 62	111,569 62	112,962 33	Do.
Building materials, doors, sashes, &c.....	1,808 packages.....	104,621 51	14,327 87	United Kingdom, United States, other colonies.
Candles.....	19,325 doors, 15 pairs of sashes, and 1 case.....	63,140 40	11,508 06	Do.
Carpeting and druggeting.....	2,039,930 pounds and 15,853 boxes.....	522,471 92	102,912 19	United Kingdom, Hong Kong, other colonies.
Canvas.....	1,545 packages.....	304,959 14	28,854 31	United Kingdom, other colonies.
Carriages, carts, and materials.....	946 packages.....	191,754 70	.....	United Kingdom, United States.
only.	131 carriages and carts, materials, value only.....	85,505 32	16,846 21	Do.
Cement.....	6,205 tons, 17 cwt., 2 quarters.....	119,779 17	16,560 40	United Kingdom, other Australian colonies.
China ware, porcelain, and earthen ware.....	7,177 packages.....	300,837 02	49,155 36	United Kingdom, Hong Kong.
Clocks.....	1,378 packages.....	50,063 63	4,785 90	United Kingdom, United States.
Coal.....	187,798 tons.....	1,195,193 93	.....	United Kingdom, other Australian colonies.
Cocoa and chocolate, nuts, nibs, &c.....	969,751 pounds and 419 packages.....	76,408 18	13,414 14	Do.
Coffee.....	53,799 pounds and 6,689 packages.....	347,853 33	59,377 50	United Kingdom, Ceylon, Singapore.
Confectionery.....	570,628 pounds and 1,534 packages.....	95,793 92	13,881 22	United Kingdom, Hong Kong, other colonies.
Corriage, hemp, wire, &c.....	234 7-30 tons, 2,157 coils, 914 packages.....	115,569 69	4,068 44	United Kingdom, United States, Ceylon, other colonies.
Cotton piece-goods.....	14,508 packages.....	3,050,133 85	.....	United Kingdom, United States.
Cutlery.....	994 packages.....	228,734 45	23,474 63	United Kingdom, Ceylon, Hong Kong.
Drapery.....	3,642 packages.....	634,524 45	80,492 15	United Kingdom, United States, Hong Kong.
Drugs and druggists' ware.....	13,434 packages.....	437,777 56	33,510 84	United Kingdom, United States, Hong Kong, other colonies.
Fancy goods.....	1,803 packages.....	187,454 23	18,445 40	United Kingdom, United States, other Australian colonies.
Fish, preserved, salt, fresh, shell.....	31,295 packages and 19,341 cwt.....	613,535 63	68,078 84	United Kingdom.
Flax and thorium.....	835 12-30 tons.....	96,361 70	.....	United Kingdom, United States, Hong Kong, Singapore.
Fruit, green, dried, preserved.....	159,159 pounds, 10,359 packages, 2,797,219 pounds.....	702,553 17	201,713 68	Do.
Furniture.....	9,379 packages.....	171,971 64	31,398 42	United Kingdom, United States, Hong Kong, Sourabaya.
Glass, plate and window.....	9,231 packages.....	148,216 91	14,963 70	United Kingdom.
Glass ware and bottles.....	7,956 packages.....	241,598 90	47,170 37	United Kingdom, United States, other Australian colonies.
Gloves.....	361 packages.....	255,476 90	24,403 77	United Kingdom, Ceylon.
Gold.....	952,576 ounces.....	4,894,695 77	.....	Other Australian colonies.
Grain and pulse—barley.....	22,278 quintals and 30,000 bags.....	146,360 80	12,953 36	United Kingdom, United States, other Australian colonies.
maize.....	588,227 quintals and 3,400 bags.....	676,596 06	148,610 78	Fiji, other Australian colonies.

Statement showing the commerce at Melbourne for the year ending December 31, 1873—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Grain and pulse—malt.....	132,000 bushels, 1,183 tanks, and 2,930 bags	\$510,212 60	\$84,151 62	United Kingdom, United States, colonies.
oats.....	157,625 quintals.....	438,077 01	47,749 93	United Kingdom, other Australian colonies.
rice.....	78,547 quintals, 162,098 bags and mats, 16 tanks.	938,021 38	137,353 13	United Kingdom, Batavia, Ceylon, Calcutta, Hong-Kong.
wheat.....	37,667 quintals and 3,590 bags.....	64,705 00	7,726 04	Other Australian colonies.
other grains.....	7,210 quintals and 256 packages.....	30,396 16	3,316 00	United Kingdom, United States, colonies.
Guano.....	1,635 tons.....	47,925 30	.....	Malden Island, Queensland.
Hardware.....	4,063 packages.....	1,025,260 03	9,865 17	United Kingdom, Ceylon, other Australian colonies.
Hardware and ironmongery.....	5,948 packages.....	381,700 14	36,181 23	United Kingdom, United States, Ceylon.
Hats, caps, and bonnets.....	4,440 packages.....	513,869 41	92,686 53	United Kingdom, Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Australian colonies.
Hemp.....	893 1-5 tons.....	185,778 46	.....	United Kingdom, Manila, other Australian colonies.
Flies.....	42,216.....	306,135 21	.....	United Kingdom, other Australian colonies.
Hops.....	605,484 pounds and 2,855 packages.....	366,334 06	60,719 96	United Kingdom, Ceylon, other Australian colonies.
Hosiery.....	3,354 packages.....	702,990 23	66,678 14	United Kingdom, United States.
Instruments, musical, scientific, and optical.....	9,196 packages.....	287,898 43	54,979 57	United Kingdom, United States.
surgical.....	465 packages.....	74,579 11	.....	United Kingdom, Ceylon, other Australian colonies.
Iron, bar, rod, and castings.....	6,978 tons.....	501,879 73	11,933 06	United Kingdom, United States.
galvanized.....	4,775 15-30 tons and 118 cases.....	694,648 10	35,193 96	United Kingdom, other Australian colonies.
cast, hoop, pig, plate, pipes, sheet, and scrap.....	11,777 tons.....	730,946 70	23,764 11	United Kingdom, Calcutta.
wire.....	3,594 tons and 118 cases.....	397,665 24	16,304 47	United Kingdom, Ceylon, other Australian colonies.
Jewelry.....	456 packages.....	923,353 44	42,599 38	Do.
Lead, pig, pipe, sheet, ore.....	957 3-5 tons.....	97,363 43	9,579 79	United Kingdom, other Australian colonies.
Leather, plain, fancy, patent, and cloth.....	1,761 packages and 31 tons.....	346,436 54	16,315 49	United Kingdom, United States, Australian colonies.
Leather-ware.....	711 packages.....	190,944 67	23,812 72	United Kingdom, United States, Hong-Kong.
Live animals, horned cattle.....	54,047.....	1,985,833 73	.....	United Kingdom, other Australian colonies.
horses.....	5,336.....	257,384 32	.....	Do.
do.....	6,584.....	46,319 55	.....	Other Australian colonies.
pigs.....	669,169.....	1,803,864 18	.....	United Kingdom, Ceylon, other Australian colonies.
sheep.....	1,301 packages.....	270,166 61	.....	United Kingdom.
Linen piece-goods.....	8,179 packages.....	479,338 59	83,678 03	United Kingdom, United States, Australian colonies.
Machinery.....	105,669 pounds and 6,517 packages.....	46,590 90	9,923 16	Do.
Machina.....	15,559 packages.....	301,953 87	22,393 14	United Kingdom.
Machines and vessels.....	15,675 packages and 293 3-10 tons.....	495,968 66	78,874 71	United Kingdom, United States, Australian colonies.
Metal, manufactures of, & yellow metals.....	753 packages.....	185,858 83	16,944 07	United Kingdom, Ceylon, Mauritius.
Military.....	92,683 packages.....	824,113 10	.....	United Kingdom, Ceylon, other Australian colonies.
Military and government stores.....	283 36 pounds and 117 cases.....	57,937 44	10,757 70	United Kingdom, France, other Australian colonies.
Miscellaneous.....	2,460 tons and 4,267 bags.....	408,894 93	36,401 15	United Kingdom, United States, other Australian colonies.
Walls and screens.....	22,656 gallons and 11,666 packages.....	158,853 14	16,180 56	United Kingdom, New South Wales.
Oils, ester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



Chinese.....	34,323 gallons and 1,900 cases.....	49,959 49	6,904 50	Hong Kong, other Australian colonies.
Ironware.....	49,709 gallons and 167,741 packages.....	653,688 13	110,893 11	United States, other Australian colonies.
Linseed.....	139,964 gallons and 3,042 packages.....	131,264 82	17,641 44	United Kingdom, other Australian colonies.
Other oils.....	146,414 gallons and 10,757 packages.....	931,939 36	18,498 38	United Kingdom, United States, Hong Kong, Calcutta.
Oilmen's stores.....	15,596 packages.....	194,684 84	15,668 31	United Kingdom, New South Wales.
Opium.....	19,848 pounds and 1,034 packages.....	700,441 70	90,335 40	United Kingdom, other Australian colonies.
Peas.....	1,645 tons and 560 packages.....	182,683 36	10,343 14	United Kingdom, Hong Kong, other Australian colonies.
Paper, paper-bagging, and bags.....	13,825 packages and 3,836 cwt.....	970,400 73	13,700 53	United Kingdom, New South Wales, Ceylon.
Press, silver-plated ware.....	8,1934 ounces, and 736 packages.....	173,737 03	17,664 50	United Kingdom, United States, other Australian colonies.
Printing materials.....	1,633 packages.....	94,637 08	1,073 02	United Kingdom, other Australian colonies.
Quadrant.....	864 bottles.....	64,743 92	.....	United Kingdom, United States, other Australian colonies.
Saddlery, harness, and minor articles.....	563 packages.....	105,856 31	8,819 94	United Kingdom, United States, other Australian colonies.
Salt.....	5,605 tons and 16,121 packages.....	144,959 35	34,325 66	United Kingdom, Labrador.
Sewing-machines.....	14,824 packages.....	465,414 15	.....	United Kingdom, United States, other Australian colonies.
Silks, and manufactures containing silk.....	2,431 packages.....	1,438,093 82	140,030 34	United Kingdom, Ceylon, other Australian colonies.
Skins, sheep, kangaroo, goat, &c.....	544 packages and 85,615 in number.....	53,774 34	.....	United Kingdom, other Australian colonies.
Staves.....	3,173,803 number.....	137,842 96	16,546 10	Do.
Spice.....	.....	325,450 61	.....	United Kingdom, Ceylon, New South Wales.
Spirits.....	186,741 packages and 36,043 gallons.....	1,972,402 66	2,415,012 06	United Kingdom, France, Australian colonies, United States, Hong Kong.
Starch.....	506,037 pounds and 1,824 cases.....	56,856 94	26,298 57	United Kingdom, other Australian colonies.
Stationery.....	5,963 packages.....	349,186 55	43,117 37	United Kingdom, United States, Hong Kong.
Steel.....	456 2.5 tons.....	83,950 17	.....	United Kingdom, other Australian colonies.
Sugar.....	24,773 tons and 280,442 packages.....	6,342,950 11	481,479 15	United Kingdom, Batavia, Ceylon, Mauritius, Bourbon.
Tea.....	286,283 pounds and 315,465 packages.....	3,686,816 61	356,980 07	United Kingdom, Batavia, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hong Kong.
Timber.....	145 tons and 37,039 packages.....	481,737 76	7,567 41	United Kingdom, United States, Norway and Sweden.
Tin, foil, sheet, and ware.....	20,206 packages and 41,370 pounds.....	1,529,702 03	715,064 63	United Kingdom, Samarang, other Australian colonies.
Tobacco, cigars and snuff.....	10,013 packages.....	415,614 34	41,175 88	United Kingdom, United States, Calcutta, Hong Kong, &c.
Tools and utensils.....	163 packages.....	150,295 66	14,917 53	United Kingdom, Ceylon, other Australian colonies.
Watches.....	31,115 packages and 33,839 gallons.....	843,378 31	153,595 80	United Kingdom, United States, France, Mauritius, &c.
Wine.....	23,531 packages.....	222,373 66	41,235 98	United Kingdom, United States, Hong Kong, Tasmania.
Wooden ware.....	32,697,686 pounds.....	8,830,337 25	.....	New South Wales, South Australia.
Wool.....	15,324 packages.....	4,446,267 51	253,486 54	United Kingdom, Ceylon, other Australian colonies.
Woolen goods.....	.....	3,375,070 01	262,104 92	United Kingdom, United States, Ceylon, Hong Kong.
Miscellaneous.....	.....	80,462,009 70	8,240,350 57	Do.

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.		Whither.
		<i>Sterling.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	
Agricultural implements.....	1,593 packages.....	28,143	\$39,637 91	Other Australian colonies.
Antimony-ore, regulus.....	823 tons.....	14,406	70,106 80	United Kingdom.
Apparel and alops.....	2,587 packages.....	139,514	630,279 88	Other Australian colonies, Ceylon.
Arms and ammunition.....	87 packages and 14 3.5 tons.....	1,890	9,149 02	Other Australian colonies, Mauritius.
Blasting powder, lithofracteur, &c.....	233 packages and 154,543 pounds.....	5,651	27,500 69	Do.

Statement showing the commerce of Melbourne for the year ending December 31, 1873—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Rags, sacks, and wool-packs .....	9,892 packages .....	<i>Sterling.</i> 4,35,301	Other Australian colonies, Mauritius.
Hark .....	3,141 tons .....	171,792 32	Do.
Beer .....	12,813 .....	62,354 47	Other Australian colonies, United States, South Sea Islands.
Black .....	61,956 gallons .....	53,881 69	Batavia, Ceylon, Madras, Malden Island, Port Natal.
Black .....	602,957 pounds .....	60,748 52	United Kingdom.
Black and .....	112 4-5 tons .....	41,073 96	United Kingdom, Ceylon, Mauritius, other Australian colonies.
Bones and bone-dust .....	1,571 tons .....	58,271 47	United Kingdom, Fiji, other Australian colonies.
Books, printed .....	828 packages .....	89,098 59	Other Australian colonies, Fiji.
Books and shoes .....	4,931 packages .....	273,594 63	United Kingdom, Bombay, Ceylon, United States, Mauritius, other Australian colonies.
Butter .....	167,572 pounds .....	29,354 73	Other Australian colonies.
Candles .....	348,702 pounds .....	46,369 01	Other Australian colonies, United States, Ceylon.
Carriages, carts, and materials .....	103 packages .....	32,406 02	Batavia, Calcutta, Guam, other Australian colonies.
Coffee .....	580,521 pounds .....	121,363 40	Other Australian colonies.
Confectionery .....	325,626 pounds .....	46,856 88	United Kingdom, Calcutta, other colonies.
Copper: ore, sheet, wire, &c. ....	24,144 tons and 25 packages .....	17,650 53	United Kingdom, United States, other colonies.
Cordage, hemp, and wire .....	386 tons .....	66,128 09	Other Australian colonies, Malden Island.
Cotton piece-goods .....	262 packages .....	25,413 13	Do.
Drapery .....	3,535 packages .....	643,200 44	Other Australian colonies, Fiji.
Drugs and druggists' wares .....	3,904 packages .....	121,399 71	Ceylon, other Australian colonies.
Fancy goods .....	492 packages .....	33,374 46	Mauritius, Malden Island, other Australian colonies.
Fish, preserved and salted .....	329,685 pounds .....	65,638 82	United Kingdom, Batavia, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Mauritius, other Australian colonies.
Flour, Victorian, 5-6; other, 1-6 ..	75,175 quintals .....	259,023 01	United States, Port Natal.
Fruit, dried, bottled, and green .....	867,653 pounds and 778 bushels .....	60,115 88	United Kingdom, Batavia, China, other Australian colonies.
Furniture .....	1,980 packages .....	87,866 04	Ceylon, Fiji, other Australian colonies.
Glass and glass ware .....	1,961 packages .....	62,004 08	Fiji, other Australian colonies.
Gold, Victorian, 1,157,091 ounces 15 pennyweights .....	1,991,013 ounces and 16 pennyweights .....	55,153,060 03	{ United Kingdom, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hong-Kong, other Australian colonies.
Gold, other, 131,922 ounces 1 penny weight .....	113,750 quintals .....	400,678 41	Other Australian colonies.
Grain and pulse .....	1,473 1/2 tons .....	80,088 39	Ceylon, Mauritius, other Australian colonies.
Grass .....	12,984 packages .....	330,536 49	Fiji, Mauritius, other Australian colonies.
Hardware and ironmongery .....	646 packages .....	91,344 31	United Kingdom, Fiji, other Australian colonies.
Hats, caps, and bonnets .....	1,116 tons .....	36,591 31	Calcutta, Madras, Mauritius, other Australian colonies.
Hay and straw .....	5,078 number .....	99,865 71	Other Australian colonies.
Iron .....	351,971 pounds .....	92,721 43	Do.
Leaves .....	347,057 number .....	93,868 28	United Kingdom.
Horns and hoofs .....	484 packages .....	91,680 52	Fiji, Malden Island, other Australian colonies.
Handy .....	273 packages .....	39,888 03	Other Australian colonies.
Instrumenta, musical .....	8,317 .....	3,680 70	United Kingdom, Fiji.
Scientific and surgical .....	50 packages .....		

soap, pig, paper, plate scrap, sheet, and orn. wire.....	575, 213 30 10, 908 29 143, 306 43	Do. Do. Do.
Jewelry.....	44, 630 94	Ceylon, other Australian colonies.
Leather: plain, fancy, cut, &c	1, 062, 645 30	Batavia, Manila, other Australian colonies.
Live animals, horned cattle	117, 618 44	Other Australian colonies, Ceylon.
horses	299, 306 61	Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, other Australian colonies.
sheep.....	86, 998 43	Other Australian colonies.
Machinery.....	303, 411 68	Fiji, other Australian colonies.
Measure.....	100, 955 55	Ceylon, Mauritius, other Australian colonies.
Manufactures of metals.....	107, 952 77	Fiji, other Australian colonies.
Matches and vestas.....	41, 046 70	Other Australian colonies.
Molasses and treacle.....	51, 974 23	United Kingdom, United States, other Australian colonies.
Nails and screws.....	36, 690 43	Other Australian colonies, Fiji.
Oil, canter.....	67, 673 08	Hong Kong, Fiji, other Australian colonies.
Chinese and colza	196, 861 33	Batavia, Mauritius, other Australian colonies.
linseed.....	14, 502 17	Fiji, Guam, Ceylon, other Australian colonies.
other oils.....	14, 039 86	United States, Batavia, Calcutta, other Australian colonies.
Oilmen's stores.....	69, 751 54	Other Australian colonies.
Optum.....	53, 925 69	Other Australian colonies.
Paper and paper hangings	67, 819 54	Do.
Personal effects.....	38, 421 02	Other Australian colonies, Ceylon, Fiji, Mauritius.
Potatoes.....	135, 960 37	Calcutta, Ceylon, other Australian colonies.
Preserves.....	43, 258 32	Calcutta, Ceylon, Mauritius, other Australian colonies.
Provisions, preserved meats	1, 175, 235 42	United Kingdom, United States, Ceylon, Callao.
salted meats	22, 921 21	United Kingdom, Ceylon, Hong Kong, other Australian colonies.
fresh and frozen meats.....	3, 348 15	United Kingdom, New South Wales.
Rags.....	19, 680 12	United Kingdom.
Saddlery and harness.....	29, 471 53	Ceylon, Mauritius, other Australian colonies.
Sewing-machines.....	174, 137 97	Other Australian colonies.
Silk.....	166, 064 44	Fiji, Malden Island, other Australian colonies.
Silver.....	24, 653 49	United Kingdom, United States, Ceylon.
Skins.....	231, 265 81	United Kingdom, United States, Ceylon, other Australian colonies.
Soap.....	95, 719 16	United Kingdom, Port Natal, other Australian colonies.
Spice.....	5, 436, 975 47	United Kingdom, Batavia, Calcutta, Ceylon, other colonies.
Spirits.....	114, 922 66	Batavia, Calcutta, Fiji, Guam, United States, Shanghai.
Stationery.....	283, 401 68	Other Australian colonies.
Sugar.....	720, 526 99	Do.
Tallow.....	1, 134, 337 36	United Kingdom, Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, Tasmania.
Tanks, iron.....	47, 375 36	Calcutta, Ceylon, Guam, Hong Kong, other Australian colonies.
Tea.....	1, 212, 952 50	United Kingdom, United States, Hong Kong, other Australian colonies.
Timber.....	49, 609 05	United Kingdom, other Australian colonies.
Tin: pig, ore, sheet, ware, &c	105, 369 45	Do.
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff.....	832, 006 03	United Kingdom, United States, Ceylon, Hong Kong, other Australian colonies.

Statement showing the commerce of Melbourne for the year ending December 31, 1873—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.		Whither.
		<i>Sterling.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	
Wine, Victorian .....	11,056 gallons.....	23,630	\$17,665 39	United Kingdom, United States, Madras, Ceylon, other colonies.
other.....	99,087 gallons.....	40,514	187,161 38	Do.
Woollen ware.....	1,677 packages.....	7,887	38,383 09	United Kingdom, Ceylon, Fiji, other Australian colonies.
Wool, Victorian.....	60,380,632 pounds.....	4,809,205	23,403,996 14	United Kingdom, United States, Ceylon, other colonies.
other.....	14,613,260 pounds.....	926,433	4,323,036 70	Do.
Woolens, and woollen piece-goods.....	1,646 packages.....	64,640	314,570 56	United Kingdom, Ceylon, other Australian colonies.
Miscellaneous.....	.....	150,052	730,928 05	United Kingdom, United States, other Australian colonies.
Total .....	.....	15,302,445	74,468,305 14	



*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Melbourne to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Wool .....	\$384, 855 19	\$453, 265 06	.....	.....	\$818, 120 25
Preserved skins .....	70, 282 32	26, 174 71	\$38, 258 10	\$4, 279 86	138, 994 99
Sausage-casings .....	4, 970 50	843 84	.....	.....	5, 814 34
Blue pieces .....	608 20	410 00	.....	.....	1, 018 20
Kangaroo-hair .....	.....	429 47	104 72	.....	624 19
Preserved meats .....	.....	58 07	.....	.....	58 07
Wine .....	.....	114 00	.....	.....	114 00
Tallow .....	.....	.....	.....	804 33	804 33
Patent medicines, (American goods returned) .....	.....	749 41	.....	.....	749 41
Total in United States gold.	440, 716 21	482, 044 56	38, 452 82	5, 084 19	966, 297 78
Total for preceding year.....	694, 741 58	458, 885 58	25, 631 95	258, 907 99	1, 436, 167 10
Increase.....	.....	23, 158 98	12, 820 87	.....	.....
Decrease .....	254, 025 37	.....	.....	251, 823 80	469, 869 32

*Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in the colony of Victoria during the year 1873.*

## ENTERED.

Ports.	With cargoes.		In ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne .....	1, 684	682, 755	3	1, 364	1, 687	684, 119
Geelong .....	97	23, 896	.....	.....	97	23, 896
Portland .....	1	57	.....	.....	1	57
Port Fairy .....	8	489	.....	.....	8	489
Port Albert .....	3	328	.....	.....	3	328
Warruambool .....	19	1, 312	3	581	22	1, 893
Wahgunjah .....	1	126	.....	.....	1	126
Echuca .....	190	27, 019	9	1, 153	199	28, 172
Swan Hill .....	60	8, 739	2	230	62	8, 969
Cowana .....	102	7, 674	5	380	107	8, 054
Total .....	2, 165	752, 395	22	3, 708	2, 187	756, 103

## CLEARED.

Melbourne .....	958	439, 580	717	231, 704	1, 675	671, 284
Geelong .....	26	15, 366	73	15, 353	99	30, 719
Portland .....	12	3, 335	.....	.....	12	3, 335
Port Fairy .....	2	821	5	942	7	1, 063
Port Albert .....	2	114	9	474	11	588
Warruambool .....	43	9, 498	7	424	50	9, 820
Wahgunjah .....	5	588	.....	.....	5	588
Echuca .....	190	27, 046	1	70	191	27, 116
Swan Hill .....	62	8, 739	2	230	62	8, 969
Cowana .....	67	6, 003	47	3, 397	114	9, 400
Total .....	1, 365	511, 018	861	251, 894	2, 226	762, 912

*Statement showing the number of vessels and tonnage of each nation entered into and cleared from ports of Victoria during the year ending December 31, 1873.*

## ENTERED.

Flag.	With cargoes.		In ballast.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British .....	317	251,114	2	230	319	251,344
British colonial .....	1,721	432,293	19	2,686	1,740	434,979
Argentine Confederation .....	1	454			1	454
Danish .....	5	2,314			5	2,314
Dutch .....	4	2,698			4	2,698
French .....	32	11,013			32	11,013
German .....	17	6,623	1	792	18	7,415
Norwegian .....	3	1,650			3	1,650
Spanish .....	1	296			1	296
Swedish .....	11	6,565			11	6,565
United States .....	53	37,445			53	37,445
Total .....	2,165	752,395	22	3,708	2,187	756,103

## CLEARED.

British .....	155	164,194	115	84,163	270	248,357
British colonial .....	1,161	317,123	678	135,469	1,839	452,592
Danish .....	2	1,119	4	1,366	6	2,485
Dutch .....	3	1,988	1	640	4	2,629
French .....	11	3,956	19	6,518	30	10,474
German .....	7	2,472	15	6,875	22	9,347
Norwegian .....	2	1,307			2	1,307
Spanish .....	1	296			1	296
Swedish .....	5	3,992	5	2,113	10	6,105
United States .....	18	14,571	24	14,750	42	29,321
Total .....	1,365	511,018	861	251,894	2,226	762,912

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

## BELLEVILLE.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from Belleville, Canada, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Lumber, laths, pickets, and shingles .....	\$73,081 38	\$2,078 50	\$160,717 65	\$223,780 95	\$459,668 48
Live-stock .....	1,084 13	2,890 50	14,013 00	18,945 67	36,163 30
Timber, railroad-ties, and posts .....	5,004 25	337 00	47,592 05	27,975 41	80,908 71
Grain .....	97,200 98	3,431 05	22,790 30	54,738 20	178,160 53
Butter and eggs .....	1,356 29		9,301 30	4,577 53	15,235 12
Hides and furs .....		60 00	4,727 55	173 16	4,960 71
Potatoes .....		306 00			306 00
Brick .....	419 07		210 00		629 07
Emigrant's effects .....	2,345 00	1,468 00	4,059 50	1,724 00	9,596 50
Hardware and miscellaneous, in transit .....	100 70	269 82	132 39	338 83	841 74
Total .....	180,591 80	10,770 87	263,543 74	331,563 75	786,470 16
Total for preceding year .....	319,346 69	10,852 21	287,008 53	299,940 25	917,147 68
Increase .....				31,623 50	
Decrease .....	138,754 89	81 34	23,464 79		130,677 38

JOHN C. HAYES.

## COATICOOK.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Coaticook to the United States, during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Bark, hemlock .....	\$14,785 00	\$18,330 00	\$20,480 00	\$13,420 00	\$67,015 00
Butter .....	13,040 35	14,548 00	4,590 69	140 00	32,319 04
Carriages and sleighs .....	225 00	35 00	649 50	110 00	1,019 50
Coal .....	537 00				537 00
Dye-stuffs .....	386 54		184 66	394 54	965 74
Extracts, hemlock bark .....	4,715 44	9,402 82	5,034 00	12,466 20	31,623 46
Eggs .....	12,786 28	4,594 00	2,533 34	1,508 37	21,401 99
Fruit .....	590 00				590 00
Furs .....	557 50				557 50
Grain .....	11,588 01	2,438 46	1,612 68		15,639 15
Hides .....	1,737 56	275 00	1,139 52	4,467 10	7,619 18
Hoops .....	1,085 00	1,794 25	1,377 94		4,197 15
Hay .....	638 35	499 02	2,596 94	534 34	4,268 65
Hops .....	11,016 90	12,707 67	2,195 25		25,919 82
Lumber .....	27,433 27	15,397 84	19,785 93	46,207 81	108,824 85
Live stock .....	94,640 17	53,753 20	31,348 39	103,005 87	282,747 63
Lime .....	358 36		404 55	1,342 16	2,105 07
Machinery .....	174 00	87 00	350 00	344 00	955 00
Poultry .....	5,606 79	210 00	642 20		6,458 99
Pearl-shell .....		751 20			751 20
Potatoes .....	10,905 77	955 93	7,015 47	410 75	19,287 92
Railway ties .....	76 74	4,438 88	1,930 23	252 26	6,098 11
Ship timber .....	1,598 38	2,716 90	899 20	334 00	5,648 48
Settlers' effects .....	1,555 80	2,425 00	4,532 00	1,881 00	10,393 80
Scrap iron .....	27,420 00			32,546 00	60,026 00
Statuary .....	1,250 00				1,250 00
Salt .....	507 90				507 90
Sundries .....	4,071 81	3,626 38	1,002 23	398 00	9,098 42
Wool, waste .....			6,892 48		6,892 48
Total .....	249,357 92	148,896 55	117,301 16	219,762 40	735,318 03
Total previous year .....	342,850 74	178,273 77	173,845 31	224,848 96	919,818 78
Increase .....	93,492 82	29,377 22	56,544 15	5,086 56	184,500 75
Decrease .....					

EDWIN VAUGHAN.

## FORT ERIE.

Statement showing the commerce at Fort Erie for the year ending September 30, 1874.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Beer, lager .....	gallons. 1,600	\$454	\$125 57	United States.
Boots and shoes .....		35	6 05	Do.
Brooms and brushes .....		137	22 79	Do.
Books .....		1,181	59 33	Do.
Cases, manufactures of .....		102	17 08	Do.
Cran .....		234	23 45	Do.
Cheerory .....	pounds. 4,048	191	161 82	Do.
Cabinet-ware .....		2,081	397 77	Do.
Carpets .....		264	41 55	Do.
Candles .....	pounds. 750	158	23 63	Do.
Carriages .....		764	131 03	Do.
Cash furniture .....		191	31 72	Do.
Crockery .....		43	7 00	Do.
Locks .....		169	26 01	Do.
Clothing .....		158	27 12	Do.
Cottons .....		944	155 77	Do.
Cups .....		58	9 32	Do.
Cut, green .....		2,639	263 54	Do.
Cut, dried .....		398	50 24	Do.
Cheer-goods .....		898	150 33	Do.
Cheer-works .....		37	6 49	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Fort Erie, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Gunpowder ..... pounds.	20, 189	\$2, 515	\$418 30	United States.
Glass ware.....		734	109 80	Do.
Hats and caps.....		144	25 20	Do.
Hardware.....		6, 628	1, 094 36	Do.
Horses..... number.	26	1, 264	126 35	Do.
Horned cattle..... do.	7	303	30 32	Do.
Other animals..... do.	11	241	24 05	Do.
Hops..... pounds.	663	198	33 15	Do.
Harness and saddlery.....		222	35 25	Do.
India rubber, manufactures of.....		492	79 78	Do.
Iron, bar, rod, and hoop.....		1, 260	63 77	Do.
Iron, Canada plates.....		116	5 81	Do.
Jewelry.....	14, 190		2, 239 21	Do.
Lumber.....		1, 014	93 62	Do.
Leather and imitations of.....		99	16 71	Do.
Leather, sole.....		155	15 50	Do.
Linen.....		59	8 65	Do.
Lard..... pounds.	2, 307	256	23 07	Do.
Musical instruments.....		554	86 68	Do.
Machinery.....		13, 348	1, 205 70	Do.
Meats..... pounds.	29, 714	2, 466	297 14	Do.
Medicines, patent.....		942	235 44	Do.
Molasses..... gallons.	24	19	3 04	Do.
Nails and spikes.....		2, 255	386 16	Do.
Oil..... gallons.	1, 703	1, 044	158 97	Do.
Oil-cloths.....		243	31 75	Do.
Petroleum, refined..... gallons.	10, 399	1, 484	1, 560 03	Do.
Paper.....		311	50 73	Do.
Paper-hangings.....		137	14 07	Do.
Printed papers.....		428	69 99	Do.
Plated-ware.....		310	51 16	Do.
Paints and colors.....		537	89 22	Do.
Plaster-of-Paris.....		465	78 44	Do.
Pickles.....		39	4 67	Do.
Soap..... pounds.	862	66	14 62	Do.
Starch..... do.	296	26	4 52	Do.
Sugar..... do.	117	15	4 78	Do.
Sugar candy..... do.	188	35	10 68	Do.
Stoves and castings.....		1, 641	285 07	Do.
Ships' materials.....		142	7 12	Do.
Stationery.....		521	84 23	Do.
Small wares.....		2, 267	362 69	Do.
Silks.....		35	6 13	Do.
Spirits of turpentine.....		31	5 00	Do.
Seeds.....		2, 410	241 20	Do.
Toys.....		44	7 74	Do.
Trees.....		4, 176	397 66	Do.
Type.....		127	6 90	Do.
Tea..... pounds.	113	85	6 21	Do.
Varnish.....		126	21 83	Do.
Vegetables.....		51	4 99	Do.
Wine..... gallons.	10	8	6 00	Do.
Woolens.....		563	97 28	Do.
Wood, manufactures of.....		7, 600	1, 217 87	Do.
Unenumerated articles.....		1, 611	246 55	Do.
Total.....		87, 484	13, 544 07	

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Ale and beer..... gallons.	2, 241	\$1, 245	United States.
Brandy..... do.	1, 729	3, 117	Do.
Butter..... pounds.	66, 091	11, 406	Do.
Bacon..... hundred weight.	4, 568	43, 190	Do.
Beef..... do.	2, 855	28, 495	Do.
Barley..... bushels.	283, 757	320, 032	Do.
Beans..... do.	1, 277	2, 976	Do.
Bran..... tons.	1, 115	9, 166	Do.
Cattle..... number.	13, 031	187, 373	Do.
Carriages..... do.	17	571	Do.



## Statement showing the commerce at Fort Erie, &amp;c.—Continued.

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Cheese.....pounds	1,965,490	\$151,296	United States.
Eggs.....dozen	1,189,002	14,373	Do.
Fish, fresh.....		11,237	Do.
Flax.....pounds	752,204	90,805	Do.
Flax-seed.....do.	32,000	5,629	Do.
Flour.....barrels	48,091	278,807	Do.
Fruit, green.....do.	4,687	7,679	Do.
Gin.....gallons	596	866	Do.
Horses.....number	503	56,108	Do.
Hides.....do.	6,454	9,323	Do.
Hardware.....		1,796	Do.
Iron, scrap.....tons	4,243	89,882	Do.
Loga, oak.....feet	25,000	250	Do.
Lumber.....do.	382,000	6,059	Do.
Lard.....pounds	4,234	758	Do.
Lime.....		570	Do.
Meal, oat.....barrels	1,997	8,804	Do.
Machinery.....		10,272	Do.
Oil-cake.....		8,883	Do.
Poultry.....		9,360	Do.
Pelts.....number	27,621	15,448	Do.
Pease.....bushels	76,668	62,872	Do.
Sheep.....number	85,280	230,840	Do.
Staves.....do.	445,000	3,216	Do.
Stave-bolts.....cords	43	284	Do.
Spars.....number	110	6,080	Do.
Seeds.....bushels	148	735	Do.
Timber, oak.....feet	149,000	3,928	Do.
Tallow.....cwt.	218	1,519	Do.
Vegetables.....bushels	4,230	2,541	Do.
Wheat.....do.	104,608	120,716	Do.
Miscellaneous articles.....		48,707	Do.
Total.....		1,865,314	

## Statement showing the declared exports from the consular district of Fort Erie to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Anchors.....number	2	\$500 00	Piling.....feet	9,000	\$570 00
Apples, green.....bushels	1,569	1,467 25	Personal effects.....		10,177 00
Apples, dried.....pounds	12,406	920 35	Potatoes.....bushels	684	468 25
Butter.....do.	4,186	824 98	Pease.....do.	3,602	2,014 35
Barley.....bushels	65,452	66,024 27	Poultry, dressed.....pounds	375	32 40
Beans.....do.	520	520 05	Poultry, live.....number	600	400 00
Brandy.....gallons	2,327	3,475 35	Piano-forte.....do.	1	200 00
Bark, tan.....cords	60	280 00	Posts, fence.....do.	1,192	119 20
Broom-corn.....pounds	3,500	177 00	Rafting-bows.....do.	5,900	35 40
Broom-machine.....number	1	17 00	Repairs on vessels.....		271 50
Barrels, empty.....do.	622	291 75	Rails, steel, railway.....tons	7	490 00
Cattle.....do.	3,906	59,968 75	Rags.....pounds	11,500	210 00
Carriages.....do.	17	655 00	Sheep.....number	27,221	73,563 07
Clothing.....pieces	18	117 52	Swine.....do.	2	7 00
Eggs.....dozen	99,098	10,450 93	Skins, fur, undressed.....do.	3,369	1,064 25
Flax.....pounds	121,848	13,116 18	Shingles.....do.	80,000	156 50
Flour.....barrels	700	4,200 00	Staves.....do.	600	9 60
Feed, mill.....tons	637	6,588 00	Steam-boiler.....do.	1	600 00
Horses.....number	114	11,931 50	Ship-masts.....do.	186	12,455 00
Harnesses.....do.	18	241 50	Ship-knees.....do.	629	507 75
Headings.....do.	75,600	242 80	Ship-timber.....feet	12,000	168 00
Hop-poles.....do.	7,500	150 00	Seeds, garden.....pounds	500	144 00
Hides.....pounds	12,188	925 12	Tow.....do.	76,316	781 49
Iron, scrap.....do.	9,610,690	104,025 01	Timber.....feet	36,000	397 75
Iron castings.....do.	17,075	682 98	Ties, railway.....number	52,170	13,922 90
Iron-ore.....tons	150	350 00	Traverse-poles.....do.	1,100	66 00
Iron-ore.....pounds	9,300	255 75	Tow-line.....do.	1	100 00
Iron-ore.....feet	11,579,201	106,830 78	Wood.....cords	844	1,839 00
Logs, saw.....do.	47,000	282 00	Wheat.....bushels	14,313	16,274 64
Logs, cedar.....cords	119	1,487 50	Wheat, damaged.....do.	7,500	600 00
Maths.....number	155,000	155 00	Whisky.....gallons	42	39 90
Malt.....bushels	5,498	4,288 42	Wine.....do.	100	123 00
Oil-cake.....pounds	200,000	3,200 00			
Plaster of Paris, crude.....tons	563	1,467 50	Total.....		544,378 13



## UNIONISED FACTORYS.

Vessels.	Total num.	From Canadian to Canadian ports.		From Canadian to United States ports.		From United States to United States ports.		Tons.		Total tons.	Amount of tolls.
		Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.		
Canadian vessels, steam.....	589	40,548	59,750	17,550	941	819	46,048	58,917	76,039	134,956	9,770 87
Canadian vessels, sail.....	3,235	125,878	82,349	183,529	16,329	92,604	220,983	332,011	329,490	661,491	13,476 34
Total Canadian.....	3,818	153,796	106,099	194,909	21,406	23,505	262,527	372,390	390,092	796,312	15,435 25
United States vessels, steam.....	705	13	67	145	1,376	904	749	125,024	127,909	952,729	6,308 75
United States vessels, sail.....	1,902	403	547	30,869	2,539	1,962	103,307	251,165	243,819	494,984	11,153 86
Total United States.....	2,607	416	614	31,134	3,915	2,866	104,049	376,708	371,028	747,736	17,464 61
Grand total.....	6,425	154,202	106,703	326,043	25,321	26,481	366,576	748,998	761,050	1,510,048	32,899 86

## Comparative statement of traffic on the Welland Canal for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874, and the three preceding years.

Description.	1871.		1872.		1873.		1874.	
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.
Farm stock.....	301	391	192	301	63	192	63	192
Forest.....	391	391	276	391	310	376	310	376
Manufactures.....	301	301	41	301	56	323	56	323
Merchandise.....	221	221	275	221	419	267	419	267
Agricultural products.....	694	694	629	694	544	580	544	580
Total tons.....	1,439,060	1,439,060	1,263,922	1,263,922	1,330,689	1,503,750	1,330,689	1,503,750
Passengers, number.....	8,147	8,147	9,466	9,466	7,629	6,919	7,629	6,919
Number of vessels of all kinds.....	7,729	7,729	5,972	5,972	6,905	6,905	6,905	6,905
Tonnage of vessels of all kinds.....	1,554,118	1,554,118	1,377,815	1,377,815	1,397,368	1,572,113	1,397,368	1,572,113
Total tonnage of vessels and property.....	2,993,178	2,993,178	2,641,038	2,641,038	2,728,017	3,075,863	2,728,017	3,075,863

A. C. PHILLIPS.

## GASPÉ BASIN.

DECEMBER 19, 1874. (Received January 2, 1875.)

The non-receipt of local customs returns, which I have been awaiting, leaves me without complete official information of the trade and navigation of Gaspé to transmit. There is, however, but little change to note since my last commercial report, the principal being the failure of the Gulf fisheries, the yield being considered one-third less than the average of former years.

## THE FISHERIES.

The cod-fishery of Anticosti is regarded as about the best in the gulf; the boats there only averaged 95 to 100 quintals for the fishing-season this year, in place of the common catch of 200 quintals. The fish taken and cured on the north and south shores of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence are brought to Gaspé, culled, and shipped in the spring and fall to markets in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and the West Indies, the latter receiving the poorest quality. The hard-cured codfish of Gaspé is deemed superior in the Italian market and brings the highest price. Last year 120,929 quintals were exported to Italy, which sold at 21 to 24 shillings sterling per quintal. The fish for Brazil is packed in tubs containing 128 pounds.

The price paid to the fishermen on the coast this year was from \$2.40 to \$3.50 for cured fish, according to quality; and owing to their poor catch and the high figures charged them for their advance supplies, many of them are far behindhand in their obligations, and, with their families, must suffer severely this winter. The system under which these fishermen live may be termed deplorable, and the remarks upon it, made by Commandant Lavoie, the government fishery officer of the gulf, in his official report, seems so pertinent, that I beg to give an extract from it:

If one now looks at the cause of this impediment in the progressive welfare and advancement of these fine counties, it is invariably found in the system of trade pursued; a system altogether repulsive to all feelings of humanity, whilst it must ultimately conduce to the ruin of those who are compelled to submit to its iron grasp.

Most of the large firms own extensive tracts of land, especially in Gaspé and the eastern part of Bonaventure; they fix the price of fish themselves and compel fishermen to buy goods and provisions at their stores, and at exorbitant prices; their sole object seems only to be to make prompt and large fortunes, almost every cent of which will be spent in a foreign country. \* \* \* \* \* This state of things loudly calls for a change. Why should we not try to better the fisherman's position?

## THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON AND AMERICAN FISHERMEN.

Neither have the American fishermen fared well this year in the gulf. The fleet of mackerel-men found their favorite fishing-grounds at the Magdalen Islands barren, and though they made a good haul off Prince Edward Island early, the right of in-shore fishing acquired by the treaty of Washington has not, as yet, proved so profitable a boon to them as Canadians generally estimate it. Their estimate is so magnified that the principal objection heard in this quarter to the proposed reciprocity treaty is in the stereotyped phrases, "Our fisheries given up are worth millions, and we get nothing for them," &c., &c.(!) Quietly overlooking the advantages they possess now in the liberty they have to carry their fish, &c., to American ports free of duty, and there undersell American fishermen, at a profit, and not comprehending that the benefits of a treaty affording a general improvement in most classes of business would be felt individually to an incomparable degree beyond that which

would be realized from the payment of any money indemnity for the in-shore fisheries by the United States into the treasury of the Dominion.

But the parties who utter these phrases are very perceptibly superficial in their reasoning. There are others more liberal-minded, who freely express a hope that there may be increasing and closer commercial relations between the two countries, and who acknowledge that the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington operate to the advantage of Canadian fishermen. As some evidence of this I beg to quote the remarks of one of the oldest residents on the coast, who has held the office of mayor of the port where he resides for many consecutive years:

The treaty (Washington) has been most favorable to the Dominion. \* \* \* The American fishermen have fished far less in-shore since the treaty than before the said treaty, when they had no rights, so that the treaty is actually in favor of the provincials, as many of our provincial vessels have gone to the United States with cargoes of fish, where they pay no duties since the said treaty came into operation. These, I think, would be the views of all classes along the bay.

#### WHALING.

Whaling, for many years, was carried on from this port with great profit, but it has been failing gradually, until the number of cruising vessels has become reduced to three; and only one of these paid expenses last summer, taking twelve whales, making 10,841 gallons of oil, which sold at Quebec for 47 cents per gallon. The whalebone sold here at \$14 per cwt. Cod-oil at 45 to 50 cents.

#### SALMON AND LOBSTER ESTABLISHMENTS.

The establishments at the Bay des Chaleurs for canning fresh salmon and lobsters are principally carried on by Americans, and are doing a large business. They pay 6 cents per pound for salmon, and 35 cents per 100 pounds for lobsters, in the shell. This business is also carried on here, but not so extensively as it might be.

#### SALMON FLY-FISHING.

The rivers in this vicinity have become noted for their attractions to amateur fishermen, many of whom come annually, and from long distances, to enjoy the sport of salmon fly-fishing. As the best rivers are leased by the government to individuals, an arrangement must necessarily be made with the latter to secure the privilege of fishing on them.

#### CLOSING OF NAVIGATION.

The last vessels of the season left on the 4th instant. The previous year, on the 5th same month. The winter navigation of the Saint Lawrence, a subject now before the parliament of Quebec, is pronounced impracticable, (visionary almost,) by parties here who have had experience in the gulf; and the fury of the elements along this rocky coast in the inclement seasons, seems to be an earnest and warning protest against such temerity.

#### FISH EXPORTS.

This port, including Perce, exported in 1874, 65,541 cwt. dried cod-fish, valued at \$287,890; herrings and other, \$2,649.

The port of New Carlisle, (Paspebiac,) in this consular district, in the season of 1874, exported—

	Value.
52,100 cwt. dry cod.....	\$219,524
Seals-kins.....	2,26
Porpoise-oil.....	435
Cod-oil.....	10,213
Seal-oil.....	2,111
Tongues and sounds.....	194
Cod-roses.....	1,130
Preserved mackerel.....	10,220
Preserved lobsters.....	21,786
Preserved salmon.....	10,026
Pickled herring.....	3,738
Pickled codfish.....	431
Pickled salmon.....	80
	222,153

## LUMBER.

Gaspé mills cut and supplied 17 ships with cargoes of deals and lumber this year, valued at \$125,594. Shipped to England.

## IMPORTED GOODS.

A reference to my commercial report of 1871 will exhibit the class of imported goods brought for consumption to this port annually.

## YIELD OF THE FISHERIES.

I subjoin a statement from the department of marine and fisheries, showing the yield of the fisheries for 1873, chiefly within this consular district; but I have to note that the prices therein are, in many instances, above what the producer realizes.

GEORGE H. HOLT.

*General recapitulation of the yield of the fisheries on the north and south shores of the River and Gulf of Saint Lawrence, from Quebec to Blanc Sablon, and from Point Levi to Bay des Chaleurs, during the year 1873. (Chiefly within the Gaspé Basin consular district.)*

Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value, 1873.	Value, 1872.
Summer cod-fishing.....cwt.	184,106	\$4 00	\$736,424 00	\$707,440 00
Autumn cod-fishing.....do.	31,467	5 00	157,335 00	204,405 00
Ling.....barrels	6,8	5 00	40 00	135 00
Mackerel.....do.	6,170	10 00	61,700 00	17,380 00
Herring.....do.	34,770	3 00	104,310 00	87,141 00
smoked.....boxes	816	25	204 00	65 00
Sardines.....barrels	870	5 00	4,350 00	8,935 00
Halibut.....do.	458	5 00	2,290 00	2,035 00
Salmon, pickled.....do.	2,042	16 00	32,672 00	6,480 00
fresh, (in ice).....pounds	632,758	05	31,637 00	
(in cans).....do.	12,000	20	3,600 00	
smoked, (in boxes).....boxes	75	30 00	2,250 00	
Trout.....barrels	99	10 00	990 00	1,030 00
Sturgeon.....do.	381	5 00	1,905 00	10,200 00
Eels.....per 100	160,543	10 00	16,054 00	10,840 00
Cod tongues and sounds.....barrels	203	7 00	1,421 00	1,232 00
Seal-oil.....gallons	58,645	80	46,916 00	36,892 00
Whale-oil.....do.	400	80	320 00	12,549 00
Porpoise-oil.....do.	143	50	71 00	537 50
Cod-oil.....do.	91,627	50	45,813 00	68,964 00
Haddock.....barrels	479	5 00	2,395 00	1,715 00
Bar and white fish.....dozen	24,756	2 00	49,512 00	6,382 00
Mixed fish.....barrels	778	4 00	3,112 00	4,428 00
Shad.....number	19,694	*10	1,969 00	1,994 00
Fish used as manure.....barrels	21,712	25	5,428 00	4,377 75
Seals.....do.	12,816	*6 00	76,896 00	81,330 00
Lobsters, (1-pound cans).....pounds	15,000	15	2,250 00	12,242 00
Total.....			1,301,864 00	1,302,189 05

\* Each.

## GODERICH.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Goderich to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Apples .....	\$1,370 70	\$550 00			\$1,920 70
Bark, tan .....			\$1,559 00	\$12,805 00	14,364 00
Brick, bath .....				107 70	107 70
Barley .....	162,230 45	102,123 19	6,485 70	37,627 00	308,476 34
Butter .....	2,194 76	1,235 22	38 00		3,467 98
Cattle .....	30,057 75	62,745 82	26,468 60	4,613 45	123,885 62
Cheese .....	53,095 21	4,842 11			57,937 32
Effects, settlers' .....	4,955 00	2,250 00	4,975 60	2,250 00	14,430 60
Fruit, green .....	133 90				133 90
Fish, fresh .....			6,450 19	1,064 00	7,514 19
salt .....		297 50		2,225 80	2,523 30
Flax .....	8,487 74	32,566 11	29,448 11	5,399 06	75,901 02
Flax-seed .....	1,125 50	2,250 00			3,375 50
Flour .....	3,955 00	18,663 50		7,106 25	29,724 75
Lumber .....		1,358 10	1,109 70		2,467 80
Leather, sole .....			453 00		453 00
Machinery .....			166 00	590 00	756 00
Merchandise .....	286 50				286 50
Mill-feed .....		373 00	154 00	2,440 00	2,967 00
Oatmeal .....	895 00	2,135 00		500 00	3,530 00
Oil-cake .....		13,000 00	2,100 00	3,000 00	18,100 00
Pease .....	8,760 90	8,950 00	15,671 44	1,858 90	35,241 24
split .....	20,245 00	14,500 00	4,120 00	1,400 00	40,265 00
Potatoes .....	140 00		9,845 22	908 00	10,333 22
Salt .....			50,436 60	71,021 55	121,458 15
Sheep and lambs .....	73,453 60	4,501 75	7,765 23	100,980 56	186,701 14
Sundries .....	1,327 83	958 50		211 43	2,497 76
Ties, railroad .....	360 00				360 00
Timber .....	2,229 00	557 00			2,786 00
Tow .....		1,524 62	5,970 73	4,749 08	12,244 43
Wheat .....	144,857 66	266,612 80	91,329 70		502,800 16
Wool .....	3,111 33			28,789 51	31,900 84
Eggs .....	29,843 91	3,311 60	43,614 25	29,695 36	106,470 12
Horses .....	9,460 00	27,245 50	6,449 00	5,397 00	48,571 50
Total .....	562,601 74	572,551 32	314,660 07	324,039 65	1,773,852 78
Total for 1873 .....					1,363,314 43
Increase .....					410,538 35

ALMON A. THOMPSON.

## HAMILTON.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Hamilton to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Apples.....	\$3,568 23	\$4,073 50	\$773 20		\$8,414 93
Barley.....	194,474 34	139,480 52	546 25	\$37,220 00	371,721 11
Beans.....	163 96	1,083 85	692 57		1,940 38
Cattle.....	28,999 50	43,067 86	26,360 36	2,350 90	100,778 62
Eggs.....	7,840 65	435 00	2,213 38	9,184 20	19,673 23
Flax.....	6,365 20	5,649 25	7,411 88	2,973 00	22,399 33
Flour.....	118,137 15	169,421 12	43,404 00	3,840 00	334,802 27
Furs and skins.....	13,525 16	9,333 38	12,201 66	26,605 18	67,665 38
Groceries.....	766 02	2,597 85	138 08		3,501 95
Granite, (Scotch).....	1,607 93	609 59	2,118 92	676 00	5,012 44
Household goods.....	17,071 50	5,198 95	12,442 95	9,884 00	50,597 40
Horses.....	4,231 00	26,260 00	15,462 00		45,953 00
Hogs.....	102 00	125 00		635 00	862 00
Iron, (scrap).....	406 46	1,008 40	3,453 22	1,515 25	6,383 33
Lumber.....	33,171 72	2,693 95	24,176 91	21,042 27	81,084 85
Malt.....	6,251 90	12,135 00		12,343 70	36,730 60
Maah.....	3,963 25	4,250 00	4,400 00	18,490 00	31,103 25
Machinery and iron-ware.....	129 00	8,248 88	1,365 94	1,202 75	11,012 57
Mill-feed.....	1,030 00	1,084 00	975 50		3,089 50
Musical and other instruments.....	405 50	152 53	1,219 00	774 00	2,531 03
Oatmeal.....	11,998 75	11,443 09	4,810 00	3,825 00	32,076 84
Onions.....	484 75	2,663 25	42 00		3,190 00
Pease.....	6,893 30	30,959 89	60,057 45	2,395 15	100,305 79
Potatoes.....	1,173 84	10,961 04	39,859 35	234 75	52,228 98
Sewing-machines.....	38,442 24	26,327 12	9,182 77	18,018 30	91,970 43
Sheep and lambs.....	58,920 63	20,933 62	3,560 64	79,736 68	163,151 61
Shingles.....	1,131 12	1,230 42	1,612 00	6,517 75	10,491 29
Tobacco-stems.....	633 08	210 61	195 48	931 20	1,970 37
Turnips.....	159 92	113 75	103 78		377 45
Wheat.....	164,709 49	31,068 62	75,758 90	7,221 30	278,818 31
Wool.....	25,199 39	145,132 31	73,187 76	88,866 14	335,385 60
Miscellaneous.....	24,140 85	23,311 33	8,312 49	3,656 23	59,420 90
Total in United States gold.....	776,157 23	750,243 74	442,038 64	360,204 73	2,328,644 34
Total for preceding year.....	907,140 78	778,393 60	716,974 14	514,326 39	3,216,834 91
Increase.....					
Decrease.....	130,982 95	27,149 86	268,935 50	454,121 66	872,160 97

H. RAY MYERS.



## HEMMINGFORD.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports to the United States from the consular agency of Hemmingford during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Boots.....pair..	1	\$4 00
Barley.....bushels..	2,994	3,356 88
Beans.....do.....	112	169 50
Cattle.....head.....	850	11,586 00
Eggs.....dozen.....	1,057	3,985 00
Feathers.....pounds..	36	18 00
Geese.....head.....	1,400	700 00
Harness.....sets.....	2	31 00
Horses.....head.....	384	29,178 60
Household effects.....		2,363 30
Hemlock logs.....feet.....	528,000	1,668 00
Heading-wood.....cords.....	400	800 00
Lambs.....head.....	4,150	9,179 91
Lumber in boards.....feet.....	365,300	2,630 50
Oats.....bushels.....	16,917	4,492 00
Onions.....do.....	2	1 60
Pork.....pounds.....	175	10 50
Pigs.....head.....	8	40 00
Poultry, dressed.....pounds..	16,310	1,900 00
Pease.....bushels.....	10	7 50
Potatoes.....do.....	413	237 80
Sheep, (admitted free).....head.....	150	849 05
Sheep.....do.....	2,247	6,196 30
Sulkeys.....number.....	2	42 00
Turkeys.....head.....	40	38 00
Property in horses, free.....		1,660 00
Hemlock bark.....cords.....	462	1,276 00
Total.....		81,721 44

J. E. CORBIN.

## HUNTINGDON.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports to the United States from the consular agency of Huntingdon during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Total quantity.	Total value.	Where produced.
Butter.....pounds..	1,185	\$260 70	Canada.
Barley.....bushels.....	506	455 40	Do.
Beans.....do.....	154	229 50	Do.
Cattle.....number.....	702	10,599 51	Do.
Eggs.....dozen.....	1,022	114 98	Do.
Horses.....number.....	103	16,092 72	Do.
Hops.....pounds.....	1,674	551 88	Do.
Oats.....bushels.....	12	4 00	Do.
Oatmeal.....pounds.....	10	30	Do.
Poultry.....do.....	11,523	973 09	Do.
Personal effects.....		955 50	Do.
Pease.....bushels.....	4	3 02	Do.
Provender.....pounds.....	31,832	355 87	Do.
Swine.....number.....	1	5 00	Do.
Sheep.....do.....	716	1,991 55	Do.
Wool.....pounds.....	7,838	2,355 22	Do.
Total.....		34,948 34	

AND. SOMERVILLE.

## KINGSTON.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from Kingston to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Barley, buckwheat, oats, pease, rye, and wheat	\$65,289 84	\$33,918 12	\$12,603 11	\$13,953 60	\$125,764 67
Horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs	12,441 32	7,083 80	10,753 50	11,074 65	41,353 27
Hides and raw furs	3,335 93	26,436 23	35,458 97	19,632 73	85,063 86
Household goods	1,615 00	2,349 80	2,193 00	1,010 00	7,167 80
Iron-ore and pig-iron	4,975 00	.....	3,617 50	10,869 00	19,454 50
Lumber and laths	2,376 65	.....	20,566 86	2,881 53	25,825 04
Railroad-ties and hop-poles	704 73	490 00	5,117 12	1,177 52	7,479 37
Salt	5,763 85	.....	9,020 80	45,232 70	60,017 35
Wagons and carriages	82 00	35 00	60 00	90 00	267 00
Miscellaneous	5,109 82	11,411 50	8,263 90	3,509 00	28,294 22
Total in United States gold	101,694 14	81,714 45	107,654 76	109,623 73	400,687 09
Total for preceding year	389,154 41	71,586 97	91,857 93	104,720 58	657,319 89
Increase	.....	10,127 48	15,796 83	4,903 15	.....
Decrease	287,460 27	.....	.....	.....	256,632 81

\* This decrease was caused by the discontinuance of the shipment of pig-iron.

JAMES M. TRUE.

## LONDON.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of London to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Agricultural implements and machinery	\$123 00	\$44 00	\$4,740 00	\$20 00	\$4,927 00
Ale and liquors	775 30	895 50	690 73	609 50	2,971 03
Books and pictures	.....	120 00	.....	67 00	187 00
Carriages and sleighs	727 00	.....	90 00	.....	817 00
Eggs	7,549 40	50 40	58 65	1,935 84	9,584 29
Flax and tow	23 12	4,285 60	1,718 75	7 50	6,034 97
Groceries	47 75	1,196 12	.....	.....	1,243 87
Hardware and iron	1,035 70	10 00	795 10	.....	1,840 80
Household goods	6,552 10	3,198 00	4,538 00	5,998 50	20,286 60
Live stock	70,990 63	15,256 90	16,807 87	31,762 43	134,007 83
Pease, barley, wheat, oat-meal, flour, and bran	91,354 64	78,529 90	9,130 81	17,500 63	196,575 98
Poultry and game	2,074 62	452 95	.....	.....	2,527 57
Skins and hides	1,892 22	1,712 72	5,726 59	5,108 81	14,440 34
Staves and lumber	1,364 65	.....	583 30	.....	1,947 95
Vegetables	272 80	1,100 45	2,151 75	.....	3,525 00
Wool	.....	.....	6,746 47	9,711 96	16,458 43
Miscellaneous	2,093 74	1,630 45	979 74	897 88	5,591 81
Bonded goods	53,679 98	9,433 31	3,327 84	3,643 61	70,084 74
Total	240,546 65	117,916 30	57,885 60	77,313 66	493,662 21
Total for preceding year	148,445 54	184,837 30	124,659 50	159,756 36	617,700 70
Increase	92,101 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	66,921 00	66,773 90	82,444 70	196,139 60

WM. F. BLAKE

## MONTREAL.

*Statement showing the imports at Montreal for the year ending June 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Alcohol.....gallons..	25 2 5	\$20 4 5	\$22 60 2 00 5 00	Great Britain. United States. France.
	32	29	29 60	
Ale, beer, and porter, in casks ...do....	21, 378	7, 148	1, 783 70	Great Britain.
Ale, beer, and porter, in bottles ..do....	124, 381 19	65, 434 19	15, 250 07 3 23	Great Britain. France.
	124, 400	65, 453	15, 253 30	
Acids, antimony, and argols ..pounds..	1, 915 446 8 112	86, 361 6, 921 641 1, 823	Free..... Free..... Free..... Free.....	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany.
	2, 481	35, 746		
Acid, sulphuric.....do....	1, 065 818 42	186 24 4	5 33 4 09 21	Great Britain. United States. Germany.
	1, 925	224	9 63	
Anatomical preparations.....	17 1	340 50	Free..... Free.....	Great Britain. United States.
	18	390		
Aniline salts for dyeing purposes, packages .....	8 5 6	1, 781 575 1, 305	Free..... Free..... Free.....	Great Britain. United States. Germany.
	19	3, 661		
• Annatto, (liquid and solid) ..packages..	104 20	4, 807 309	Free..... Free.....	Great Britain. United States.
	124	5, 116		
Ashes, pot, pearl, and soda....barrels..	74	3, 197	Free.....	United States.
Animals for improvement of stock, number .....	195 34	38, 379 3, 580	Free..... Free.....	Great Britain. United States.
	229	41, 959		
Articles for public use of Dominion, packages .....	1, 734 66	97, 333 3, 280	Free..... Free.....	Great Britain. United States.
	1, 800	100, 613		
Articles for the use of the governor- general .....	161	1, 655	Free.....	Great Britain.
Articles for use of the army and navy, packages .....	1	69	Free.....	United States.
Articles from warehouse....packages..	96 3, 306 11	70, 239 14, 383 54	Free..... Free..... Free.....	Great Britain. United States. France.
	180	115	Free.....	Germany.
		2	Free.....	British West Indies
		153	Free.....	Sicily. Japan.
	3, 593	84, 958		
Apparel of British subjects dying abroad, but domesticated in Can- ada .....	4	200	Free.....	Great Britain.

*Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Anchors, cable, chains, shackle, &c., pounds .....	6, 134	\$29, 468	Free .....	Great Britain.
	90	504	Free .....	United States.
	6, 224	29, 972	.....	
Brandy .....	11, 181	15, 194	\$9, 064 20	Great Britain.
	1, 222	2, 779	977 60	United States.
	219, 851	287, 437	177, 123 40	France.
	235	299	135 60	Germany.
	8	5	8 00	Spain.
	36	33	28 80	Holland.
	232, 533	305, 747	187, 337 60	
Bagatelle and billiard boards .number..	6	405	60 75	Great Britain.
	74	6, 124	966 50	United States.
	2	201	30 15	France.
	82	6, 730	1, 057 40	
Blacking .....	176	2, 937	469 20	Great Britain.
	376	5, 748	910 08	United States.
	54	533	79 95	France.
	606	9, 218	1, 459 23	
Brooms and brushes.....do....	13	2, 415	400 93	Great Britain.
	16	1, 066	169 30	United States.
	2	903	135 45	France.
	1	203	30 45	Germany.
	32	4, 587	736 13	
Barks, berries, and dye-stuffs .pounds..	343, 030	27, 708	Free .....	Great Britain.
	571, 585	47, 135	Free .....	United States.
	160	20	Free .....	France.
	46, 116	1, 874	Free .....	Germany.
	960, 891	76, 737	.....	
Bleaching-powder and borax.....do....	894, 136	30, 913	Free .....	Great Britain.
	34, 510	3, 613	Free .....	United States.
	928, 646	34, 526	.....	
Banting and wire-rigging... packages..	97	1, 848	Free .....	Great Britain.
	5	56	Free .....	United States.
	102	1, 904	.....	
Binnacles .....	1	20	1 00	Great Britain.
	1	57	2 85	United States.
	2	77	3 85	
Blocks, bushes, compasses, &c....do....	4	1, 193	Free .....	Great Britain.
	16	278	Free .....	United States.
	20	1, 471	.....	
Brass, bar, rod, sheet, and scrap..cwt..	148	3, 919	Free .....	Great Britain.
	191	7, 436	Free .....	United States.
	339	11, 355	.....	
Bolting-cloth .....	23	4, 325	Free .....	United States.
Bookbinder's tools .....	1, 873	16, 372	Free .....	Great Britain.
	88	2, 606	Free .....	United States.
	140	341	Free .....	France.
	546	584	Free .....	Holland.
	2, 647	19, 803	.....	
Burr-stones .....	731	1, 223	Free .....	United States.

*Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Bristles.....packages..	17, 627 45	\$19, 907 41	Free..... Free.....	Great Britain. United States.
	17, 672	19, 948	.....	
Broom-corn .....pounds..	272, 524	9, 961	Free.....	United States.
Bulbs.....packages..	2 10 1 33 7	63 253 14 169 613	Free..... Free..... Free..... Free..... Free.....	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Holland.
	53	1, 112	.....	
Busts, casts, and statues.....number..	3 1	401 7	Free..... Free.....	France. Italy.
	4	408	.....	
Butter .....pounds..	928	63	\$8 72	United States.
Cordials .....gallons..	180 61 1, 689 142 8 14	445 966 2, 915 291 32 37	247 50 80 70 2, 158 90 178 80 9 60 21 00	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Switzerland. Belgium.
	2, 074½	3, 986	2, 696 50	
Cane-juice.....do....	8, 165, 644	264, 229	117, 092 53	United States.
Chicory, roasted and ground.pounds..	88, 585 11, 326 549 1, 083	4, 277 649 23 50	3, 543 40 453 04 21 96 43 32	Great Britain. United States. Germany. Belgium.
	101, 543	4, 999	4, 061 72	
Common soap .....do....	7, 231 1, 696 139 1, 120	489 150 10 240	73 33 76 38 1 39 11 20	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany.
	10, 190	889	182 30	
Cigars .....boxes..	18, 362 24, 208 2, 348 188, 491 5, 216 1, 141 35, 178 108 10	19, 255 60, 652 1, 610 142, 629 902 890 144, 273 110 46	8, 323 90 12, 850 10 1, 227 85 85, 467 70 722 70 513 45 16, 863 10 48 60 4 50	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Belgium. Holland. Spanish West Indies. British West Indies. British North American provinces.
	275, 062	370, 367	126, 021 90	
Cheese.....pounds..	8, 512 2, 676 739 2, 394	1, 703 622 119 458	255 36 80 28 22 17 71 82	Great Britain. United States. France. Switzerland.
	14, 321	2, 902	429 63	
Coffee, green .....do....	26, 005 33, 622	3, 914 6, 602	520 10 677 86	Great Britain. United States.
	59, 627	10, 516	1, 197 96	
Cabinet-ware and furniture.packages..	403 4, 866 1	5, 611 60, 421 6	914 68 9, 449 69 90	Great Britain. United States. China.
	5, 270	66, 038	10, 365 27	

Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duty.	Whence.
Candles.....pounds..	110,500 10,230 9,659 2,187 10,563	\$19,248 1,998 1,462 300 1,579	\$3,046 32 304 35 232 23 45 00 254 98	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Holland.
	143,139	24,587	3,882 88	
Carpets and hearth rugs ....packages..	1,134 28 2	231,970 1,469 169	35,915 11 240 43 25 93	Great Britain. United States. France.
	1,164	233,608	36,181 47	
Carriages .....number..	5 129 1	2,473 31,550 1,336	387 13 5,223 26 200 40	Great Britain. United States. France.
	135	35,359	5,810 79	
Coach and harness furniture....pkgs..	15 67	1,378 3,820	206 70 605 19	Great Britain. United States.
	82	5,198	811 89	
Chandeliers and gas-fittings ....do....	109 174 11	5,386 10,456 1,285	847 16 1,646 39 192 75	Great Britain. United States. France.
	294	17,127	2,686 30	
China, crockery, and earthenware, crates.....	12,483 142 51 2 35	269,844 4,864 3,241 127 210	41,710 75 789 33 489 30 19 05 36 75	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Belgium.
	12,713	278,286	43,045 18	
Cider .....gallons..	110 232	92 58	13 80 9 21	Great Britain. United States.
	342	150	23 01	
Clocks .....packages..	17 2,474 17 14 8	2,402 32,195 1,762 1,105 17,176	385 85 5,105 35 307 33 172 25 3,088 20	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Switzerland.
	2,530	54,640	9,058 98	
Clothing and wearing-apparel....do....	250 108 7	53,472 6,999 2,554	7,804 95 1,062 85 383 10	Great Britain. United States. Germany.
	365	63,025	9,250 90	
Cocoa and chocolate.....pounds..	38,775 1,475 40	7,474 336 7	1,185 57 51 00 1 23	Great Britain. United States. France.
	40,290	7,817	1,237 80	
Cordage .....do....	68,552 37,236 2,000 36	15,489 9,635 203 9	2,469 67 1,487 05 30 45 1 35	Great Britain. United States. France. Belgium.
	107,824	25,336	3,988 52	
Cream of tartar, (in crystals) ....do....	51,125 139,523 77,748	13,204 29,657 19,506	Free ..... Free ..... Free .....	Great Britain. United States. France.
	268,396	62,367	.....	

*Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duty.	Whence.
Corks .....packages..	70 63 226 71 632 920	\$222 1,264 4,224 2,022 15,123 3,625	\$33 30 190 79 677 98 341 78 2,389 40 516 84	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Spain. Portugal.
	2,042	26,546	4,150 09	
Cottons .....do....	15,967 8,272 11 16	3,992,371 322,565 3,491 4,422	609,115 01 52,117 93 497 03 672 70	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany.
	24,266	4,322,849	662,402 67	
Cutlery.....do....	187 27 1 2 1	100,128 2,100 647 235 123	15,760 83 330 71 97 05 35 25 18 45	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Belgium.
	218	103,233	16,242 29	
Cotton thread, in hanks .....do....	47 2 1	12,625 158 15	1,262 50 15 80 2 25	Great Britain. United States. Germany.
	50	12,798	1,280 55	
Coin and bullion.....do....	63 9	410,566 27,966	Free ..... Free .....	Great Britain. United States.
	72	438,532	.....	
Colors, &c .....do....	62,028 27,995 20 3,663 10	8,921 7,565 684 1,462 392	Free ..... Free ..... Free ..... Free ..... Free .....	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Belgium.
	93,716	19,024	.....	
Cotton wool .....pounds..	28,585 545,007	2,799 79,887	Free ..... Free .....	Great Britain. United States.
	573,592	82,686	.....	
Cotton candle-wick .....do....	19,523	5,831	Free .....	United States.
Cotton and flax waste.....do....	349,944 52,470	28,600 4,530	Free ..... Free .....	Great Britain. United States.
	402,414	33,130	.....	
Church-bells and communion-plate, packages .....do....	11 16 5	5,302 1,755 3,304	Free ..... Free ..... Free .....	Great Britain. United States. France.
	32	10,361	.....	
Cocoa-paste for British North American provinces.....pounds..	7,994	2,012	Free .....	Great Britain.
Cotton and woollen netting for India rubber shoes.....packages..	82 8	27,560 1,571	Free ..... Free .....	Do. United States.
	90	29,131	.....	
Clothing, donations of.....packages..	1	10	Free .....	Great Britain.
Cutchbone or India rubber unmanufactured .....pounds..	444,985	226,807	Free .....	United States.
Coal and coke .....tons..	25,553 97,063	138,608 372,163	Free ..... Free .....	Great Britain. United States.
	122,616	510,771	.....	

*Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Coffee, green.....pounds..	161,437	\$29,857	Free.....	Great Britain.
	53,739	12,952	Free.....	Spanish West Indies.
	40,161	7,908	Free.....	Dutch West Indies.
	320,745	62,637	Free.....	British East Indies.
	14,554	29,516	Free.....	British West Indies.
	63,092	13,170	Free.....	Venezuela.
	111,457	25,058	Free.....	Brazil.
	765,185	181,098	.....	
Collar cloth-paper.....packages..	576	68,419	Free.....	Great Britain.
	25	5,394	Free.....	United States.
	661	73,813	.....	
Cotton-thread in hanks.....do....	265	93,583	Free.....	Great Britain.
Curled hair.....pounds..	4,450	1,260	Free.....	Do.
	3,265	763	Free.....	United States.
	7,715	2,023	.....	
Car-wheels.....	5	900	Free.....	Do.
Canvas for manufacturing floor oil-cloth.....packages..	98	15,475	Free.....	Great Britain.
Citrons, lemons, oranges, &c., (when imported in brine, &c.).....pkgs..	6	185	Free.....	Do.
	104	3,756	Free.....	Italy.
	110	3,941	.....	
Cables, hemp, grass, &c.....do....	161	15,077	Free.....	Great Britain.
	14	896	Free.....	United States.
	175	15,973	.....	
Cranks and shafts for steamboats.....	240	1,254	Free.....	Great Britain.
	48	1,307	Free.....	United States.
	288	2,561	.....	
Copper in pigs, rods, bars, &c...pkgs..	4,349	101,935	Free.....	Great Britain.
	172	4,904	Free.....	United States.
	4,521	106,839	.....	
Cork wood and bark.....do....	10	129	Free.....	Great Britain.
	8	153	Free.....	United States.
	50	1,003	Free.....	France.
	212	2,868	Free.....	Spain.
	360	4,712	Free.....	Portugal.
	640	8,865	.....	
Cotton warp not coarser than 40...do....	1	40	Free.....	Great Britain.
Cocoa, bean and shell.....pounds..	540	13	Free.....	Do.
Cement, marine and hydraulic.barrels..	814	657	Free.....	Do.
Dried fruit and nuts.....pounds..	2,410,975	88,030	\$13,447 80	Great Britain.
	1,122,031	58,703	9,044 11	United States.
	601,353	30,914	4,971 28	France.
	2,790,895	157,155	22,229 62	Spain.
	22,614	1,589	238 35	Sicily.
	425,487	14,436	2,167 40	Greece.
	7,373,355	350,827	52,098 56	
Drugs.....packages..	12,654	127,605	20,407 84	Great Britain.
	1,250	43,586	6,797 67	United States.
	13	672	104 00	France.
	65	2,593	410 35	Germany.
	13,982	174,456	27,719 86	



*Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Drawings not in oil.....packages..	4	\$248	Free .....	Great Britain.
	2	47	Free .....	United States.
	2	136	Free .....	France.
	8	431	.....	
Diamonds and precious stones...do....	11	13,303	Free .....	Great Britain.
	5	3,537	Free .....	United States.
	2	4,687	Free .....	Germany.
	4	8,495	Free .....	Switzerland.
	22	30,422	.....	
Duck, for belting and hose.....pieces..	163	8,405	Free .....	United States.
Engraving and prints.....packages..	29	3,594	852 65	Great Britain.
	483	17,615	2,748 10	United States.
	13	1,754	281 23	France.
	8	1,050	160 50	Germany.
	533	24,013	3,742 48	
Eartha, clay and sand.....tons..	1,097	8,806	Free .....	Great Britain.
	1,892½	4,126	Free .....	United States.
		5	Free .....	Spain.
	2,995½	13,027	.....	
Eggs.....dozen..	1,247	286	Free .....	United States.
Emery.....pounds..	37,290	1,873	Free .....	Great Britain.
Fish, including cod, haddock, and ling, fresh.....pounds..	318,560	19,481	Free .....	United States.
Fish, including cod, haddock, and ling, smoked.....pounds..	48,321	4,783	Free .....	Do.
Fish, including cod, haddock, and ling, salted.....pounds..	26,770	1,117	Free .....	Do.
Fish, mackerel, fresh.....do....	4,360	302	Free .....	Do.
Fish, herring, smoked.....do....	5,205	48	Free .....	Do.
Fish, mackerel, pickled.....barrels..	1	15	Free .....	Do.
Fish, cod, haddock, wet-salted, pounds..	2,232	250	Free .....	Do.
Fish, herring, fresh.....do....	63,626	1,417	Free .....	Do.
Fish, oysters, fresh.....barrels..	1,231	7,221	Free .....	Do.
Fish, oysters in cans.....packages..	855	2,908	Free .....	Do.
Fish, lobsters, fresh.....do....	50	290	Free .....	Do.
Fish, lobsters, preserved.....do....	530	1,818	Free .....	Do.
Fish-bait, clams or other.....do....	3	16	Free .....	Do.
Fish, salmon, smoked.....pounds..	369	24	Free .....	Do.
Fish, salmon, canned.....do....	8,937	1,378	Free .....	Do.
Fish, all other, pickled.....packages..	68	258	Free .....	Do.
Fish-oil, other.....gallons..	611,689	18,752	Free .....	Do.
Fish, and products of fish and fish-oils.....packages..	38,813	328,517	Free .....	British North American provinces.
Fish, oysters in barrels.....barrels..	974	5,091	Free .....	United States.
Fish, lobsters in barrels.....do....	846	2,617	Free .....	Do.
Fish, salted and smoked....packages..	4,573	3,773	Free .....	Do.
Fish, oysters out of shell.....barrels..	521	3,729	Free .....	Do.

Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Fish, all other, fresh.....packages..	18	\$18	Free.....	United States.
Fish-oil, whale.....gallons..	1,063	1,483	Free.....	Do.
Fish, oysters in cans, fresh..packages..	360	2,141	\$321 15	Do.
Fish, other.....barrels..	627 101 23 751	6,342 967 282 7,591	951 30 145 05 42 30 1,138 65	Great Britain. United States. British North American provinces.
Fish, mackerel, pickled.....pounds..	1,300	94	13 00	United States.
Fish, including cod, haddock, and ling, smoked.....pounds..	1,120 1,645 2,765	71 79 150	11 20 16 45 27 65	Great Britain. United States.
Fish, herring, smoked.....pounds..	15,618 108 15,726	1,162 7 1,169	156 18 1 08 157 26	Great Britain. United States.
Fish-oil.....gallons..	2,264	1,137	Free.....	Do.
Fish-hooks, lines, and nets, &c. pkgs..	93 22 115	8,335 1,655 9,990	Free..... Free.....	Great Britain. United States.
Fire-works.....do...	67	871	148 10	Do.
Fancy goods.....do...	3,047 431 494 1,049 5 18 2 1 5,047	778,107 41,208 173,437 109,944 186 828 336 44 1,104,090	119,979 48 6,552 07 26,950 93 17,262 48 27 90 124 20 60 73 7 70 170,965 49	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Japan. Holland. Italy. China.
Fruit, green, of all kinds.....do...	7,942 18,320 893 1 27,156	24,439 24,317 2,151 3 50,910	2,443 90 2,431 70 215 10 30 5,091 00	Great Britain. United States. France. British North American provinces.
Fish, salted, preserved, and smoked lbs.	235 30 265	20 3 23	2 35 30 2 65	Great Britain. United States.
Fish, including cod, haddock, &c., dry salted.....pounds..	8,970	910	89 70	Great Britain.
Fish oysters, preserved.....packages..	1	16	2 40	United States.
Fish, other, preserved in oil.....do...	52 150 35 237	590 1,167 345 2,102	102 99 180 30 60 38 343 67	Great Britain. United States. France.
Flat wire for crinolines.....packages..	3	198	33 00	Great Britain.
Felt for gloves, hats, and boots....do...	47	22,880	2,288 00	Do.
Farming implements and utensils, imported by agricultural societies. pkgs.	2	219	Free.....	Do.
Fire-brick.....number..	1,112,492 152,640 1,265,132	23,042 7,058 30,100	Free..... Free.....	Do. United States.

*Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
a, Mexican fiber, &c.. packages..	563 396 18 977	\$5,355 1,876 71 7,302	Free..... Free..... Free..... .....	Great Britain. United States. Germany.
ay.....tons..	2,194 1,167 3,361	3,280 1,876 5,156	Free..... Free..... .....	Great Britain. United States.
emp, and tow undressed pkgs..	13,151 12,864 26,015	110,968 104,213 215,181	Free..... Free..... .....	Great Britain. United States.
of wheat and rye.....barrels..	61,427	335,142	Free.....	United States.
of meal, all other kinds.....do...	22 7,823 7,845	190 29,952 30,142	Free..... Free..... .....	Great Britain. United States.
kinds, and tails, undressed pkgs.	86 533 5 624	96,402 93,521 5,510 195,433	Free..... Free..... Free..... .....	Great Britain. United States. Germany.
.....gallons..	28,451 530 662 2,416 13,052 176,418 221,529	20,524 637 362 1,028 6,244 80,521 109,319	\$23,545 20 424 00 529 60 1,932 80 7,979 20 146,837 00 181,247 80	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Belgium. Holland.
ifes, and fire-arms...packages..	111 204 46 361	19,422 14,324 4,638 38,384	3,057 62 2,216 69 798 13 6,072 44	Great Britain. United States. Germany.
plate and silvered.....do...	2,174 61 35 161 70 2,501	37,665 1,496 4,750 28,417 679 73,007	5,808 31 233 93 732 69 4,489 90 101 55 11,366 38	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Belgium.
window, stained, &c....cases..	9,609 20 1,083 18,604 66,012 95,328	50,240 866 2,271 38,634 142,852 234,863	7,714 33 129 90 441 55 6,130 18 22,654 89 37,070 85	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Belgium.
rare.....packages..	10,004 9,360 1,574 9,048 2,995 690 33,671	95,075 75,037 11,727 26,893 15,979 2,703 227,414	15,143 35 11,641 00 1,851 29 4,277 75 2,496 98 495 45 35,815 82	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Belgium. Holland.
ider.....pounds..	950	484	72 60	Great Britain.
aper and gloss-cloth..packages..	1 142 143	63 1,095 1,158	6 30 109 50 115 80	Do. United States.
.....tons..	222	115	Free.....	Do.

Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Grain, other than wheat or corn, bushels.....	9,545	\$10,878	Free.....	Great Britain.
	12	72	Free.....	United States.
	9,557	16,950		
Grease and grease-scrap.....pounds..	803,942	49,565	Free.....	United States.
Gum-copal.....do....	8,128	6,285	Free.....	Great Britain.
	131,549	40,018	Free.....	United States.
	139,677	46,303		
Gloss-paper and gloss-cloth...packages..	734	6,159	Free.....	Do.
Gum damar, mastic, &c.....pounds..	4,858	862	Free.....	Great Britain.
	45,525	19,687	Free.....	United States.
	50,383	20,549		
Gems, medals, cabinets, &c...packages	1	214	Free.....	Great Britain.
	2	217	Free.....	United States.
	3	431		
Horses.....number..	7	204	\$20 40	Great Britain.
	18	4,382	438 20	United States.
	25	4,586	458 60	
Horned-cattle.....do....	7	138	13 80	Do.
Hats, caps, and bonnets.....packages..	2,764	317,709	48,990 25	Great Britain.
	2,926	123,153	19,375 06	United States.
	5	1,368	232 93	France.
	2	31	4 88	Germany.
	5,697	442,261	68,603 12	
Hosiery.....packages..	841	257,486	38,289 11	Great Britain.
	87	10,090	1,631 02	United States.
	32	8,388	1,288 35	Germany.
	960	275,964	42,208 48	
Hops.....pounds..	51,100	14,852	2,555 10	Great Britain.
	29,798	6,708	1,489 90	United States.
	113,450	30,120	5,672 50	Germany.
	194,348	50,680	9,717 50	
Hair.....do....	9,184	7,470	Free.....	Great Britain.
	46,950	10,999	Free.....	United States.
	40	308	Free.....	France.
	56,174	18,777		
Hides, horns, and pelts.....packages..	363	49,048	Free.....	Great Britain.
	11,134	124,698	Free.....	United States.
	904	4,925	Free.....	Germany.
	10	85	Free.....	Austria.
	12,411	178,756		
Hoop-skirts, articles for manufacturing.....packages..	50	4,525	Free.....	Great Britain.
	72	5,015	Free.....	United States.
	122	9,540		
Iron.....tons..	15,9502	991,731	49,864 94	Great Britain.
	4761	56,139	2,840 98	United States.
	13	643	32 15	Belgium.
	1½	55	2 75	British North American provinces.
	16,441½	1,048,568	52,740 82	

Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Inks, all kinds, except printing, packages.....	178 21 2	\$3,654 510 63	\$613.47 80.85 9.45	Great Britain. United States. France.
	201	4,227	703.77	
Indigo..... pounds..	14,588 230	7,846 37	Free Free	Great Britain. United States.
	14,818	7,883		
Iron, scrap, galvanized, or pig... tons..	432,833 14,264 1,150	646,183 32,164 3,125	Free Free Free	Great Britain. United States. British North American provinces.
	448,247	681,472		
Indian corn..... bushels..	6 309,540	14 200,260	Free Free	Great Britain. United States.
	309,546	200,274		
Ivory, unmanufactured..... packages..	4	110	Free	Do.
Jewelry and watches..... do.....	240 556 24 6 1 46	207,224 78,788 24,563 24,742 59 99,879	32,087.03 12,847.81 1,689.20 3,729.25 8.85 15,467.38	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Prussia. Switzerland.
	873	435,255	65,829.52	
Japanned and planishing tin, packages	13 110 10	782 3,334 270	120.27 530.42 40.50	Great Britain. United States. Holland.
	133	4,386	691.19	
Junk and oakum..... pounds..	1,443 528 346	7,252 3,059 346	Free Free Free	Great Britain. United States. British North American provinces.
	2,317	10,657		
Lumber, sawed, and plank, other than mahogany..... feet..	6,398 37,422	315 1,206	47.25 305.83	Great Britain. United States.
	43,820	1,521	353.08	
Leather, sole and upper.... packages..	471 2,795 337 7	140,235 58,485 178,523 2,695	23,322.40 8,623.30 27,810.55 403.50	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany.
	3,610	328,938	60,159.75	
Leather, sheep, calf, goat, chamois skins, dressed..... packages..	11 2 9 21	3,452 166 6,113 12,864	533.45 24.90 916.95 1,980.45	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany.
	43	22,595	3,455.75	
Linen..... packages..	3,031 200 5 1 29 17	566,166 19,769 1,758 390 4,253 75	87,608.05 3,202.86 263.70 58.50 739.98 11.25	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Belgium. British North American provinces.
	3,283	592,411	91,899.34	

*Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Locomotive-engines and railway-cars, number.....	26 49 75	\$1,510 393,776 395,286	\$226 50 60,566 40 60,792 90	Great Britain. United States.
Lard and tallow..... pounds..	533,389	46,266	5,333 89	Do.
Lithographic-stones..... packages..	29	769	Free.....	Great Britain.
Lumber, sawed, and plank of mahogany, rosewood, &c..... feet..	621,607	37,854	Free.....	United States.
Locomotive-engine frames, axles, &c., number.....	460 11,323 11,783	3,698 279,976 283,674	Free..... Free..... .....	Great Britain. United States.
Lead, sheet, or pig, or litharge, pounds.	18,548 390 18,938	104,903 2,239 107,142	Free..... Free..... .....	Great Britain. United States.
Lead, red and white, dry..... pounds..	11,100 493 11,593	72,907 3,415 76,322	Free..... Free..... .....	Great Britain. United States.
Macaroni and vermicelli..... do....	10,962 8,660 47,876 153 67,651	533 462 2,782 9 3,786	86 95 69 30 456 52 1 35 614 12	Great Britain. United States. France. Italy.
Maps, charts, atlases..... packages..	8 37 1 46	776 1,203 22 2,001	130 72 185 69 3 30 319 71	Great Britain. United States. France.
Manufactures of marble, or imitations thereof..... packages..	338 1,533 1,871	11,406 4,510 15,916	1,832 31 703 92 2,536 23	Great Britain. United States.
Manufactures of cashmere..... packages..	5	2,051	233 13	Great Britain.
Manufactures of furs, or of which fur is the principal part..... packages..	193 632 1 7 472 3 1,308	197,511 39,246 144 4,891 18,654 1,470 261,916	31,094 37 5,911 45 25 20 783 09 2,798 10 220 50 40,832 71	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. British North American provinces. Belgium.
Manufactures of caoutchouc, or India rubber, &c..... packages..	150 323 473	33,365 24,012 57,377	5,099 99 3,702 47 8,802 46	Great Britain. United States.
Manufactures of hair, or mohair, do....	36 63 1 17 117	12,650 14,178 211 8,071 35,110	2,093 22 2,188 99 31 65 1,255 95 5,569 81	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany.
Manufactures of papier maché..... do....	6	387	52 05	Great Britain.

*Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Manufactures of grass, willow, osier, &c.....packages..	2,829 1,832 780 214	\$11,951 7,624 1,132 492	\$1,869 20 1,170 42 186 50 79 55	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany.
	5,655	21,199	3,305 67	
Manufactures of gold, silver, and electro-plated ware .....packages..	157 480 2 3	52 691 31,674 518 98	8,416 55 5,108 26 100 10 14 70	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany.
	582	84,981	13,639 61	
Manufactures of brass and copper, packages .....	36 188 2 2	6,678 9,921 174 315	1,062 39 1,529 51 26 10 47 25	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany.
	228	17,088	2,665 25	
Manufactures of leather, or imitations thereof .....packages..	176 1,117 47 11 2	74,630 32,820 70,581 15,730 2,483	11,181 33 41,598 83 11,106 51 2,390 32 372 45	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Belgium.
	1,353	196,244	66,649 44	
Malt .....bushels.	22,396	35,031	8,958 40	Great Britain.
Manufactures of leather, boots, and shoes .....cases..	142 334 6 1	13,678 11,917 3,084 196	2,094 59 1,897 68 462 60 29 40	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany.
	483	28,875	4,484 27	
Manufactures of leather, harness, and saddlery .....packages..	128 298 1	24,278 11,818 240	3,821 70 1,858 19 36 00	Great Britain. United States. France.
	427	36,336	5,715 89	
Manufactures of wood, not elsewhere specified.....packages..	41 12,446 4 32 2 1	2,939 73,415 309 2,024 14 32	466 49 11,463 79 50 89 306 70 2 10 4 80	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Belgium. Austria.
	12,526	78,733	12,294 77	
Mowing, reaping, and thrashing machines.....number..	94	5,659	963 05	United States.
Musical instruments .....do....	40 625 16 20 4	5,968 115,564 1,093 1,570 787	955 45 17,871 39 167 68 249 80 131 17	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Belgium.
	705	124,982	19,375 49	
Mustard.....pounds..	120,518 23,476	20,149 1,778	3,172 33 288 43	Great Britain. France.
	143,994	21,927	3,460 76	
Machinery.....packages..	896 4,481 24 11 2	84,405 219,847 2,736 472 69	12,898 70 34,377 47 472 68 82 60 10 35	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Belgium.
	5,414	307,529	47,841 80	

*Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Meats, fresh, salted, or smoked . . lbs..	2,959	\$433	\$29 59	Great Britain. United States.
	3,734,755	279,178	37,349 55	
	3,737,714	279,611	37,377 14	
Mace and nutmegs.....do....	26,221	14,989	3,747 25	Great Britain. United States. Spanish West Indies.
	4,175	2,661	665 25	
	367	200	50 00	
	30,823	17,850	4,462 50	
Molasses, not for refining.....gallons..	7,150	85	21 25	Great Britain. United States. British West Indies. British North American provinces. Spanish West Indies.
	14,517,926	187,101	46,775 25	
	1,046,168	20,189	5,047 25	
	500,907	8,584	2,146 15	
	1,503,966	12,930	3,232 50	
	17,576,117	228,889	57,222 40	
Machine linen-thread.....packages..	51	20,349	2,034 90	Great Britain. United States.
	28	14,200	1,420 00	
	79	34,549	3,454 90	
Machine twist and silk twist....do....	30	3,111	311 10	Great Britain. United States.
	15	2,400	240 00	
	45	5,511	551 10	
Machinery for mills and factories.do....	5	398	39 80	United States.
Machine linen and silk twist....do....	195	96,785	Free .....	Great Britain. United States.
	148	22,002	Free .....	
	343	118,787	.....	
Material for hats, boots, and shoes, felt, prunella, plush, &c....packages..	312	340	Free .....	Great Britain. United States. France.
	18	6,058	Free .....	
	5	5,236	Free .....	
	335	11,634	.....	
Manures.....tons..	1	69	Free .....	Great Britain. United States.
	66	187	Free .....	
	67	256	.....	
Moss, for upholstering purposes.pkgs..	553	4,859	Free .....	United States.
Marble, unwrought.....do....	6	407	Free .....	Great Britain. United States.
	2,238	10,042	Free .....	
	2,244	10,449	.....	
Manila grass and sea grass.....do....	58	564	Free .....	United States.
Machinery to be used in any Canadian manufactory.....packages..	1,076	82,048	Free .....	Great Britain. United States.
	42	6,404	Free .....	
	1,118	88,452	.....	
Niter, sal ammonia, sal soda, &c.do....	103,592	347,766	Free .....	Great Britain. United States. France.
	699	2,842	Free .....	
	29	86	Free .....	
	104,320	350,694	.....	
Oil, coal and kerosene.....gallons..	16,529	3,518	2,479 66	United States.
Oil, benzole, naphtha, and refined petro- leum.....gallons..	60	47	9 00	Great Britain. United States.
	47,196½	6,808	7,079 48	
	47,256½	6,855	7,088 48	



Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Oil, crude petroleum.....gallons..	18,344	\$3,588	\$1,100 64	United States.
Oil, products of petroleum .....do....	8,481	1,503	848 10	Do.
Oil-cloth.....packages..	253	28,476	4,508 15	Great Britain.
	402	15,781	2,429 45	United States.
	655	44,257	6,937 60	
Oils, rectified or prepared.....gallons..	441,154	265,368	43,140 03	Great Britain.
	78,457	56,012	8,574 52	United States.
	17,480	16,869	2,617 15	France.
	81	235	35 25	Germany.
	1,745	1,414	226 88	Spain.
	363	909	148 35	Africa.
	298	449	67 35	Sicily.
	734	367	55 05	British North American provinces.
	540,312	341,703	54,864 58	
Other hardware, not elsewhere specified.....packages..	18,207	837,224	130,662 87	Great Britain.
	18,525	548,855	85,374 93	United States.
	52	9,570	1,494 97	France.
	420	32,216	5,623 11	Germany.
	100	1,942	291 30	Belgium.
	1	192	28 80	Switzerland.
	37,305	1,429,999	223,475 98	
Oil, fish and other, not elsewhere specified.....gallons..	49	30	4 50	United States.
Other animals not elsewhere specified, number.....	60	30	3 00	Great Britain.
	450	1,157	115 70	United States.
	42	42	4 20	France.
	68	68	6 80	Germany.
	629	1,297	129 70	
Opium.....packages..	1	1,038	155 70	United States.
Ochers, and metallic oxides, &c...cwt..	6,634	7,630	Free	Great Britain.
	445	503	Free	United States.
	1,759	1,416	Free	France.
	2,456	3,315	Free	Germany.
	11,294	12,864		
Oils, cocoa-nut, pine, and palm...galls..	35,578	19,708	Free	Great Britain.
	34,813	18,319	Free	United States.
	70,391	38,027		
Ores of metals, all kinds.....tons..	224	144	Free	Do.
Osiers or willows.....packages..	16	36	Free	Do.
Oil-cake.....pounds..	151,325	2,522	Free	Do.
Portable hand-printing presses.....No..	7	52	8 26	Do.
Perfumed spirits not in flasks....pkgs..	563	3,593	760 89	Great Britain.
	1,030	3,895	1,309 50	United States.
	78	454	96 30	France.
	1,671	7,942	2,166 69	
Perfumed spirits in flasks.....do....	41,315	12,216	1,855 51	Great Britain.
	5,616	1,358	225 72	United States.
	4,568	1,291	199 24	France.
	51,499	14,859	2,290 47	

*Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Packages, unenumerated.....number..	56,819	\$70,150	\$10,934 33	Great Britain.
	30,057	23,775	3,613 03	United States.
	65,539	73,065	11,123 27	France.
	20,182	14,130	2,183 40	Germany.
	5,157	15,619	2,431 15	Spain.
	1,050	3,051	467 20	Portugal.
	2,888	2,712	406 90	Belgium.
	354	917	138 63	Italy.
	809	2,176	355 70	Sicily.
	23,163	21,679	3,230 60	Holland.
	40	30	5 00	Java.
	2,593	1,079	180 27	China.
	353	1,330	203 67	Spanish West Indies.
	68	455	69 80	British West Indies.
	37	69	10 43	British North American provinces.
	7	13	1 95	Switzerland.
	209,116	230,250	35,355 33	
Paints and colors .....packages..	6,023	92,234	14,689 87	Great Britain.
	1,139	19,592	2,763 82	United States.
	1	117	17 55	France.
	42	4,142	633 98	Germany.
	3	336	50 40	Belgium.
	7,208	116,331	18,155 62	
Paper of all kinds .....do....	1,993	96,451	15,189 59	Great Britain.
	10,976	81,291	11,023 05	United States.
	78	3,822	593 95	France.
	19	579	241 13	Germany.
	13,066	182,143	27,047 72	
Paper-hangings .....do....	1,796	60,861	9,789 61	Great Britain.
	1,205	16,498	2,612 27	United States.
	6	333	49 95	France.
	3,007	77,692	12,451 83	
Parasols and umbrellas .....do....	328	91,995	13,960 31	Great Britain.
	3	407	61 05	United States.
	331	92,402	14,021 36	
Pickles and sauces .....do....	9,378	49,010	7,923 63	Great Britain.
	265	924	149 00	United States.
	301	1,652	279 93	France.
	9,944	51,586	8,352 56	
Preserved meats, poultry, &c... do....	2,105	22,816	3,426 93	Great Britain.
	6,380	28,357	4,441 39	United States.
	836	7,883	1,121 85	France.
	9,321	59,056	9,050 17	
Patent medicines .....do....	49	6,275	1,568 75	Great Britain.
	491	11,218	2,809 50	United States.
	30	2,087	521 73	France.
	570	19,580	4,900 00	
Playing-cards .....do....	63	5,600	1,400 00	Great Britain.
	1	3	75	United States.
	20	1,073	218 25	France.
	41	1,324	331 00	Germany.
	61	2,452	613 00	Belgium.
	186	10,452	2,563 00	
Perfumery .....do....	69	5,981	1,495 25	Great Britain.
	55	764	191 00	United States.
	10	817	204 25	France.
	134	7,562	1,890 50	

Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Perfumed and fancy soaps..packages..	6,091 2,612 690 200	\$2,012 850 286 28	\$503 00 212 50 71 50 9 50	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany.
	9,593	3,176	796 50	
Printed bills and pamphlets.....do....	75 405 20 2	6,953 13,081 2,918 598	1,109 17 2,048 98 497 22 104 65	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany.
	502	23,550	3,760 02	
Plush for hatters' use .....do....	1	1,035	103 50	Great Britain.
Prunella.....do....	15	5,973	597 30	Do.
Printed books, periodicals, &c ...do....	777 897 257 4 5 1 1	89,262 73,776 24,354 408 721 22 8	4,463 10 3,689 30 2,217 70 50 40 36 50 1 10 40	Do. United States. France. Germany. Belgium. Italy. Denmark.
	1,942	188,551	10,428 50	
Printers' implements.....do....	118 457 1 1	14,478 22,051 140 187	Free ..... Free ..... Free ..... Free .....	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany.
	577	30,856		
Philosophical instruments and apparatus for colleges and schools ...pkgs..	4 4 28	150 98 6,336	Free ..... Free ..... Free .....	Great Britain. United States. France.
	36	6,584		
Phosphorus, brimstone, &c ...pounds..	386,489 257,983	8,415 4,935	Free ..... Free .....	Great Britain. France.
	644,472	13,350		
Paintings in oil .....packages..	9 17 3 1 2 1	2,653 16,521 850 243 322 591	Free ..... Free ..... Free ..... Free ..... Free ..... Free .....	Great Britain. United States. France. Austria. Belgium. Italy.
	33	21,180		
Pipe-clay .....tons..	600	202		Great Britain.
Packages .....number..	22,290 5,376 7,605 1,292 17,245 466 4,219 6,003 9	42,463 2,954 5,229 1,318 2,474 859 2,172 5,081 83	Free ..... Free ..... Free ..... Free ..... Free ..... Free ..... Free ..... Free ..... Free .....	Do. United States. France. Germany. Belgium. Spain. Holland. Japan. Spanish West Indies.
	64,705	63,233		
Rice.....pounds..	2,718,827 4,403	68,399 332	27,188 27 44 03	Great Britain. United States.
	2,723,230	68,731	27,232 30	

Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Rum..... gallons..	21,048	\$10,364	\$17,555 00	Great Britain.
	511	307	409 60	United States.
	8,480	2,820	6,880 00	British West Indies.
	454	117	363 20	Spanish West Indies.
	314	120	251 20	British North American provinces.
	30,807	13,728	25,459 00	
Rennet..... packages..	49	2,175	Free	Great Britain.
Railroad-cars..... number..	1	600	Free	United States.
Rattan for chair-makers' use..... pkgs..	2	384	Free	Great Britain.
	107	5,321	Free	United States.
	109	5,705		
Resin..... barrels..	5	47	Free	Great Britain.
	6,665	23,927	Free	United States.
	6,670	23,974		
Railroad-bars, frogs, &c..... tons..	747,581	2,453,617	Free	Great Britain.
	5,611	17,363	Free	United States.
	753,192	2,470,980		
Roots, medicinal, natural state..... pkgs.	76	2,921	Free	Great Britain.
	41	1,612	Free	United States.
	13	326	Free	France.
	130	4,859		
Rags..... pounds..	865,900	22,354	Free	Great Britain.
	1,850	22	Free	United States.
	25,630	513	Free	British North American provinces.
	893,380	22,889		
Spirits and strong waters, unenumerated..... gallons..	136	837	\$164 70	Great Britain.
	1,629½	2,750	1,989 90	United States.
	41	98	49 20	Germany.
	1,805½	3,685	2,203 80	
Starch..... pounds..	57,782	4,198	1,155 64	Great Britain.
	4,653	761	291 08	United States.
	62,435	4,959	1,446 72	
Sugar, No. 9 and over..... do....	14,239,395	673,713	313,322 20	Great Britain.
	9,110,238	490,215	213,656 12	United States.
	103,775	7,613	1,116 00	Holland.
	5,936,903	274,138	127,903 53	Spanish West Indies.
	5,272,705	211,882	105,696 92	British West Indies.
	596,376	23,686	11,885 26	British North American provinces.
	1,454,825	54,180	18,093 25	Brazil.
	36,714,217	1,735,427	791,673 28	
Sugar, under No. 9..... do....	548,707	24,728	10,297 33	United States.
	2,597,850	98,219	44,039 35	Spanish West Indies.
	2,541,111	103,113	44,836 50	British West Indies.
	131,377	5,288	2,307 33	British North American provinces.
	10,133,145	360,078	166,018 09	Brazil.
	15,952,290	591,426	267,498 60	
Spades, shovels, axes, and edge-tools, &c..... packages..	103	11,267	1,725 53	Great Britain.
	1,231	5,231	837 60	United States.
	1,324	16,498	2,563 13	
Sugar, No. 16 and over..... pounds..	408	66	22 63	Do.

*Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Sugar-candy and confectionery .... lbs..	73,506	\$13,147	\$4,021 81	Great Britain. United States. France. Belgium.
	24,083	3,995	1,239 58	
	2,382	602	174 32	
	16,345	1,323	494 20	
	116,316	19,067	5,929 91	
Spikes, nails, tacks, brads, &c.... pkgs..	668	15,872	2,442 55	Great Britain. United States. Holland.
	1,174	6,037	956 49	
	55	277	48 48	
	1,897	22,186	3,447 52	
Stoves, and all other iron castings. do....	58,462	173,993	28,633 06	Great Britain. United States. Germany. France.
	3,560	47,361	7,396 62	
	68	113	16 95	
	5	146	21 90	
	62,095	221,613	36,068 53	
Shawls ..... do....	160	54,775	829 28	Great Britain. United States.
	17	3,131	549 75	
	177	57,906	1,379 03	
Silks, satins, and velvets ..... do....	1,293	948,248	147,340 23	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Switzerland.
	117	15,105	2,398 75	
	57	42,488	6,517 38	
	21	4,812	2,354 05	
	5	4,666	716 60	
	1,493	1,015,319	159,327 01	
Silk-twist and mohair-twist..... do....	8	2,344	351 60	Great Britain. United States.
	5	762	116 96	
	13	3,106	468 56	
Spices, unground ..... do....	226,404	31,040	4,873 78	Great Britain. United States. China.
	114,290	16,267	2,524 48	
	86,903	9,329	1,408 38	
	427,597	56,636	8,806 64	
Spirits of turpentine..... gallons..	225,512	76,287	11,791 56	United States.
Stationery ..... packages..	1,687	131,879	20,598 60	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany.
	1,003	25,916	4,092 23	
	53	6,767	1,093 35	
	46	6,595	1,041 20	
	2,789	171,157	26,815 38	
Steam-engines, other than locomotives ..... number..	25	7,782	1,167 30	Great Britain. United States.
	18	10,483	1,590 73	
	43	18,265	2,758 03	
Swine ..... do....	461	3,806	380 60	United States. France.
	11	6,034	603 40	
	472	9,840	984 00	
Ships' stores ..... packages..	24	267	Free .....	United States.
Small wares ..... do....	2,620	611,879	57,403 97	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. China. Italy.
	1,808	110,653	17,031 95	
	175	35,756	5,635 87	
	325	12,956	2,049 83	
	1	24	3 60	
	7	370	55 70	
	4,996	771,638	82,180 92	
Seeds, other than cereals..... do....	504	6,781	678 10	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Prussia.
	459	8,023	892 30	
	518	6,667	666 70	
	8	325	32 50	
	10	77	7 70	
	1,499	21,873	2,187 30	

Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Sole and upper leather.....packages..	630 266 20 2	\$159,507 12,083 10,138 766	\$15,950 70 1,208 30 1,013 80 76 60	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany.
	918	182,494	18,249 40	
Straw plaits and tuscan grass....do....	92 110 1	6,344 9,513 25	Free..... Free..... Free.....	Great Britain. United States. Germany.
	203	15,882		
Specimens of botany, mineralogy, &c., packages .....	5 62 5	939 1,776 282	Free..... Free..... Free.....	Great Britain. United States. France.
	72	2,997		
Spelter and zinc, in blocks, sheets, &c., cwt.....	1,613 53 24 5,702	14,406 424 834 38,406	Free..... Free..... Free..... Free.....	Great Britain. United States. Germany. Belgium.
	7,392	54,070		
Steel, wrought or cast.....cwt..	58,543 745	404,916 78,563	Free..... Free.....	Great Britain. United States.
	59,288	413,479		
Settlers' effects .....	321 8,215 15 1	23,022 77,733 669 30	Free..... Free..... Free..... Free.....	Great Britain. United States. France. British North American provinces.
	8,552	101,454		
Stone, unwrought, and slate.....tons..	101 162	2,760 2,227	Free..... Free.....	Great Britain. United States.
	263	4,987		
Salt.....bushels..	433,950 19,574 62,151	205,838 1,400 6,883	Free..... Free..... Free.....	Great Britain. British West Indies. Italy.
	515,675	214,121		
Ships' materials.....packages..	1,388 30	8,109 472	405 45 23 60	Great Britain. United States.
	1,418	8,581	429 05	
Sewing-machines for charitable institutions.....number..	4	129	Free.....	United States.
Tinctures, essences, and extracts.galls.	64 1,340	71 1,906	7 80 1,611 00	Great Britain. United States.
	1,346	2,057	1,618 80	
Tobacco, manufactured, and snuff.lbs..	950 55,835 4 369 365	1,014 15,385 3 267 355	322 76 13,455 10 1 28 103 88 117 43	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Spanish West Indies.
	57,523	17,024	14,000 45	
Tobacco-pipes.....boxes..	270 1 100 12	8,471 87 6,090 7,517	1,306 33 14 55 920 00 1,127 55	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany.
	383	22,175	3,377 43	

*Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Trees, plants, and shrubs . . . packages..	136 140 2 3 2	\$1,796 2,656 16 22 8	\$179 60 265 60 1 60 2 20 80	Great Britain. United States. France. Belgium. Spain.
	283	4,498	449 80	
Tea, green and Japan . . . . . pounds..	41,591 487,638 160,293 354,985 880	13,955 128,465 42,124 95,989 334	1,794 70 12,641 90 8,219 46 14,199 40 35 20	Great Britain. United States. China. Japan. Dutch East Indies.
	1,045,387	280,867	36,890 66	
Tea, black . . . . . do . . . . .	44,548 25,696 2,400	15,227 8,097 876	1,339 16 809 70 96 00	Great Britain. United States. Java.
	72,644	24,200	2,244 86	
Tea, green and Japan . . . . . pounds..	817,679 1,684,579 584,500 21,852	303,285 587,450 166,220 7,430	Free . . . . . Free . . . . . Free . . . . . Free . . . . .	Great Britain. China. Japan. Dutch East Indies.
	3,108,610	1,064,385	.....	
Tea, black . . . . . do . . . . .	200,980 123,275 112,604	72,341 34,650 28,513	Free . . . . . Free . . . . . Free . . . . .	Great Britain. China. Japan.
	436,859	135,504	.....	
Type . . . . . packages..	16 247	1,432 11,088	71 60 554 40	Great Britain. United States.
	263	12,520	626 00	
Toys . . . . . do . . . . .	59 98 3 86	7,057 1,424 903 2,476	1,073 29 226 49 149 38 385 75	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany.
	246	11,860	1,834 91	
Tin in bars, blocks, pig, &c. . . . . cwt..	1,772 753	40,965 19,374	Free . . . . . Free . . . . .	Great Britain. United States.
	2,525	59,639	.....	
Tubes and piping of brass, copper, or iron, drawn . . . . . cwt..	20,541 918	151,067 15,368	Free . . . . . Free . . . . .	Great Britain. United States.
	21,459	166,435	.....	
Type-metal, in blocks or pigs . . . . . pkgs..	34	465	Free . . . . .	United States.
Tar and pitch . . . . . barrels..	6 16,767	65 29,747	Free . . . . . Free . . . . .	Great Britain. United States.
	16,773	29,812	.....	
Turpentine, other than spirits of galls.	260	49	Free . . . . .	United States.
Tobacco, leaf, for excise purposes.. lbs.	2,326 6,890,675 27,587 14,722	433 581,121 7,632 1,727	Free . . . . . Free . . . . . Free . . . . . Free . . . . .	Great Britain. United States. Spanish West Indies. British West Indies.
	6,865,310	590,913	.....	
Teasels . . . . . pkg..	1	41	Free . . . . .	United States.
Unenumerated articles . . . . . packages..	7,000 18,549 3,935 272 1,363	83,539 102,357 14,597 3,186 22,742	13,027 72 16,046 64 2,281 28 483 95 3,593 25	Great Britain. United States. France. Germany. Spain.

Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Unenumerated articles—Con'd...pkgs.	81	\$2,063	\$309 45	Sicily.
	12	71	10 65	Holland.
	3	90	3 00	British North Ameri-
	60	1,047	183 23	can provinces.
	65	1,135	198 63	Greece.
	125	440	77 00	Asia.
				China.
	31,465	231,197	36,214 80	
Vinegar or acetic acid ..... gallons..	5,243½	2,145	524 35	Great Britain.
	52	9	5 20	United States.
	10,806	1,856	1,080 60	France.
	55,923	8,225	5,592 30	Germany.
	71,024½	12,235	7,202 45	
Vegetables ..... packages..	110	177	17 70	Great Britain.
	551	843	84 30	United States.
	661	1,020	102 00	
Varnish, other than bright or black galls.	2,741	8,633	1,321 32	Great Britain.
	4,976	7,480	1,139 50	United States.
	5	34	5 95	France.
	7,722	16,067	2,466 77	
Varnish, bright or black, used on ship- ping ..... gallons..	211	52	Free .....	Great Britain.
	200	86	Free .....	United States.
	411	138	.....	
Veneering of wood or ivory ..... feet..	44,132	5,693	Free .....	Do.
	565	113	Free .....	France.
	44,697	5,806	.....	
Vitriol, blue ..... packages..	709	3,326	Free .....	Great Britain.
Wine of all kinds, not enumerated. galls.	81,126	79,369	28,241 20	Do.
	10,340	6,003	2,576 85	United States.
	210,299	115,181	54,307 10	France.
	22,977	11,565	5,683 20	Germany.
	176,801	107,897	46,855 25	Spain.
	45,453	42,909	16,220 75	Portugal.
	8,390	3,614	1,782 00	Italy.
	20,850	7,437	4,570 65	Sicily.
	166	409	108 35	British North Ameri-
	156	332	98 60	can provinces.
	1,902	5,735	1,623 95	Holland.
	57	46	17 20	Belgium.
				British West Indies.
	578,517	380,497	162,085 10	
Wines, sparkling ..... gallons..	288	2,568	823 00	Great Britain.
	5	60	15 00	United States.
	1,424	15,194	3,631 00	France.
	92	746	276 00	Germany.
	45	464	135 00	Holland.
	1,884	19,032	4,880 00	
Whisky ..... do....	29,754	27,322	24,122 40	Great Britain.
	612	625	498 40	United States.
	30,366	28,007	24,620 80	
Woolen netting for India-rubber and gloves ..... packages..	20	6,917	691 70	Great Britain.
Woolens ..... do....	13,800	4,761,417	726,251 99	Do.
	140	17,048	2,664 95	United States.
	63	27,468	4,197 58	France.
	166	44,841	7,086 74	Germany.
	5	2,011	301 65	Belgium.
	1	1,461	219 15	Switzerland.
	14,175	4,854,246	740,722 06	



Statement showing the imports at Montreal, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Whale oil.....gallons..	2, 103	\$1, 269	Free .....	United States.
Wheat.....bushels..	1, 101, 380	1, 156, 128	Free .....	Do.
Wood, unmanufactured.....feet..	1, 040	1, 086	Free .....	Do.
	1	74	Free .....	Great Britain.
	40	40	Free .....	Germany.
	1, 081	1, 200	.....	
Wire of iron, brass, or copper...pkgs..	9, 338	68, 720	Free .....	Great Britain.
	239	5, 128	Free .....	United States.
	88	1, 343	Free .....	Germany.
	70	705	Free .....	Belgium.
	9, 735	75, 896	.....	
Whiting or whitening.....cwt..	19, 036	8, 256	Free .....	Great Britain.
	45	30	Free .....	United States.
	19, 081	8, 286	.....	
Wire-cloth of brass or copper .pounds..	4, 020	1, 950	Free .....	Great Britain.
	584	365	Free .....	United States.
	4, 604	2, 315	.....	
Wool.....do.....	183, 652	44, 847	Free .....	Great Britain.
	140, 245	29, 728	Free .....	United States.
	912, 824	145, 828	Free .....	British East Indies.
	38, 894	16, 439	Free .....	British West Indies.
	1, 285, 615	236, 842	.....	
Woolen, netting, and plush, for manu- facture of mitts and gloves .packages.	5	926	Free .....	Great Britain.
Zincs, white and dry.....cwt..	274	2, 490	Free .....	Do.
	860	5, 601	Free .....	United States.
	1, 134	8, 091	.....	

## RECAPITULATION.

Countries whence imported.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Great Britain .....	\$25, 961, 720	\$2, 978, 615 84
United States.....	9, 490, 983	1, 064, 466 71
France.....	1, 326, 507	367, 576 06
Germany .....	667, 875	176, 905 10
Belgium .....	235, 034	37, 286 84
Switzerland.....	132, 772	19, 603 50
Spain .....	323, 695	77, 734 35
Portugal.....	54, 297	17, 904 79
Italy .....	16, 505	2, 039 51
Sicily .....	13, 716	5, 541 50
Austria .....	360	4 80
Denmark .....	8	40
Prussia .....	136	16 55
Asia .....	1, 135	198 63
Africa .....	989	148 35
Greece.....	15, 483	2, 350 63
Holland.....	120, 632	152, 843 71
China .....	675, 206	9, 897 31
Japan .....	296, 144	14, 227 30
Venezuela.....	13, 170	.....
Brazil .....	430, 316	184, 111 34
Java .....	906	101 00
Spanish West Indies.....	552, 229	192, 772 78
Dutch West Indies.....	7, 908	.....
Dutch East Indies.....	7, 764	35 20
British East Indies.....	208, 465	.....
British West Indies.....	387, 812	162, 596 27
British North American provinces.....	390, 149	19, 625 97
Total .....	41, 340, 956	5, 485, 904 44

*Statement showing the exports from Montreal for the year ending June 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Ashes, pot ..... barrels..	10, 476 446	\$398, 412 00 12, 275 83	United Kingdom. United States.
	10, 922	410, 687 83	
Ashes, pearl..... barrels..	800	28, 719 00	United Kingdom.
Do ..... pounds..	128, 769	9, 077 93	United States.
Ashes, pot ..... do....	123, 168	13, 294 73	Do.
Aluminous cake..... do....	4, 488	87 87	Do.
Apples..... barrels..	3, 512	10, 439 48	Do.
Acid, carbolic..... do....	2	48 66	Do.
Alum .....		440 17	Do.
Almonds..... do....	7, 105	310 84	Do.
Ale ..... barrels..	47	556 25	Do.
Do ..... gallons..	1, 698 700	734 84 182 00	Do. Newfoundland.
	2, 398	916 84	
Do ..... bottles..	15, 300	1, 785 38	United States.
Articles, other products of mines .....		3, 496 00 17 00	United Kingdom. Newfoundland.
		3, 513 00	
Articles, other products of animals ..		3, 796 00 170 00	United Kingdom. Newfoundland.
		3, 966 00	
Articles, other products of agriculture .....		1, 173 00 4, 398 00	Newfoundland. United Kingdom.
		5, 571 00	
Articles, other products of manufacture.....		21, 590 00	Do.
Articles, miscellaneous.....		27, 654 00 21, 199 00 90 00 1, 587 00	Do. Newfoundland. Saint Peter's South America.
		50, 530 00	
Bones ..... pounds..	1, 198, 712	9, 142 94	United States.
Bone-dust..... do....	1, 592, 610	16, 690 85	Do.
Brandy ..... gallons..	26, 774	72, 228 86	Do.
Brandy ..... cases..	956	8, 232 65	Do.
Books..... do....	393	69, 230 88 106 00 1, 262 00	Do. Newfoundland. United Kingdom.
	393	70, 598 88	
Barley ..... bushels..	33, 825	41, 389 87	United States.
Boots and shoes ..... cases..	54	3, 806 24	Do.
Banners ..... number..	1	1, 500 00	Do.
Brass, scrap..... pounds..	11, 866	1, 378 40	Do.
Brass, bearings ..... do....	360	108 00	Do.

*Statement showing the exports from Montreal, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
emlock extract ..... barrels..	42 630 40	\$379 36 5,628 09 500 00	United States. United Kingdom. Newfoundland.
	712	6,507 36	
ng-powder ..... pounds..	113,967	3,102 49	United States.
..... cwt..	64	230 00	Newfoundland.
..... pounds..	6,627,225 436,441 386,406 33,660	1,317,700 00 113,329 35 77,302 00 7,312 00	United Kingdom. United States. Newfoundland. Saint Peter's.
	7,483,732	1,515,703 35	
..... number..	2,041	1,151 68	United States.
Canada..... barrels..	8 5	1,176 03 612 00	Do. United Kingdom.
	13	1,788 03	
Canada..... gallons..	388	1,225 75	United States.
..... cwt..	12,875 107 24	109,188 00 760 00 144 00	United Kingdom. Newfoundland. South America.
	13,006	110,092 00	
nd hams..... do..	58,524 176 4	726,997 00 2,083 00 32 00	United Kingdom. Newfoundland. Saint Peter's.
	58,704	729,112 00	
x ..... pounds..	7,474	1,700 00	United Kingdom.
pos..... boxes..	13,006	12,414 70	United States.
plate ..... do..	150	980 10	Do.
breeding ..... number..	7	2,792 60	Do.
g ..... cases..	1	109 00	Do.
orns ..... number..	95,500	986 80	Do.
ails ..... do..	11,775	886 00	Do.
..... do..	39	1,960 00	Do.
ns ..... do..	16,736	17,897 79	Do.
es ..... do..	3 5	1,300 00 1,561 00	United Kingdom. United States.
	8	2,861 00	
r-oil ..... gallons..	3,616	2,713 75	Do.
ks..... number..	12	4,500 00	Do.
ders ..... do..	4	1,600 00	Do.
..... pounds..	17,251,427 32,881 360	2,626,703 00 3,551 00 40 00	United Kingdom. Newfoundland. Saint Peter's.
	17,284,668	2,630,294 00	
ore ..... tons..	2,002	114,765 00	United Kingdom.
..... pounds..	200 480	33 00 70 00	Do. Newfoundland.
	680	103 00	

Statement showing the exports from Montreal, &c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Corn.....bush..	2,681,209	\$1,603,832 00	United Kingdom.
Carbonate soda.....kegs..	100	400 00	United States.
Cigars.....number..	10,000	340 00	Do.
Cigar-cuttings.....cases..	40	803 20	Do.
Coffee.....pounds..	74,334	17,096 82	Do.
Crockery.....casks..	40	167 50	Do.
Church regalia.....		4,253 39	Do.
Caustic soda.....drums..	305	2,058 58	Do.
Copper plates.....number..	4	500 00	Do.
Cement.....barrels..	420	1,580 00	Do.
Cream-tartar.....do....	1	90 00	Do.
Cars, railroad.....number..	3	300 00	Do.
Champagne.....cases..	22	389 25	Do.
China-clay.....tons..	20	322 50	Do.
Crucibles.....		177 00	Do.
Drugs.....cases..	9	1,997 29	Do.
Drain-pipe.....		512 00	Do.
Diamonds.....		1,656 49	Do.
Dry-goods.....		1,743 37	Do.
Effects, private.....		4,721 00	United Kingdom.
Eggs.....dozen..	46,965	10,034 40	United States.
Elastic web.....pieces..	473	4,151 99	Do.
Furs, raw.....number..	6,814	18,773 30	Do.
		155,018 00	United Kingdom.
		2,107 00	Newfoundland.
	6,814	175,896 30	
Fur-waste.....pounds..	6,294	1,345 85	United States.
Fur, manufactured.....cases..	5	1,145 03	Do.
		2,123 00	United Kingdom.
	5	3,268 03	
Flour.....barrels..	230,321	1,381,671 00	United Kingdom.
	16,189	92,651 75	United States.
	71,880	441,947 00	Newfoundland.
	8,434	48,006 00	Saint Peter's.
	326,824	1,964,275 75	
Fish.....do....	165	3,090 60	United States.
Fish, dry cod.....quintals..	10	45 00	Do.
Fish, wet-salted.....barrels..	28	139 00	United Kingdom.
	160	800 00	Newfoundland.
	188	939 00	
Fire-extinguishers.....number..	7	156 98	United States.
Furniture.....case..	1	45 00	Do.

Statement showing the exports from Montreal, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Fruit, green.....packages..	15,042 1,643 67 16,752	\$54,100 00 5,531 00 201 00 59,832 00	United Kingdom. Newfoundland. Saint Peter's.
Glue stock .....		2,306 75	United States.
Gin .....gallons..	560	340 33	Do.
Gin .....cases..	27	168 55	Do.
Glass, plate .....do..	2	150 00	Do.
Granite .....		4,347 00	Do.
Gum-copal .....cases..	1	134 50	Do.
Glass-ware .....barrels..	12	164 10	Do.
Gunpowder.....kegs..	30	144 65	Do.
Glass, broken .....cases..	45	240 40	Do.
Gold ore.....tons..	30	1,500 00	United Kingdom.
Honey.....pounds..	362	35 82	United States.
Herrings .....barrels..	1,570	6,313 03	Do.
Hides .....pounds..	642,930	46,927 71	Do.
Halter-straps.....number..	500	115 00	Do.
Horses.....do..	499	60,213 71	Do.
Horses for breeding purposes .....do..	1	80 00	Do.
Horn piths.....bags..	502	83 40	Do.
Hardware .....		4,797 50	Do.
Hats .....cases..	6	489 65	Do.
Horns and hoofs.....		1,000 00	United Kingdom.
Hops .....		75 00	Do.
Iron, scrap .....pounds..	619,526	8,505 50	United States.
Iron castings.....do..	247,515	7,005 17	Do.
Iron bed-plates.....number..	2	220 80	Do.
Iron, pig .....tons..	10 2,738½ 2,748½	350 00 81,294 80 81,644 80	United Kingdom. United States.
Iron, sheet .....pounds..	15,400	2,100 00	Do.
Iron truck-bars .....do..	10,816	216 32	Do.
Iron safe.....number..	1	300 00	Do.
Iron and hardware .....		13,889 00 596 00 7,342 00 79 00 21,906 00	United Kingdom. Newfoundland. South America. Saint Peter's.
Indian bark-work .....		120 00	United Kingdom.
Jewellers' sweepings .....barrels..	34½	823 00	United States.
Jewelry.....packages..	2	151 72	Do.

*Statement showing the exports from Montreal, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
<b>Lumber</b> .....feet..	12,306,600 16,105,275 41,000 26,312,000 19,200 263,000 4,000	\$47,065 00 258,520 00 830 00 498,125 00 432 00 3,914 00 54 00	United Kingdom. United States. Newfoundland. South America. Belgium. Cuba. France.
	55,051,075	8,089 40	
<b>Leather, scrap</b> .....pounds..	30,098	5,578 84	United States.
<b>Laths</b> .....thousand..	347,300 10	425 17 150 00	Do. Cuba.
	347,310	575 17	
<b>Liquors</b> .....gallons..	15,078	7,307 17	United States.
<b>Liquors</b> .....cases..	1,789	6,874 88	Do.
<b>Lead-ashes</b> .....pounds..	15,047	1,421 22	Do.
<b>Lemons</b> .....boxes..	1,050	10,733 20	Do.
<b>Leather</b> .....pounds..	170,294	60,536 83 107,515 00 49,242 00 9,215 00 2,695 00	Do. United Kingdom. Newfoundland. Saint Peter's. South America.
	170,294	229,203 83	
<b>Locomotive-tenders</b> .....number..	5	2,000 00	United States.
<b>Lamps</b> .....do....	24	168 00	Do.
<b>Lobsters</b> .....cases..	39	236 40	Do.
<b>Licorice-paste</b> .....		10,373 00	United Kingdom.
<b>Lard</b> .....pounds..	3,043,314 7,300 2,720	366,901 00 797 00 398 00	Do. Newfoundland. Saint Peter's.
	3,053,334	368,096 00	
<b>Miscellaneous</b> .....		353,855 88	United States.
<b>Machinery</b> .....		20,250 00 92,345 00	United Kingdom. United States.
		112,595 00	
<b>Meats</b> .....pounds..	213,940	1,690 35	Do.
<b>Musie</b> .....cases..	2	342 66	Do.
<b>Mineral-water</b> .....		210 00	Do.
<b>Malt</b> .....bushels..	3,317	4,722 01	Do.
<b>Musical instruments</b> .....number..	1	300 00	Do.
<b>Maps</b> .....do....	500	500 00	Do.
<b>Medicine</b> .....gross..	30	600 00	Do.
<b>Models of invention</b> .....number..	3	392 40	Do.
<b>Meal</b> .....barrels..	40,528 939 110	174,567 00 4,177 00 410 00	United Kingdom. Newfoundland. Saint Peter's.
	41,577	179,154 00	
<b>Oil, olive</b> .....cases..	465	818 00	United States.
<b>Oil, orange</b> .....do....	2	156 00	Do.
<b>Oil, crude</b> .....gallons..	136½	47 78	Do.

Statement showing the exports from Montreal, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Oats.....bushels..	100,314 6,674 1,550 50	\$47,370 00 2,661 52 624 00 21 00	United Kingdom. United States. Newfoundland. Saint Peter's.
	108,588	50,676 52	
Oatmeal.....barrels..	10	56 50	United States.
Oil, mineral.....gallons..	39,971 200	15,672 00 78 00	United Kingdom. Newfoundland.
	40,171	15,750 00	
Oil-cake.....		36,976 00	United Kingdom.
Oars.....pairs..	24	20 00	Newfoundland.
Oil, not produce of Canada.....		1,600 00	United Kingdom.
Paper-stock.....		10,580 45	United States.
Printing-paper.....		150 00	Do.
Pork.....barrels..	712	11,370 00	Do.
Personal effects.....		38,915 70	Do.
Plumbago.....barrels..	1	10 69	Do.
Plumbago.....pounds..	16,300	448 25	Do.
Pianos.....number..	1	350 00	Do.
Paint.....pounds..	3,739	229 33	Do.
Paper.....reams..	150	598 50	Do.
Pipe-clay.....tons..	4	69 00	Do.
Porter.....barrels..	17	170 00	Do.
Porter.....gallons..	1,336	547 20	Do.
Porter.....cases..	100	300 00	Do.
Paper-hangings.....pounds..	587	40 50	Do.
Plasterers' hair.....do....	13,770	1,690 03	Do.
Pease.....bushels..	342	279 13	Do.
Potatoes.....do....	1,047	643 20	Do.
Patent medicine.....cases..	78	17 75	Do.
Frunella rags.....pounds..	1,578	31 56	Do.
Frunella rags.....cases..	1	2,246 28	Do.
Printed matter.....		346 10	Do.
Photo albums.....number..	1	50 00	Do.
Pepper, red.....pounds..	1,308	209 28	Do.
Powder.....cases..	2	41 50	Do.
Plaster.....tons..	30	198 50	Do.
Photographs.....		150 00	Do.
Phosphate of lime.....packages..	260 200 460	4,000 00 3,000 00 7,000 00	United Kingdom. United States.
Pork.....cwt..	1,852 6,509 182	17,213 00 56,023 00 1,177 00	United Kingdom. Newfoundland. Saint Peter's.
	8,543	74,412 00	

*Statement showing the exports from Montreal, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Pease.....bushels..	1,026,788 7,706 80	\$856,466 00 6,282 00 87 00	United Kingdom. Newfoundland. Saint Peter's.
	1,034,574	862,835 00	
Rubber goods.....cases..	136	9,023 16	United States.
Rubber waste.....barrels..	390	396 28	Do.
Raisins.....boxes..	8,600	15,560 50	Do.
Rice.....pounds..	2,250	69 75	Do.
Railroad-ties.....number..	7,433	2,601 55	Do.
Rags.....		2,579 00	Do.
Sewing-machines.....number..	2,156 288 54 1 30	46,220 00 7,739 98 520 00 30 00 534 00	United Kingdom. United States. Newfoundland. Saint Peter's. South America.
	2,529	55,043 98	
Seed, other.....packages..	24 24	45 00 72 00 117 00	United Kingdom. Newfoundland.
Soap.....pounds..	22,320 9,400	1,467 00 504 00	Newfoundland. Saint Peter's.
	37,720	1,971 00	
Staves, other.....thousand..	77 72	5,567 00 5,485 00	United Kingdom. Newfoundland.
	149	11,052 00	
Spirits.....		190 00	Do.
Sheep-skins.....number..	56,587	19,661 05	United States.
Sheep-skins.....bundles..	14	3,881 50	Do.
Silk velvets.....cases..	3	1,398 00	Do.
Soda ash.....pounds..	503,620	12,600 07	Do.
Sugar.....do....	8,027	773 50	Do.
Sugar.....cases..	9	4,238 91	Do.
Straw goods.....do....	4	582 30	Do.
Straw hats.....dozen..	233	197 10	Do.
Sirup.....gallons..	74,890	51,407 04	Do.
Soda, bicarbonate.....pounds..	5,600	200 00	Do.
Stoves.....number..	10	214 94	Do.
Salmon.....tierces..	271	4,208 00	Do.
Salmon.....barrels..	366	4,560 80	Do.
Salt.....bags..	19,675	15,305 00	Do.
Salt.....tons..	217	1,193 50	Do.
Steel.....pounds..	3,585	452 05	Do.
Steel, scrap.....do....	84,443	3,365 33	Do.
Shoe-nails.....do....	3,000	153 75	Do.
Shoe-nails.....boxes..	150	840 94	Do.



*Statement showing the exports from Montreal, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whence.
Spirit-lac ..... barrels..	3	\$350 42	United States.
Samples ..... cases..	1	75 00	Do.
Sheep and lambs ..... number..	107	294 25	Do.
Stone, Portland ..... do....	2	76 20	Do.
Shot ..... pounds..	14,000	875 42	Do.
Sirup ..... barrels..	400	9,429 70	Do.
Statuary ..... ..		1,319 00	Do.
Stationery..... ..		982 75	Do.
Saltpeter..... pounds..	6,788	678 56	Do.
Saltpeter ..... kegs..	20	220 00	Do.
Senna ..... pounds..	3,772	264 00	Do.
Sumac ..... do....	4,064	142 64	Do.
Tea ..... chests..	385	7,439 72	Do.
Tobacco ..... boxes..	56	1,051 90	Do.
Tobacco-stems ..... pounds..	112,114	2,554 50	Do.
Type ..... do....	3,481	730 13	Do.
Tin-plates ..... boxes..	191	1,859 00	Do.
Tobacco ..... pounds..	83,286 136,699 4,196	17,796 00 23,293 00 613 00	United Kingdom. Newfoundland. Saint Peter's.
	224,181	42,302 00	
Tallow ..... do....	1,023,932 750	82,584 00 40 00	United Kingdom. Saint Peter's.
	1,024,682	82,624 00	
Tallow ..... cwt..	625	5,950 00	United Kingdom.
Vegetables ..... ..		33 00	United States.
Wine ..... cases..	117	2,114 45	Do.
Wine ..... gallons..	62,231	27,453 66	Do.
Woolens ..... cases..		11,405 00	United Kingdom.
	2	1,198 49	United States.
		2,654 00	Newfoundland.
	2	15,257 49	
Wool ..... pounds..	41,441 370,200	11,878 00 137,585 19	United Kingdom. United States.
	411,641	149,463 19	
Whisky ..... gallons..	66	44 20	Do.
Wheat ..... bushels..	8,692,414 13,050 66,000 155,045	11,629,157 00 15,690 50 92,000 00 131,800 00	United Kingdom. United States. France. Belgium.
	8,926,509	11,868,647 50	
Wire ..... pounds..	7,647	764 70	United States.
Walnuts ..... do....	16,441	1,570 19	Do.
Walnuts ..... bags..	120	832 35	Do.
Wooden-ware ..... ..		33 00	Do.

*Statement showing the exports from Montreal, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Washing-crystal .....cases..	16	\$130 66	United States.
Whips.....dozen..	5	36 00	Do.
Wood .....		19,329 00	United Kingdom.
		351 00	Newfoundland.
		211 00	Cuba.
		36 00	Saint Peter's.
		19,927 00	
Zinc, old. ....pounds..	12,676	253 42	United States.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Countries whither exported.	Value, including costs and charges.
United Kingdom .....	\$22,149,390
United States .....	2,102,161
Newfoundland .....	1,581,000
Saint Peter's.....	68,300
France .....	92,054
Belgium.....	132,232
Cuba.....	4,275
South America.....	510,427
Total .....	26,639,539

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Montreal for the year ending June 30, 1874.*

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	United Kingdom.....	139	183,549	132	84,745	175	216,035	199	113,803
United States.....	United States.....	.....	.....	4	1,596	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	France.....	.....	.....	12	5,011	2	1,839	.....	.....
.....	Spain.....	.....	.....	6	2,716	.....	.....	2	1,839
.....	Belgium.....	1	798	10	3,379	3	2,636	.....	.....
.....	Holland.....	.....	.....	7	4,912	.....	.....	3	2,636
.....	Germany.....	.....	.....	8	2,990	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	Italy.....	.....	.....	7	2,907	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Newfoundland.....	6	2,552	25	2,955	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Bermuda.....	.....	.....	1	989	8	3,237	53	6,151
.....	Africa.....	.....	.....	3	571	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	South America.....	.....	.....	1	340	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Foreign West Indies.....	.....	.....	1	2,498	.....	.....	64	35,438
.....	British West Indies.....	.....	.....	8	2,498	.....	.....	2	517
.....	Portugal.....	.....	.....	5	1,840	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Norway.....	.....	.....	1	192	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Brazil.....	.....	.....	1	536	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	Turk's Island.....	.....	.....	1	334	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	China.....	.....	.....	1	376	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Saint Peter's.....	.....	.....	2	874	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Total.....	146	187,199	234	117,494	188	223,747	325	156,505
.....	.....	.....	.....	380	304,693	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513	380,342

WILLIAM A. DART.

## NAPANEE.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Napanee to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Ashes.....				\$900 00	\$900 00
Barley.....	\$28,794 00	\$5,354 80	\$4,105 25	32,214 00	70,472 05
Cedar-wood.....	945 50		2,173 98	6,984 50	10,104 98
Cattle.....	235 00	1,028 00		6,538 00	7,801 00
Eggs.....	340 00		2,504 00	1,664 74	4,508 74
Horses.....	140 00	2,315 50	3,811 00	541 00	6,807 50
Household effects.....	198 00	500 00	1,630 00	335 00	2,663 00
Heading.....			622 70	735 00	1,357 70
Hop-poles.....			538 09	859 58	1,397 67
Lumber.....	26,075 10		65,046 61	66,628 34	157,750 05
Lath.....	211 75		2,370 98	1,880 41	4,463 14
Pickets.....	55 00		437 75	414 25	907 00
Pease.....				1,241 00	1,241 00
Railroad ties.....	4,519 30		17,345 25		21,864 55
Rye.....	18,200 00		14,669 33	14,594 89	47,464 22
Sheep and lambs.....	5,308 01	508 00	457 75	5,801 47	12,075 23
Shingles.....	220 00	662 17	4,474 20	1,946 04	7,302 41
Skins.....			2,599 86	1,788 00	4,387 86
Sundries.....	520 60	670 00	7 50	781 00	2,039 10
Total in United States gold.....	\$5,826 26	11,038 47	122,834 25	145,847 96	365,546 94

ALBERT R. LER.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, December 23, 1874. (Received December 31.)

I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year 1874.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports into Nova Scotia are shown by the following statement:

*Abstract of the value of goods entered for consumption in the province of Nova Scotia, distinguishing those which paid duty from those entered free of duty, and showing also the countries whence imported and the amount of duty collected thereon, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.*

Whence.	Value: Dutiable goods.	Value: Free goods.	Total.	Duty collected.
Great Britain.....	\$4,064,983	\$2,093,969	\$6,158,952	\$677,708 18
United States.....	925,046	2,025,733	2,950,779	151,795 00
France.....	81,375		81,375	48,371 40
Germany.....	14,303		14,303	17,973 85
Spain.....	30,642	2,791	33,433	5,229 34
Portugal.....	6,190	963	7,153	1,834 30
Holland.....	1,440		1,440	2,226 00
Bermuda.....		4,643	4,643	
British North American provinces.....	8,466	798,847	807,313	2,987 88
British West Indies.....	284,203	108,058	392,261	169,307 71
Spanish West Indies.....	372,703	14,746	387,449	150,811 09
French West Indies.....	17,913	25,499	43,412	9,049 77
Dutch West Indies.....	66	100	166	27 57
St. Pierre.....	1,917	836	2,753	1,827 41
Jersey.....	7,278		7,278	1,336 85
British Guiana.....	698		698	1,273 40
Madeira.....	33		33	4 95
China.....		94,106	94,106	
Russia.....		45,044	45,044	
Total.....	5,817,256	5,215,355	11,032,611	1,946,676 04
Foreign reprints of British copyright-works.....	106		106	
Duty collected at Port Mulgrave, for which no returns were received.....				4,214 17
Grand total.....	5,817,362	5,215,355	11,032,717	1,950,890 21

The exports from the province are shown in the following statement:

*Abstract of the value of goods, the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, exported from the province of Nova Scotia to each country during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.*

Whither.	The mine.	The fisheries.	The forest.	Animals and their produce.	Agricultural products.	Manufactures.	Miscellaneous articles.	Total.
Great Britain .....	\$1,551	\$210,139	\$191,787	\$36,584	\$21,036	\$62,092		\$529,189
United States .....	474,471	993,036	455,518	47,625	50,782	120,253	\$17,214	2,158,899
British North American provinces .....	141,747	51,252	103,496	185,246	61,932	122,359	971	667,003
British West Indies .....	19,371	1,240,054	409,695	36,697	50,226	52,843	969	1,809,855
Spanish West Indies .....	5,740	727,762	49,294	11,189	15,147	1,061		810,193
French West Indies .....	86,693	161,078	46,320	488	3,162	1,319		299,060
Danish West Indies .....		15,603		20,196	11,037	91	285	47,212
Dutch West Indies .....		6,091	12			32		6,135
Spain .....	1,300							1,300
Portugal .....		7,512	6,157					13,669
St. Pierre .....	4,104	17,853	16,652	17,274	3,295	5,950	191	65,328
Madeira .....		17,626	31,070					48,696
St. Domingo .....		14,092	14,226	2,260	72	2,231		32,941
Jersey .....		28,329		1,232				29,561
Brazil .....	27,476		19,055					46,531
British Guiana .....			3,112			527		3,639
Malaga .....			160					160
Singapore .....	2,431							2,431
Demerara .....			3,359					3,359
Italy .....		7,008						7,008
Total produce .....	764,884	3,497,435	1,349,973	358,791	216,669	374,767	19,630	6,522,169
Coin and bullion .....								94,323
Goods not produce .....								695,594
Grand total exports .....								7,372,086

## FISHERIES.

The whole product of the fisheries of this province for the year 1873 was \$6,577,086; of which mackerel amounted to \$1,410,050. The whole product of the Dominion fisheries, exclusive of Prince Edward Island, was \$10,547,402; of which mackerel amounted to \$1,504,040. The total product of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island for that year was \$207,595; of which mackerel amounted to \$111,512. The mackerel fishery it will be seen constitutes less than one-fourth of the fisheries of this province, and about one-seventh of the whole fisheries of the Dominion.

## MINES AND MINERALS.

*General summary of the returns of the mineral produce of Nova Scotia, received by the department of mines, 1873.*

Minerals.	Quantity.	Value.	Number of mines.
Coal .....	1,051,467 tons..	\$2,690,347	28
Gold, (17,708 tons quartz) .....	11,832.4 ounces..	219,270	33
Iron .....	3,485 tons..	10,455	3
Plaster .....	120,693 do..	120,693	
Freestone .....	2,820 do..	34,532	
Molding-sand .....	130 do..	260	
Plumbaginous shale .....	11 do..	110	
Total .....		3,084,607	

## COAL.

The total produce of coal for 1873 exceeded by 170,000 tons that of any previous year.

The subjoined statement, showing the produce and the sales of coal for 1873, and the principal markets therefor, will be found of interest:

*General statement.*

	Produce.	Sales.	Colliery consumption.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
First quarter, 1873 .....	217, 327	38, 231	26, 36
Second quarter, 1873 .....	236, 242	188, 392	23, 531
Third quarter, 1873 .....	307, 954	414, 434	23, 539
Fourth quarter, 1873 .....	287, 944	240, 049	30, 631
Total.....	1, 051, 467	881, 106	106, 36
Total 1872.....	880, 950	785, 914	110, 341
Stock on hand at the end of the year 1873, 106,000 tons.			

*Coal sales.*

Markets.	First quarter, 1873.	Second quarter, 1873.	Third quarter, 1873.	Fourth quarter, 1873.	Sales for year.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Quebec.....		70, 161	107, 940	8, 958	187, 059
New Brunswick.....	128	14, 515	25, 958	27, 616	68, 217
Newfoundland.....	1, 994	12, 195	22, 332	19, 340	55, 661
Prince Edward Island.....		3, 767	13, 755	9, 318	26, 840
Nova Scotia, land sales.....	22, 422	8, 010	7, 291	22, 639	60, 362
Nova Scotia, sea-borne.....	4, 349	28, 905	60, 006	61, 073	154, 333
United States.....	893	41, 536	159, 813	62, 518	264, 760
West Indies.....	8, 445	7, 911	11, 930	25, 927	54, 213
Great Britain.....		1, 392	3, 677	1, 967	6, 976
South America.....			1, 132	753	1, 885
Total.....	38, 231	188, 392	414, 434	240, 049	881, 106

It will be seen that the sales of coal for 1873 were 95,192 tons more than those of 1872, and that the larger portion, or nearly 63 per cent, was for consumption in the Dominion of Canada. Of the whole quantity sold, 186,744 tons were carried by 428 steamers, 633,410 tons by 3,176 sailing-vessels, and 60,962 tons by land.

While the Pictou and Cape Breton mines furnish most of the coal now produced in Nova Scotia, other mines in the province are beginning to be developed, and new fields of mining industry are attracting the attention of capitalists. In Cumberland County the development of the Spring Hill mines and the prosecution of mining at the Joggins promise important results.

Henry S. Poole, esq., inspector of mines for Nova Scotia, in his late annual report, in referring to the vast resources and future prospects of the Cumberland coal-fields, remarks:

In anticipation of the facilities for transit which the trade of this county must require when the collieries now being started are fully developed, and when the output exceeds the local demand along the line of the Intercolonial Railway, (as it must shortly do,) a company has already begun to build a railway from Spring Hill to Parram-borough. By this branch road the mines will be put into communication with tide-water at the nearest and most convenient point for shipment, and the operators be

enabled to compete in the markets of New England, at present chiefly supplied from Cape Breton. Analyses of the coal, making it highly bituminous, warrant the expectation that it will be found suitable for gas-making, for which purpose about two million tons are annually required in the towns of New England favorably situated for supplianee from the coast. The quantity at present provided for this purpose by Nova Scotia is somewhat under a quarter of a million of tons.

## GOLD.

The present condition of gold-mining in this province is indicated by the following :

*Statement showing the average daily labor employed, the amount of quartz crushed, the yield of gold per ton of quartz, the quantities of gold from alluvial mines, the yield of gold, the maximum yield per ton in each district and in the whole province, and the value of the average yield of gold per man employed in mining, for the twelve months ended December 31, 1873.*

Districts.	Average number of men employed.	Crushing-mills employed.	Steam-power.	Water-power.	Quartz, &c., crushed.	Yield per ton.	Gold from alluvial mines.	Total yield of gold.	Maximum yield per ton.	Average yield per man for twelve months, at \$12.50 per ounce.
					Tons.	Oz. p. g.	Oz. p. g.	Oz. p. g.	Oz. p. g.	
Stornont .....	3	3	1	2	181	0 4 4	.....	37 18 5	0 4 5	\$233 71
Wine Harbor .....	40	5	4	1	2,267	0 17 15	.....	2,000 0 3	2 13 15	925 00
Sherbrooke .....	101	12	9	3	7,187	0 15 9	.....	5,026 0 4	6 16 0	920 59
Tangier .....	28	4	3	1	1,070	0 13 4	.....	726 11 16	2 18 7	230 75
Montagu .....	35	3	3	.....	679	2 2 9	.....	1,440 3 9	6 6 0	761 14
Waverley .....	43	3	2	1	2,013	0 10 0	.....	1,009 0 0	8 18 6	434 10
Oldham .....	23	3	1	2	662	1 10 3	.....	998 2 17	22 0 0	802 82
Renfrew .....	6	5	2	3	255	0 4 16	.....	59 16 18	0 7 12	184 34
Uniacke .....	4	4	3	1	198	0 13 1	.....	129 8 18	1 5 10	599 63
Caribou .....	1	2	1	1	21	0 16 23	.....	17 16 12	1 0 17	329 29
Gay's River .....	9	1	1	.....	2,984	0 2 8	33 15 15	352 17 23	0 2 22	725 30
Unproclaimed and other districts.	5	8	4	4	191	0 5 17	.....	54 11 14	0 19 11	201 83
Total .....	298	53	34	19	17,708	0 13 10	33 15 15	11,852 8 19	22 0 0	735 82

It is noticeable that while coal-mining in Nova Scotia for the last few years has increased, gold-mining during the same period has decreased. Various causes have contributed to this result. The large amount of capital invested in reckless speculations in gold-mining properties—in companies formed for stock-jobbing instead of for legitimate mining purposes—and, in many cases, the want of experience and economy in working the mines, as well as the want of skill in the milling, have injuriously affected this branch of industry.

Several quartz mines, however, are still in successful operation; and in various parts of the province gold quartz is known to exist, which, it is believed, is sufficiently rich in quality and so abundant in quantity as to justify more extensive operations than are now carried on. To the development both of the coal and gold mines American capital and enterprise have largely contributed.

## IRON.

The iron industry of this province is thus referred to by Mr. A. Heathcington :

Nearly every variety of iron ore has been found in the province, but the only smelting establishments opened are at Londonderry, Colchester County, and at Clement's

Port, Annapolis County, the former now belonging to the Canada Steel Company, and the latter to the Annapolis Iron Works, from which the production was as follows:

Works.	Men.	Ore mined.	Ore smelted.	Pig-metal.
		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Londonderry.....	26	2,947	2,091	1,046
Clement's Port.....	16	538	630	110
Total.....	42	3,485	2,721	1,226

Explorations were carried on near Springville, Pictou County, and extensive limonite deposits found; also at the Indian Reserve, Whycocomagh, at Five Islands, and near Cheverie.

These localities are favorably situated for smelting-works, being in the neighborhood of rivers, beds of limestone, and large forests.

Lead, copper, and tin have also been discovered, but as yet they have added nothing to the mining-industries of the province.

#### QUARRIES.

The following tables exhibit the exports of plaster, (gypsum,) freestone, and grindstones in 1873:

##### *Plaster (gypsum) trade.*

	1872.	1873.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	
Antigonish.....		709	\$700
Big Bras D'or.....		2,575	2,575
Cheverie.....	29,430	30,679	30,679
Hantaport.....	4,340	3,310	3,310
Maitland.....	510	615	651
Parrsborough.....		2,630	2,630
Walton.....	3,370	4,356	4,356
Windsor.....	61,680	75,696	75,696
Total.....	99,470	120,693	120,693

##### *Freestone.*

	Tons.	Value.
Cheverie.....	405	\$1,429
Hantaport.....	159	1,500
Minudie.....	475	3,000
Windsor.....	159	1,202
Total.....	1,198	7,922

N. B. The probable shipments from Wallace 5,000 tons, where quarries are successfully worked.

##### *Grindstones.*

	Tons.	Value.
Minudie.....	1,500	\$22,250
" Ritchie," 3,500 pieces.....	15	1,050
" Scythe," 2,600 boxes.....	25	1,300
Total.....	1,640	\$24,600

Deposits of granite and marble, of superior quality, exist in several localities, but they are only worked to a limited extent.



## SHIP-BUILDING.

Nova Scotia, whose seamen have won distinction as “toilers of the sea,” is prominent as a ship-building and ship-owning country. The total registered tonnage of the province on the 31st of December, 1873, consisted of 2,803 vessels, measuring 449,701 tons, of an estimated total value of about \$16,000,000. The number of vessels built in Nova Scotia in 1873 was 176, with an aggregate tonnage of 63,000 tons, being an increase over the preceding year of two vessels only, yet with an increased tonnage of 26,315 tons, showing that in this province the ship-builders are beginning to construct a larger class of vessels. Upon all imported materials entering into the construction of vessels a duty of only 5 per cent. is imposed. The wages of shipwrights average from \$1.80 to \$1.90 per day. The average cost of a vessel of 500 tons, built in this province, class seven years, is \$54 per ton; and of a vessel of 1,000 tons, same class, \$50 per ton, fitted and ready for sea.

The average cost of vessels from the stocks, without sails or rigging, is about \$27 per ton.

Timber for ship-building purposes is found in abundance in Nova Scotia, with the exception of pitch-pine and white-oak, which are principally procured from the United States.

## REGISTRY-LAWS.

The registry-laws of the United States have elicited much discussion both at home and abroad. In Great Britain and Canada there appears to be an impression that the laws of our country in relation to the registry of foreign vessels are less liberal to foreigners than the registry-laws of Great Britain. This impression is wholly unfounded. British subjects are placed in the United States upon the same footing in regard to American-built vessels as citizens of the United States are placed in Great Britain and Canada in regard to British-built vessels. By the imperial merchant-shipping act of 1854, which applies to the whole of Her Majesty's dominions, having been re-enacted in Canada by the Dominion act of 1867, it is, in section 18, part 2d, declared that—

No ship shall be deemed to be a British ship unless she belongs wholly to owners of the following description, that is to say—

1st. Natural-born British subjects:

*Provided*, That no natural-born subject who has taken the oath of allegiance to any foreign sovereign or state shall be entitled to be such owner as aforesaid, unless he has, subsequently to taking such last-mentioned oath, taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, and is and continues to be, during the whole period of his so being an owner, resident in some place within Her Majesty's dominions; or, if not so resident, member of a British factory, or partner in a house actually carrying on business in the United Kingdom, or in some other place within Her Majesty's dominions.

2d. Persons made denizens by letters of denization, or naturalized by or pursuant to any act of the imperial legislature, or by or pursuant to any act or ordinance of the proper legislative authority in any British possession:

*Provided*, That such persons are, and continue to be, during the whole period of their so being owners, resident in some place within Her Majesty's dominions; or, if not so resident, members of a British factory, or partners in a house actually carrying on business in the United Kingdom, or in some other place within Her Majesty's dominions, and have taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty subsequently to the period of their being so made denizens or naturalized.

Under the provisions of this act, no person shall be entitled to be registered as owner of a ship, or of any share therein, until he has made and subscribed a declaration as prescribed by the act; and that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, “no persons, or bodies of persons, other

than such persons, or bodies of persons, as are by the merchant-shipping act of 1854 qualified to be owners of British ships, is entitled, as owner, to any interest whatever, either legal or beneficial, in the said ship."

While the laws of Great Britain and the United States relating to the registry of vessels place foreigners under the same restrictions and disabilities, they are at variance only in reference to the privileges extended by each country to its own citizens.

Under existing laws, a British subject can purchase abroad a foreign-built vessel, and have her registered in Great Britain; while a citizen of the United States who purchases such a vessel cannot procure an American register.

MORTIMER M. JACKSON.

PICTON.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Pictou to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Apples .....	\$584 06			\$31 87	\$615 93
Barley .....	144,967 00			29,900 00	174,867 00
Cows .....		\$1,947 25	\$4,291 75	2,705 10	8,944 10
Deacon skins .....			1,353 65	566 00	1,919 65
Eggs .....	472 06		1,626 12	1,475 00	3,573 18
Buggies .....	25 00			100 00	125 00
Brick .....	129 75				129 75
Horses .....	265 00	182 60	1,278 00	2,410 00	4,135 60
Household goods .....	608 50		1,025 75	29 00	1,663 25
Honey .....	8 88			12 00	20 88
Harness .....	4 00			38 00	42 00
Hop-poles .....			790 45	541 63	1,332 08
Ice .....			467 50		467 50
Leached ashes .....				600 00	600 00
Pease .....	6,505 14	54 76		1,696 62	8,256 52
Rye .....	20,775 00		20,738 40		41,513 40
Sheep and lambs .....	1,892 36			6,534 66	8,427 02
Shingles .....	222 12		532 50		814 62
Railroad ties .....			716 30		716 30
Selme .....			25 00		25 00
Wheat .....	1,695 00		375 00		2,070 00
Total in United States gold ..	178,413 87	2,184 61	33,422 42	46,642 28	260,663 18
Total for preceding year .....	174,877 83	2,358 67	37,636 19	23,116 36	237,989 05
Increase .....	3,536 04			23,525 92	22,674 13
Decrease .....		174 06	4,213 77		

ROBERT CLAPP.

PORT SARNIA.

DECEMBER 8, 1874. (Received December 14.)

The total value of goods imported from the United States and entered at this port for Canadian consumption, during the year ending September 30, 1874, was \$938,128, classified as follows:

Pork, hams, lard, and hogs .....	\$198,710 00
Raw cotton and leaf tobacco .....	403,943 10
Sugar, molasses, and rum .....	115,111 22
Miscellaneous goods .....	156,363 68
	<hr/> 938,128 00

The value of declared exports from this port to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1874, as will be observed by reference to the accompanying tables, was \$426,377.12, and from the United States consular agency at London, \$493,662.21, (see page 588,) making a total from this consular district of \$920,039.33. To this sum may be added \$451,873.10, being articles of small value and of miscellaneous character, not accompanied by consular certificates, making a grand total of exports from the district of \$1,371,912.43. The figures representing the value of declared exports show a decrease in value of \$325,483.75 from this consulate; a further decrease of \$124,038.49 is shown in the trade of the London consular agency, making a total decrease in the district of \$449,522.24 as compared with last year. This decrease is mainly due to the stringency of the American money market, and the consequent depression in the value of Canadian products. Canada depends almost entirely upon the United States as a market for her surplus produce; and during the panic which prevailed so extensively during the past year in the United States, the Canadian farmer felt the pressure of the times perhaps even more perceptibly than our own producers, for the reason that upon most of the products of this country which find sale in the United States, there is levied a duty, ranging from 10 to 35 per cent. ad valorem. Although this duty is, of course, nominally paid by the purchaser to the collector of customs in the United States, it requires but the exercise of ordinary reason to show that it is actually paid by the Canadian producer, at the time when the bargain for the purchase is consummated in Canada. To illustrate: Agreeably to the provisions of a recent act of Congress, all animals of a superior breed, adapted for breeding purposes, are admitted into the United States from Canada free of duty; but upon animals equally valuable in point of blood, and in many instances more valuable for general purposes, though not adapted for breeding purposes, there is collected a duty of 20 per cent. As soon as the Canadian farmer became aware (and he was not long finding it out, for Canadian newspapers displayed commendable zeal in publishing this item of good news to the Canadian stock-raiser) that his mares and other animals especially adapted for breeding purposes were more valuable to the American buyer in consequence of this remission of duties, just so soon did he raise the price upon this species of property in the Canadian market; and the mare which, previous to the passage of this law admitting to free entry animals of her class, could have been purchased for \$100, is now suddenly elevated in value from 40 to 50 per cent., while the animal equally as well bred, though not adapted for breeding purposes, has not advanced in value in the markets of this country. It is plain, then, that the American buyer is now required to pay fully 20 per cent. more for a certain class of animals in Canada than he would otherwise have paid had the old rate of duties been retained; and the whole case may be briefly summed up as follows: The Canadian farmer receives 40 per cent. more than he formerly did for his mare; the American buyer pays 20 per cent. more than he formerly did, even after the payment of duties under the old law; and the United States Treasury is not enriched a single dollar by the transaction. In writing this statement I am not actuated by any desire to give prominence to a mere theory of my own, having arrived at the above conclusions from actual observation. I make the statement for the benefit of the commercial interests of the United States. I am well satisfied that what I have written in reference to the free entry of breeding stock into the markets of the United States is equally applicable to the free entry of any other product of Canada.

## RECIPROCITY.

This subject is now agitating public attention in this country to a considerable extent, and the line of argument indulged in by both the people and the press in favor of reciprocity is very uniform indeed. This argument, literally interpreted, would be something like this: We, the people of Canada, do not expect to derive any very great advantage from the adoption of this treaty, but, then, what a boon it would be to the people of the United States! They point to the project of deepening the Welland and Saint Lawrence Canals, which they say would give us an outlet to the sea. Now, to people unacquainted with the navigation of the great lakes and rivers of North America, this proposed Saint Lawrence route to the seaboard may appear feasible; but to my mind there are many drawbacks to this scheme, as plausible as it may appear upon paper. In the first place, the Saint Lawrence River must always be a dangerous stream to navigate for vessels of the larger class, on account of its rapid current and hidden rocky shoals; deeply-laden vessels, of comparatively light tonnage, and under the management of the most skillful Canadian pilots, are often wrecked in the act of navigating the Saint Lawrence. The present canals of Canada will not admit vessels measuring more than 350 or 360 tons burden, of a carrying capacity of 18,000 or 20,000 bushels of grain, while to admit our largest lake craft, in commission at the present time, these canals would require to be enlarged to even four times their present capacity. But should the Canadian canals be deepened, and widened, and the rocks removed from the bed of the Saint Lawrence sufficiently to admit our largest vessels—which I do not believe to be in the power of engineers to accomplish—but admitting that it would be possible for our ships to navigate the Saint Lawrence in safety to the ocean, what then? They reach the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and here they meet peculiar obstacles to navigation, which the ingenuity of man and the combined wealth of nations cannot remove. It is well known that in the vicinity of this gulf, and in the direct track of outward and inward bound vessels, dense fogs prevail for a good portion of the year. In this locality vessels frequently lose their reckoning, and are in constant danger of coming in contact with the rock-bound coast of Nova Scotia, or some of its dangerous rocky islands or reefs; escaping these, the dreaded iceberg may suddenly loom up before the ship, and his chilling breath is often the precursor of death. To escape these dangers to navigation, Canadian merchants often stipulate to have the goods which they have purchased in England and other European countries sent to them via Portland and New York, rather than hazard the risk of having them sent by the Gulf of Saint Lawrence; and this, too, notwithstanding the extra charges in the way of railroad freights and other incidental expenses which must always attend the reshipment of freight through a foreign territory. Under the present rate of duties on Canadian products, the United States derive a revenue of about \$6,000,000 annually; and we are called upon to relinquish this for twenty years, in consideration of a promise by the Canadian authorities to construct a ship-canal to the seaboard, and allow our vessels to navigate it on equal terms with their own for the same length of time. We are not only called upon to relinquish the duties on imports which we now receive from Canada, but we are met with the further demand, that Canadian-built vessels shall be admitted free to American registration. This means to transfer our ship-building interests to the Canadian border, and to permit Canadian vessels to compete with our own in the carrying-trade of the great

**Northwest.** To grant these privileges to Canada would be to place her on an equal footing with the most favored States of our Union; and in return for this loss of revenue, which free trade would immediately bring about—for the loss to American industry which would be felt in the transfer of our ship-building interests—we are to be permitted to send our ships to the Atlantic via the river and gulf of Saint Lawrence, provided they are not wrecked in making the attempt. I am of the opinion that, should the present rates of tariff on Canadian products be continued for ten years to come, a sufficient amount of money would be paid into the United States Treasury, from duties thus derived, to construct a ship-canal, via Buffalo and Lake Champlain, to the deep waters of the Hudson, of sufficient capacity to admit vessels of 2,000 tons burden from Buffalo to New York. This canal would be entirely within the limits of our own country, and it would have the further advantage of terminating in a much milder climate than that of the Saint Lawrence route; and instead of paying toll to Canada for the privilege of running the rapids of the Saint Lawrence River, and going several hundred miles out of our way to encounter the fogs and icebergs of the gulf, the Canadians themselves would pay toll to us for the privilege of navigating our shorter and less dangerous route to the sea. My objections to the proposed Saint Lawrence route have thus far been based upon the natural obstacles to navigation, viz, dense fogs and icebergs in the gulf of Saint Lawrence; swift currents and dangerous rocky shoals in the river; and the ever to be dreaded coast of Nova Scotia, with its numerous reefs and rocky promontories. These are formidable obstacles to navigation, even in times of profound peace; but in case of war with Great Britain, which, notwithstanding our present friendly relations, may some time occur, we should then find a much more formidable barrier in the frowning fortress of Quebec.

#### EMIGRATION.

Although there is yet some activity in Canadian emigration to the United States, a decided falling-off must be noted, as compared with the two last years. Our monetary depression has, doubtless, much to do with this decrease, and the unfavorable reports from our western Territories, in reference to the grasshopper plague, have kept many families in Canada who would otherwise have emigrated West. Much industry has been manifested by Canadian newspapers in publishing these derogatory reports, and I fear they have, in some instances, drawn upon editorial imagination in picturing some of the scenes of devastation and woe said to exist in these localities.

#### MANITOBA.

For the last two or three years considerable activity has been manifested in directing the attention of Canadian emigration to Manitoba. Meetings to further this object have been held in every village or town of importance in this province; great inducements have been offered by the Canadian government to those desirous of obtaining farms in that country; and a subsidized line of steamers was put on the route between this point and Prince William's Landing, a small port on the Canadian side of Lake Superior, which is connected with Winnipeg by a stage and water route, commonly known as the Dawson route. Many families have emigrated by this route, but during the last season many have returned to Canada, and a large number took a southerly direction

and have located in Minnesota and Colorado, the climate of Manitoba being too severe in winter and the summer altogether too short for the successful pursuit of agriculture. I am informed by returned Canadian emigrants that the grasshoppers made fearful havoc last season with the vegetation of Manitoba, but Manitoba grasshoppers are seldom alluded to by the newspapers of this country, and even when we do see anything relating to them in the public prints the accounts are so modified as to lead to the belief that they were a more amiable class of insects than those of Colorado or Nebraska.

SAM'L D. PACE.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from Port Sarnia to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Animals of all kinds.....	\$10,397 00	\$11,530 00	\$15,849 00	\$34,265 24	\$72,041 24
Agricultural implements and machinery.....	4,474 93	766 53	6,281 30	1,892 99	13,345 75
Car-fixtures.....	1,228 00	431 44	258 91	.....	1,918 35
Gunpowder.....	.....	.....	325 00	.....	325 00
Grain of all kinds.....	13,976 35	5,898 11	.....	981 96	20,856 42
Heading, staves, lumber, and timber..	5,921 26	2,497 50	697 90	4,694 87	13,811 53
Liquors.....	490 32	.....	1,175 18	.....	1,665 50
Marble slabs.....	.....	.....	112 18	225 00	337 18
Manufactures of wood.....	1,348 76	648 00	.....	312 00	2,308 76
Merchandise.....	1,475 23	264 28	263 65	749 46	2,752 12
Potatoes.....	135 20	2,012 00	9,057 76	.....	11,204 96
Personal effects.....	25,219 00	10,663 00	9,941 00	13,390 00	59,213 00
Piano-fortes.....	340 00	300 00	400 00	350 00	1,390 00
Silver ore.....	36,750 00	.....	92,000 00	47,000 00	175,750 00
Scrap-iron.....	10,917 24	5,891 60	10,201 26	1,000 00	28,010 66
Tobacco.....	801 10	.....	4,676 51	192 00	5,669 11
Miscellaneous articles.....	14,250 70	866 40	.....	600 00	15,717 00
Total in United States gold.....	127,785 09	41,768 86	151,239 65	105,583 52	426,377 12
Total for preceding year.....	228,829 27	87,643 27	199,716 52	175,671 83	791,860 87
Decrease.....	161,044 18	45,874 41	48,476 87	70,088 31	325,483 75

#### PRESCOTT.

OCTOBER 31, 1874. (Received November 5.)

The commerce and navigation of this port for the year ending 30th September, 1874, are shown in the tables forwarded, in compliance with the instructions contained in departmental circular of 9th February, 1871.

The following tables will show the amount of exports, imports, duties on imports, and the navigation at each of the ports in this consular district during the year ending 30th September, 1874:

#### *Imports and exports of the consular district of Prescott.*

Ports.	Exports.	Imports.	Duties.
Brockville.....	\$984,061 00	\$589,016	\$56,871 97
Cornwall*.....	156,661 00	281,325	3,996 04
Dundee.....	.....	16,559	1,596 00
Elgin.....	.....	423	57 61
Morrisburgh.....	280,603 38	62,352	3,335 92
Ottawa.....	1,431,501 65	1,529,191	226,023 22
Prescott*.....	664,589 38	278,933	16,261 40
Total.....	3,517,416 41	2,756,658	325,288 36

\* In the column of exports, Dundee is included with Cornwall, and Elgin with Prescott.

## NAVIGATION.

Ports.	British vessels.	British tonnage.	United States vessels.	United States tonnage.	Total vessels.	Total tonnage.
Brockville .....	364	33,287	456	175,791	820	209,078
Corunna .....	11	2,023	10	553	21	2,576
Dundas .....	11	759	116	3,279	127	4,038
Elgin .....						
Morrisburgh .....			105	5,336	105	5,336
Ottawa .....	365	34,905	624	45,510	989	80,415
Prescott .....	66	13,054	170	26,629	236	39,683
Total .....	820	84,028	1,481	257,098	2,301	341,126

The foregoing shows the number of vessels and tonnage entered ; the number of vessels and tonnage cleared are the same.

## CHIEF EXPORTS.

The following table shows the description, quantity, and value of the principal items of export from this consular district to the United States:

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Butter .....	pounds.. 1,608,781	\$383,134 11
Cattle .....	head.. 9,512	164,118 71
Eggs .....	dozen.. 1,215,500	169,918 41
Furs, skins, and hides .....		99,000 79
Grain .....	bushels.. 124,771	114,433 66
Horses .....	head.. 486	53,846 98
Laths .....	M.. 22,399	21,913 11
Lumber .....	feet.. 154,274,229	1,997,734 98
Miscellaneous .....		216,071 33
Railroad iron .....	tons.. 1,165	25,800 00
Railroad ties .....	number.. 221,778	46,480 24
Sheep .....	head.. 46,986	104,462 07
Shingles .....	M.. 24,673	75,027 02
Wool .....	pounds.. 132,284	45,475 00
Total .....		3,517,416 41

## CONSULAR INVOICES.

The amount of the invoices authenticated at the five offices in this consular district was \$3,186,789.97, and the amount of exports being \$3,517,416.41, there were shipments amounting to \$330,626.44 unaccompanied by invoices which had received consular authentication. I would, therefore, recommend that all shipments of a value of \$50 and over be required to be accompanied by a duly-certified invoice.

CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS.

Statement showing the commerce at the port of Prescott for the year ending September 30, 1874.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Ale.....gallons	136½	\$101	\$30 03	Great Britain.
Animals for improving stock.....head	4	1,335	Free	United States.
Annatto.....packages	3	110	Free	Do.
Articles for use of Dominion.....do	3	18	Free	Do.
Articles for use of foreign consuls.....do	50	243	Free	Do.
Ashes.....do	4	Free	Free	Do.
Blacking.....packages	7	177	27 13	Do.
Books.....do	182	811	40 71	Do.
Boots and shoes.....do	10	328	57 50	Do.
Botanical specimens.....do	7	128	Free	Do.
Brass manufactures.....do	116	141	23 79	Do.
Brandy.....gallons	70	61	56 00	Great Britain.
Brooms and brushes.....packages	10	172	27 42	United States.
Broom-corn.....pounds	12,718	1,078	Free	Do.
Carpets.....package	1	320	48 07	Great Britain.
Carriages.....number	26	2,232	353 45	United States.
Cattle.....head	2	37	3 66	Do.
Cheese.....pounds	45	6	1 35	Do.
China.....packages	408	2,824	450 68	Do.
Church bells.....number	1	762	Free	Do.
Cider.....gallons	1,078	228	34 89	Do.
Clay.....ton	1	5	Free	Do.
Clothing.....packages	8	709	119 29	Great Britain and United States.
Coal.....tons	1,942	9,665	Free	United States.
Coal-oil.....gallons	864	165	129 63	Do.
Coffee, green.....pounds	5	2	10	Do.
Coffee, roasted.....do	10	3	30	Do.
Confectionery.....do	1,487	280	84 87	Do.
Copper bars, &c.....cwt	14	607	Free	Do.
Cottons.....packages	41	2,943	464 81	Do.
Cotton-waste.....pounds	4,925	591	Free	Great Britain and United States.
Corn.....bushels	32,185	17,327	Free	United States.
Drugs.....packages	2	40	7 08	Do.
Eggs.....dozen	1	2	Free	Do.
Engravings.....packages	76	557	95 07	Do.
Fancy goods.....do	54	3,532	559 84	Do.
Fire-arms.....do	6	150	22 80	Do.
Fish, fresh.....do	4	4,857	Free	Do.
Fishing-tackle.....packages	4	60	Free	Do.
Flax.....cwt	5	47	Free	Do.
Flour and meal.....barrels	938	3,169	Free	Do.
Fruit, dried.....packages	28	375	57 10	Do.
Fruit, green.....do	1,964	4,059	405 98	Do.
Furniture.....do	48	897	144 23	Do.
Furs and skins.....package	1	24	Free	Do.
Gin.....gallons	612	465	586 40	Great Britain.
Glass ware.....packages	158	2,226	365 87	United States.
Grain.....bushels	29	11	Free	Do.
Gunpowder.....pounds	2,040	584	68 78	Do.
Hardware.....packages	375	9,944	1,586 56	Great Britain and United States.
Harness.....do	15	613	102 05	Do.
Harness-furniture.....do	90	2,530	397 36	Do.
Hats, caps, and bonnets.....do	13	1,664	262 38	Do.
Hay.....do	2	14	1 44	United States.
Hops.....pounds	12,900	4,077	645 00	Great Britain.
Horses.....head	8	793	79 39	United States.
Hosiery.....package	1	335	50 27	Great Britain.
Household effects.....packages	115	12,948	Free	United States.
India-rubber manufactures.....do	3	94	15 42	Do.
Iron.....tons	417	3,754	187 73	Great Britain and United States.
Iron manufactures.....packages	127	2,517	440 48	United States.
Iron, scrap.....cwt	157	398	Free	Do.
Japanned ware.....packages	6	177	28 40	Do.
Jewelry.....do	15	440	71 47	Do.
Lard.....pounds	1,012	114	10 12	Do.
Leather manufactures.....packages	48	873	148 72	Do.
Linen.....do	2	439	64 55	Do.
Lumber.....feet	11,750	450	74 91	Do.
Lumber, rosewood, &c.....do	49,000	3,332	Free	Do.
Machinery.....packages	102	6,968	1,000 57	Do.
Machinery, novel in Canada.....do	3	656	Free	Do.



Statement showing the commerce at the port of Prescott, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Machine-thread..... packages..	3	\$169	\$11 07	United States.
Marble manufactures..... do.	4	86	13 43	Do.
Meat..... pounds..	197,533	15,332	1,975 33	Do.
Molasses..... do.	8	2	38	Do.
Moss for upholstering..... cwt..	8	87	Free	Do.
Musical instruments..... packages..	41	6,241	1,092 90	Do.
Miscellaneous.....		9,303	1,508 65	Great Britain and United States.
Oakum..... cwt..	1	4	Free	United States.
Oil-cloth..... packages..	5	104	15 53	Do.
Oil, crude..... gallons..	228	145	24 11	Do.
Oil, rectified..... do.	318	178	28 50	Do.
Oil, whale..... do.	952	780	Free	Do.
Paints..... packages..	36	435	76 15	Do.
Paper..... do.	37	632	97 00	Do.
Paper-hangings..... do.	5	108	17 37	Do.
Patent medicines..... do.	10	152	37 49	Do.
Perfumed spirits..... pints..	7½	23	1 13	Do.
Philosophical instruments..... package..	1	14	Free	Do.
Plaster of Paris..... cwt..	54	60	13 93	Do.
Playing-cards..... package..	1	3	81	Do.
Preserved meat..... packages..	50	204	34 29	Do.
Printers' implements..... do.	2	9	Free	Do.
Railway-cars..... number..	1	2,775	416 18	Do.
Railway-iron..... cwt..	10,069	10,874	Free	Great Britain.
Rennet..... package..	1	181	Free	United States.
Rum..... gallons..	160	228	128 00	Great Britain.
Salt..... bushels..	290	118	Free	United States.
Seeds..... packages..	8	26	34 26	Do.
Cigars..... pounds..	8	6	2 10	Do.
Sheep..... head.	2	4	40	Do.
Silks and satins..... packages..	4	1,787	267 98	Great Britain.
Soap, fancy..... package..	1	5	1 33	United States.
Stationery..... packages..	3	46	7 02	Do.
Steel..... cwt..	45	597	Free	Do.
Stone..... tons..	1,457	5,385	Free	Do.
Stores..... packages..	22	1,011	157 85	Do.
Sugar..... pounds..	109	10	3 67	Do.
Tea..... do.	24,293	6,082	Free	Great Britain.
Teasels..... package..	1	38	Free	United States.
Tiles, drain..... packages..	364	88	Free	Do.
Tinctures..... gallon..	1	26	1 50	Do.
Tobacco, leaf, for excise..... pounds..	3,204	538	Free	Do.
Toys..... packages..	3	25	4 37	Do.
Trees..... do.	98	2,483	2 48	Do.
Turpentine..... gallons..	42	20	3 48	Do.
Type..... packages..	2	45	3 24	Do.
Varnish..... gallons..	104	293	47 76	Do.
Vegetables..... packages..	70	154	45 10	Do.
Wheat..... bushels..	82,531	88,097	Free	Do.
Wine..... gallons..	48½	41	14 85	Great Britain.
Wire..... cwt..	2,002	936	39 25	Great Britain and United States.
Wood manufactures..... packages..	261	2,241	365 33	United States.
Woolens..... do.	32	3,093	487 71	Great Britain and United States.
Total.....		278,933	16,581 40	

Statement showing the commerce at the port of Prescott for the year ending September 30, 1874.

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Ale .....	gallons.. 912	\$407 00	United States.
Barley .....	bushels.. 12,328	11,723 67	Do.
Beans .....	do. 91	119 00	Do.
Beef .....	cwt.. 354	2,888 00	Do.
Books .....	.....	239 00	Do.
Brandy .....	gallons.. 497	1,135 00	Do.
Broom-corn .....	packages.. 8	33 00	Do.
Butter .....	pounds.. 431,431	96,237 00	Do.
Cattle .....	head.. 4,010	70,397 00	Do.
Carriages .....	number.. 2	100 00	Do.
Cottons .....	.....	30 00	Do.
Drugs .....	package.. 1	55 00	Do.
Eggs .....	dozen.. 311,219	41,673 00	Do.
Fish, fresh .....	pounds.. 4,000	198 00	Do.
salt .....	barrels.. 32	218 00	Do.
Fire-wood .....	cords.. 7	21 00	Do.
Flour .....	barrels.. 308	2,146 00	Do.
Fowls .....	number.. 1	4 00	Do.
Fruit, green .....	barrels.. 1,044	2,730 00	Do.
Furs .....	number.. 1,968	3,199 00	Do.
Gin .....	gallons.. 310	435 00	Do.
Glass .....	.....	196 00	Do.
Gum .....	package.. 1	3 00	Do.
Hardware .....	.....	2,803 00	Do.
Hides and skins .....	.....	59,586 00	Do.
Hogs .....	head.. 289	1,073 00	Do.
Honey .....	pounds.. 2,300	280 00	Do.
Hops .....	do. 35,514	10,786 00	Do.
Horses .....	head.. 249	29,509 00	Do.
Household effects .....	lots.. 196	19,095 00	Do.
Ink .....	package.. 1	25 00	Do.
Iron .....	tons.. 6	190 00	Do.
Laths .....	M. 4,845	5,421 00	Do.
Leather .....	.....	956 00	Do.
Logs .....	feet.. 1,500	12 00	Do.
Lumber .....	do. 3,080,000	38,844 00	Do.
Machinery .....	.....	510 00	Do.
Meal .....	barrels.. 110	613 00	Do.
Mineral water .....	packages.. 22	75 00	Do.
Musical instruments .....	.....	400 00	Do.
Nuts .....	package.. 1	18 00	Do.
Oats .....	bushels.. 1,094	358 60	Do.
Pease .....	do. 126	86 00	Do.
Poultry .....	pounds.. 194,797	13,889 00	Do.
Product of the mine .....	.....	129 00	Do.
Rags .....	.....	395 11	Do.
Rum .....	gallons.. 23	27 00	Do.
Salt .....	bushels.. 4,593	1,638 00	Do.
Sheep .....	head.. 39,527	87,103 00	Do.
Shingles .....	M. 13,213	47,837 00	Do.
Shingle-bolts .....	cords.. 882	3,553 00	Do.
Spirits .....	gallons.. 2,623	3,585 00	Do.
Stationery .....	packages.. 4	196 00	Do.
Stone .....	tons.. 42	521 00	Do.
Tea .....	packages.. 2	49 00	Do.
Timber .....	.....	15,874 00	Do.
Trees .....	packages.. 3	188 00	Do.
Vegetables .....	.....	1,045 00	Do.
Vinegar .....	gallons.. 800	175 00	Do.
Water-lime .....	barrels.. 2	6 00	Do.
Wheat .....	bushels.. 52,860	64,543 00	Do.
Wine .....	gallons.. 280	360 00	Do.
Wood manufactures .....	.....	3,091 00	Do.
Wool .....	pounds.. 19,784	6,475 00	Do.
Total .....	.....	655,168 38	

statement showing the navigation at the port of Prescott, for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves- sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	United States and Canada.....	53	10,484	13	2,570	66	13,054
United States.....	do.....	128	21,445	42	5,184	170	26,629
Total.....		181	31,929	55	7,754	236	39,683

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves- sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	United States and Canada.....	53	10,484	13	2,570	66	13,054
United States.....	do.....	128	21,445	42	5,184	170	26,629
Total.....		181	31,929	55	7,754	236	39,683

statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Prescott to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Animals, live.....	\$108,518 10	\$36,665 93	\$45,031 88	\$123,741 40	\$313,957 31
Cats and shoes.....	4,200 55				4,200 55
Wool, cheese, eggs, &c.....	158,866 65	179,465 54	68,527 43	58,974 68	465,834 50
Wool, skins, and hides.....	10,004 22	20,398 16	27,880 38	12,086 05	70,368 81
Rain.....	16,696 95	31,384 79	3,624 06	8,750 25	60,455 99
Household effects.....	5,074 50	3,897 75	4,380 00	4,220 00	17,572 25
Manufactures.....	21,800 00	11,000 00	500 00	325 00	33,625 00
Lumber, shingles, lath, &c.....	489,118 35	17,807 83	798,743 22	742,781 48	2,048,450 88
Fur and poultry.....	13,328 20	915 00	431 20		14,672 40
Miscellaneous.....	6,886 63	2,863 68	7,935 96	2,899 48	20,585 75
Latex, roots, &c.....			5,564 21		5,564 21
Product of the mine.....	2,000 00	800 00	2,432 00	1,344 00	6,576 00
Wool, logs, &c.....	25,803 24	10,935 69	21,187 77	27,993 62	85,920 32
Wool.....	3,700 00	6,700 00		28,600 00	39,000 00
Total in United States gold....	866,003 39	322,832 37	926,238 05	1,011,716 16	3,186,789 97
Total for preceding year.....	1,178,698 50	361,622 35	1,180,414 02	1,330,100 51	4,050,835 38
Decrease.....	312,695 11	38,789 98	194,175 97	318,384 35	864,045 41

# QUEBEC.

DECEMBER 19, 1874. (Received December 24.)

The trade between this part of Canada and the United States has languished the past year and materially decreased under the effects of the money panic of 1873, which caused a very general suspension of trading in the United States, and consequently reduced the exportation of lumber—the leading article at this port—to the nominal sum of

\$55,884.18, not more than three-fifths of the exports certified from this consulate in the previous year. A full sixth of the lumber reported this year as shipped to the United States is made up of a kind known as "dimension lumber"—that is, cut to special sizes for doors, sash, and other small work. This is a trade in the article that is due to the enterprise and ingenuity of a citizen of the United States, who in this way utilizes a material that would otherwise go to waste. Another item of this year's exports, worthy of remark, is also the result of the same "Yankee enterprise;" it consists of boxes and splints for lucifer matches. The export of these articles amounts in value to about one-third of the value of the lumber, and is worth \$18,390.70. The lumber-trade with England and South America has been unusually dull the present season; and freights to England and South America have ruled low. The English market has been glutted with lumber—partly because the United States market has been dull, and partly because large quantities of pine, from Florida and other Southern States, came in competition with Canada lumber in the English market.

#### THE GENERAL DEPRESSION.

The summer of this year has been an unfavorable one for this locality, owing to the backwardness of the spring and the long winter. The Saint Lawrence was frozen over until the 8th of May, and not open for navigation till near the middle of the month. Added to this was a wet and cold spring, delaying trade and agriculture alike. The result was a serious limit to both. Crops could not be put into the ground till the season was almost past, and then they suffered from droughts. The grass, hay, and oats were nearly a failure. This, with the dull lumber market, made it very difficult for those dependent upon their labor or the cultivation of the soil to meet their engagements, while it has caused a general increase in the cost of living.

Trade has been seriously affected by the high rates of labor connected with the shipping business. Stevedores and ship-laborers have demanded and often received \$4 a day for labor, which was often increased by special strikes and charges by the hour, in which much higher rates were exacted of vessels pressed for time. These very high prices of labor are excused, if not justified, by the expense of living through the protracted winter, which is in fact half the year, when work is scarcely obtainable at any price. The same men are often willing to take in winter a sixth, or even a tenth of the amount, for a day's work that they frequently get in the summer. This state of things has been aggravated by the falling off in ship-building, which from various causes has decreased to less than a fifth of its former consequence, when it supplied employment for a great number of laborers.

#### THE CLIMATE.

I notice that my predecessor, in his report of 1871, gave the Department an account of this climate that, judging from its rose-colored view, must have been trustingly accepted of some agent of Canadian emigration. He says "the summers are similar to those of France, and grapes ripen in the open air. Melons and tomatoes grow to perfection, and Indian corn ripens." This is a grave mistake. In the extreme southwest part of the province of Quebec, about Montreal, these products may ripen tolerably well in favorable seasons; but they will never attain perfection. The markets of this city are supplied entirely from

Montreal and points beyond with apples, grapes, peaches, tomatoes, &c. In some seasons, tomatoes, a favorite vegetable here, for which fabulous prices are paid, will ripen in a sickly way, with inferior flavor, at this point. In any estimate of the climate of this province we must bear in mind that it stretches along the Saint Lawrence through more than 4° of latitude, going northward from a level country of limestone formation at 45°, to an increasing mountain range of granitic formation beyond 49°. Through such a country the climate must differ largely, and what might be said of one extreme will in no sense apply to the central part of it. The great drawback upon this region is that its winters are long and severe. It is practically without a summer—the warmer months being properly a delightful spring and glorious autumn, the first reaching to the period of midsummer, and the latter immediately succeeding it. For the summer tourist, or those who seek to escape hot weather, no climate can surpass this; but for the growth of maize, or those cereals requiring heat, and the finer fruits, it cannot be made available. Of the winter, I have no doubt that the general assertion, “that it is the most endurable of all extremely cold climates,” is true, and that the low temperature is more than counterbalanced by its regularity, and its dry, clear atmosphere.

W. C. HOWELLS.

*Statement showing the commerce at Quebec, for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Blacking ..... packages	62	\$805	\$137 42	United States.
Coffee ..... pounds	21, 795	4, 268	435 90	Great Britain and Holland.
Cordials ..... gallons	1, 349	558	235 25	France and Germany.
Redned spirits ..... do.	1, 852	2, 809	872 56	United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany.
Brandy ..... do.	39, 024	24, 223	40, 965 15	United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Holland.
Gin ..... do.	10, 967	44, 760	96, 036 80	Great Britain, United States, Holland, and Germany.
Rum ..... do.	10, 099	5, 066	8, 160 40	British West Indies.
Whisky ..... do.	2, 188	1, 342	2, 226 20	Great Britain.
Products of petroleum ..... do.	5, 552	955	483 45	United States.
Chicory ..... pounds	15, 775	697	624 28	Great Britain.
Cigars ..... pounds	23, 282	10, 300	11, 615 44	Great Britain, United States, Germany, Spanish West Indies, Belgium.
Cheese ..... pounds	12, 089	2, 303	380 67	Great Britain.
Meats ..... do.	1, 109, 814	64, 609	10, 952 40	Great Britain, United States.
Malt ..... do.	800	1, 410	220 00	Great Britain.
Hops ..... pounds	12, 531	8, 076	1, 456 62	Great Britain, United States, Germany.
Vinegar ..... gallons	35, 858	24, 300	3, 485 80	France, Great Britain, Germany.
Rice ..... pounds	1, 044, 438	27, 029	10, 443 18	Great Britain.
Ale in wood ..... gallons	1, 892	630	157 60	Do.
Ale in bottles ..... dozen	8, 552	5, 088	1, 073 04	Do.
Manufactured tobacco ..... pounds	149	94	46 23	United States.
Wines of all kinds ..... gallons	108, 711	62, 995	29, 821 67	Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Belgium, France.
Sugar ..... pounds	3, 669, 896	1, 143, 129	84, 348 32	Great Britain, British and Spanish West Indies, United States.
Confectionery ..... do.	15, 137	2, 109	689 89	Great Britain, France, United States, Belgium.
Cane-juice ..... do.	24, 517	1, 488	281 49	Great Britain, United States, France, Belgium.
Spices ..... pounds	528	359	89 75	Great Britain, West Indies.
Patent medicines ..... packages	143	1, 552	375 50	United States, Great Britain, France.
Playing-cards ..... do.	76	4, 604	1, 151 00	Great Britain, France, Belgium.
Perfumery ..... do.	378	2, 972	1, 129 67	Great Britain, France.

Statement showing the commerce at Quebec, for the year ending September 30, 1874.—Cont'd.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Perfumed soaps .....packages..	15	\$256	\$42 50	Great Britain, United States, Germany.
Molasses .....pounds..	3, 779, 183	71, 117	17, 754 26	United States, British West Indies.
Billiard tables .....number..	5	221	33 15	United States, Great Britain.
Brooms .....packages..	3	61	9 15	Do.
Cabinet ware .....do.....	298	3, 921	629 29	United States.
Candles .....pounds..	51, 590	9, 957	1, 599 60	Great Britain, Germany.
Carpets .....packages..	145	15, 840	1, 599 90	Great Britain.
Carriages .....number..	20	3, 963	621 54	Great Britain, United States.
Chandeliers .....packages..	33	3, 061	448 68	Great Britain.
China-ware .....do.....	1, 050	33, 910	10, 621 43	Do.
Cider .....gallons..	210	36	6 00	United States.
Clocks .....packages..	556	7, 565	1, 023 63	Do.
Clothing .....do.....	110	10, 098	1, 584 79	United States, France, Belgium.
Cocoa .....pounds..	5, 115	1, 264	180 30	Great Britain, United States, France.
Corks .....packages..	762	775	577 00	France, United States, Portugal.
Cottons .....do.....	5, 169	1, 013, 145	153, 738 11	Great Britain, United States, France.
Dried fruits .....do.....	4, 726	11, 918	1, 855 67	Great Britain, United States, France, and Spain.
Drugs, gums, &c .....do.....	119	7, 546	1, 209 40	Great Britain, United States, France.
Cotton-thread .....do.....	45	7, 777	777 70	Great Britain.
Ivory .....do.....	4	342	57 31	Do.
Guns .....do.....	4	332	49 80	United States.
Glass, window .....do.....	33, 251	9, 192	5, 291 75	Belgium.
Glass, plate .....packages..	27	3, 850	627 05	France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain.
Glass ware .....do.....	12, 603	25, 846	4, 069 04	United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany.
Hats .....do.....	234	30, 145	4, 847 69	Great Britain.
Hardware .....do.....	15, 779	235, 366	37, 585 16	Great Britain, United States, Germany.
Jewelry .....do.....	48	8, 227	1, 204 58	Great Britain, United States.
Leather, dressed .....do.....	72	13, 255	2, 080 35	United States, Great Britain.
Linon .....do.....	147	20, 519	3, 339 57	Great Britain, United States.
Rubber .....do.....	97	8, 261	1, 279 29	United States, Great Britain.
Fur .....do.....	60	23, 788	3, 958 56	Great Britain, United States.
Hair .....do.....	25	2, 214	355 34	Do.
Bone, &c .....pounds..	689	147	169 20	Great Britain.
Plated ware .....packages..	71	9, 876	1, 608 33	United States, Great Britain.
Brass .....do.....	9	699	112 00	Great Britain, United States.
Leather .....do.....	35	5, 159	635 35	Do.
Boots .....do.....	27	647	98 38	United States, Great Britain.
Harness .....do.....	20	1, 062	163 41	Do.
Wood .....do.....	669	3, 809	596 10	United States, Belgium, Great Britain.
Musical instruments .....do.....	177	14, 974	4, 010 33	Great Britain, France, Germany, United States.
Mustard .....pounds..	13, 333	4, 043	670 75	Great Britain.
Machinery .....packages..	627	55, 949	7, 574 04	United States, France, Great Britain.
Oil-cloths .....do.....	67	11, 794	1, 856 91	United States, Great Britain.
Oils of all kinds .....gallons..	23, 749	16, 556	2, 664 75	United States, Great Britain, France, Sicily.
Packages .....packages..	41, 974	32, 432	5, 978 75	Great Britain, United States, &c.
Paints .....do.....	9, 905	13, 917	4, 113 45	Great Britain.
Paper .....do.....	807	4, 008	625 34	Great Britain, United States.
Paper-hangings .....do.....	646	19, 647	3, 089 34	Do.
Plaster-of-Paris .....do.....	574	1, 562	234 34	Great Britain.
Pickles and sauces .....packages..	937	6, 744	1, 110 37	United States, Great Britain, France.
Pressed meats .....do.....	766	4, 000	577 49	United States, Great Britain.
Printed bills .....do.....	34	953	151 05	Great Britain.
Silks .....do.....	69	29, 000	4, 631 82	Do.
Unground spices .....pounds..	23, 399	6, 534	1, 149 80	Great Britain, United States, Belgium, France.
Stationery .....packages..	665	23, 904	5, 182 14	United States, Great Britain, France, Germany.
Small wares .....do.....	1, 379	287, 210	43, 799 93	Great Britain, France, Germany.
Tobacco-pipes .....do.....	63	1, 341	218 82	Great Britain.
Toys .....do.....	130	760	138 75	Great Britain, France.
Woolens .....do.....	1, 640	144, 718	69, 103 65	Great Britain, United States, France, Germany.
Varnish .....gallons..	12, 150	6, 642	1, 047 41	Great Britain.
Sole-leather .....packages..	4	592	59 30	United States.

Statement showing the commerce at Quebec, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Horses.....number..	3	\$1,258	\$125 85	United States.
Other animals.....do....	468	1,046	103 80	Great Britain, Germany.
Green fruits.....packages..	200	964	94 40	United States.
Seeds.....do.....	106	2,823	282 00	United States, Great Britain.
Trees.....do.....	75	1,741	164 10	United States.
Books, printed.....do.....	435	30,779	1,579 10	United States, Great Britain, France.
Iron.....		206,204	10,339 48	Great Britain, United States.
Iron wire.....packages..	510	4,913	245 65	Great Britain.
Types.....do.....	6	120	6 00	United States.
Articles of art, &c.....		3,829	Free	Germany, Great Britain, United States, Belgium, Italy.
Drugs, dyes, &c.....		20,051	Free	United States, Great Britain.
Manufactures.....		289,956	Free	Do.
Metals.....		682,475	Free	Germany, Belgium, United States, Great Britain.
Natural products.....		1,152,755	Free	Germany, Belgium, Spain, Italy, United States, Great Britain.
Articles specially exempt.....		492,817	Free	United States, Great Britain, Newfoundland.
Leaf tobacco.....		23,359	Free	United States.
Linear machine-thread, packages..	2	239	28 90	Great Britain.
Prunella.....do.....	3	1,440	144 00	Do.
Cordage.....do.....	1,349	12,890	641 00	United States, Great Britain.
Knees.....number.....	347	4,618	230 90	Do.
Pumps.....do.....	12	259	12 90	Great Britain.
Canvas.....packages..	148	10,057	502 85	United States, Great Britain.
Locomotive-engine.....	1	12,000	Free	United States.
Fancy goods.....packages..	978	82,440	13,147 40	Great Britain, France, United States, Portugal.
Fish, (other).....		1,990	319 65	United States.
Trees.....pounds..	120,172	34,772	3,562 68	Great Britain, United States.
Sundries.....		25,116	3,337 37	Do.
Ship-materials.....		382,475	Free	Do.
Total.....		6,243,413	764,188 68	

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Copper-ore.....tons..	745	\$13,450	Great Britain.
Pig, scrap, and bloom iron.....do....	246	10,319	Do.
Mineral oil.....gallons..	43,416	10,361	Great Britain, Newfoundland.
Lobsters, preserved.....pounds..	73,480	7,592	Great Britain.
Salmon, preserved in cans.....do....	199,504	39,306	Do.
Ashes, pot and pearl.....barrels..	136	5,340	Do.
Timber—sash, birch, maple, oak, pine, &c.....tons..	270,761	3,736,863	Great Britain, Newfoundland, France, Belgium, Germany.
Staves.....mille..	2,551	452,325	Portugal, Great Britain, Newfoundland.
Beals.....hundred..	6,878,805	3,808,837	Great Britain, Belgium, France.
Planks and boards.....M feet..	8,515	214,935	Great Britain, West Indies, South America, Newfoundland.
Spar, masts, &c.....pieces..	11,042	10,103	Portugal, Newfoundland, Great Britain.
Sash-wood.....cords..	979	7,905	Great Britain.
Hinges and other wood.....		13,829	South America, Great Britain.
Turned cattle.....		142,980	Great Britain.
Bacon, hams, and beef.....cwt..	5,511	104,093	Great Britain, Newfoundland.
Butter.....pounds..	1,055,957	126,168	Do.
Cheese.....do.....	2,450,917	369,139	Great Britain.
Waxes, undressed.....bales..	111	78,330	Do.
Wool, lard, &c.....pounds..	107,741	23,729	Great Britain, Newfoundland.
Oil.....barrels..	5,814	33,379	Do.
Green fruit.....do.....	21	110	Newfoundland.
Indian corn.....bushels..	182,620	63,344	Newfoundland, Great Britain.
Indian corn meal.....barrels..	1,028	3,534	Do.
Tea, pepper, &c.....bushels..	1,655	672	Newfoundland.
Heat.....do.....	305,405	415,092	Great Britain, Belgium.
Cult.....cwt..	1,314	56,163	Newfoundland.
Sundries.....		29,331	Great Britain, Newfoundland, &c.
Total.....		9,823,799	





	4	3, 164	477	407, 251	4	3, 164	477	407, 251	4	3, 123	471	392, 926	4	3, 123	471	392, 926
do																
British Colonies			477	407, 251	4	3, 164	477	407, 251	4	3, 123	471	392, 926	4	3, 123	471	392, 926
United States			31	5, 339	31	5, 339	31	5, 339	31	5, 339	23	1, 927	23	1, 927	23	1, 927
Other foreign countries			1	1, 144	1	1, 144	1	1, 144	1	1, 144						
Great Britain			31	50, 848	31	50, 848	31	50, 848	2	1, 513	15	8, 001	15	8, 001	15	8, 001
British Colonies			104	60, 671	104	60, 671	104	60, 671	1	686	216	142, 549	216	142, 549	216	142, 549
United States			6	5, 516	6	5, 516	6	5, 516	1	648	1	648	1	648	1	648
Other foreign countries			201	111, 650	201	111, 650	201	111, 650	201	111, 650	31	13, 407	31	13, 407	31	13, 407
Total	119	171, 628	852	617, 805	971	789, 433	971	789, 433	79	191, 006	735	549, 452	834	670, 458	834	670, 458

**Statement showing the arrivals of shipping at Quebec during the years 1870 to 1874, inclusive.**

Y ears.	From sea-ports.				From the lower provinces.		Total.	
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Sailing-vessels.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		
In the year 1870.....	89	113, 287	957	665, 449	907	35, 135	1, 953	813, 871
In the year 1871.....	98	131, 530	917	645, 439	967	46, 630	1, 983	843, 599
In the year 1872.....	150	188, 366	1, 004	712, 454	369	72, 449	1, 523	973, 599
In the year 1873.....	153	196, 903	905	630, 619	909	61, 353	1, 267	888, 875
In the year 1874.....	151	216, 406	1, 017	726, 407	190	42, 622	1, 358	985, 439

*Statement showing the value of declared exports to the United States from the consular district of Quebec for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Price.	Total value.	Where produced.
Butter .....	pounds.. 4,699	\$0 20	\$939 85	Canada.
Balsam .....	gallons.. 2,896½	2 25	6,517 11	Do.
Books, (in libraries) .....			2,000 00	Do.
Cattle, mixed lot .....			175 00	Do.
Furs, in mixed lots .....			6,511 52	Do.
Hair, cows' .....	pounds.. 46,756	01½	1,870 25	Do.
Horses .....			1,380 00	Do.
Household and personal effects .....			8,853 50	Do.
Lobsters, in cans .....			2,400 00	Do.
Lumber, irregular lots .....			55,884 18	Do.
Match-stock .....			18,390 73	Do.
Maple-sugar .....	pounds.. 23,727	07	2,010 69	Do.
Old yellow metal .....			2,274 36	Do.
Old rope .....			10,145 05	Do.
Salmon, salt and fresh .....			26,445 22	Do.
Salt .....			3,870 25	Do.
Sheep-pelts .....	number.. 2,620	30	796 60	Do.
Total for 1874 .....			152,596 29	
Total for 1873 .....			220,432 28	
Decrease .....			67,905 99	

*Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from Quebec, with the value of their imports and exports, for twenty-four years, 1851 to 1874 inclusive.*

Years.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	Vessels.		Value of imports.	Vessels.		Value of exports.
	Number.	Tons.		Number.	Tons.	
1851 .....	1,305	533,891	\$2,560,266 10	1,394	586,083	\$6,522,648 70
1852 .....	1,234	506,123	2,591,218 82	1,970	533,913	5,444,079 87
1853 .....	1,351	580,738	4,566,379 44	1,406	599,567	9,773,831 89
1854 .....	1,416	618,986	7,017,219 07	1,552	603,588	10,047,069 47
1855 .....	750	352,202	2,930,225 70	877	408,994	6,334,810 15
1856 .....	990	462,023	118,233 04	1,068	495,867	145,864 14
1857 .....	1,223	609,444	3,689,633 14	1,355	644,262	9,452,315 89
1858 .....	1,007	501,653	2,783,150 00	1,038	517,600	6,358,184 00
1859 .....	970	510,984	3,003,752 00	1,051	539,135	5,881,260 00
1860 .....	1,252	666,958	3,358,686 00	1,293	671,137	7,271,959 00
1861 .....	1,571	791,712	6,434,360 00	1,534	767,142	8,316,322 00
1862 .....	1,347	631,795	5,337,447 00	1,319	619,106	6,813,164 50
1863 .....	1,661	707,647	2,079,470 00	1,785	861,208	3,192,758 00
1864 .....	582	308,544	2,555,558 00	474	227,134	3,133,623 00
1865 .....	1,466	775,676	4,470,207 00	1,690	964,387	10,671,861 00
1866 .....	1,319	697,643	5,082,185 00	1,382	719,750	9,029,829 00
1867 .....	1,201	625,434	5,268,771 00	1,375	654,213	8,762,579 00
1868 .....	910	627,866	6,170,019 00	937	710,090	6,503,434 00
1869 .....	852	640,037	6,141,140 00	1,090	728,697	9,629,537 00
1870 .....	1,091	756,078	5,670,332 00	999	674,894	10,131,165 00
1871 .....	844	623,474	7,277,370 00	936	682,222	12,683,904 00
1872 .....	1,013	803,572		1,030	808,542	
1873 .....	892	715,936	6,908,155 00	875	683,928	12,387,776 00
1874 .....	971	789,433	8,420,062 00	834	670,428	12,746,135 00

*Statement showing the supply, export, and stock of lumber on hand at the port of Quebec for the year ending December 1, 1874, with the average stock of the five years 1870-'74.*

Description.	Supply, 1874.	Export, 1874.	Total stock, 1874.	Average stock, 1870-74.	Total stock, 1873.
Timber:					
Oak ..... feet..	4,505,676	3,433,220	2,994,788	1,799,239	2,288,456
Elm ..... do.	2,553,038	1,171,280	1,771,935	1,114,498	496,058
Ash ..... do.	1,018,984	365,580	849,848	350,986	70,959
Birch ..... do.	850,954	749,760	300,463	127,395	180,656
Tamarac ..... do.	394,638	1,960	232,287	110,587	32,498
White pine, square ..... do.	7,363,547	13,513,920	{ 8,211,490 4,053,272	10,989,815	12,794,546
Red pine, wavy ..... do.	1,829,264			2,937,152	4,655,215
do ..... do.	3,692,869	1,413,280	3,404,134	1,856,007	1,253,166
Staves:					
Standard ..... mille..	1,869	1,600	1,658	1,084	1,695
Punchoon ..... do..	1,293	1,549	{ 5,586 65	3,486	{ 6,159 109
Barrel ..... do..	1				
Deals:					
Pine ..... standard..	6,962,510	5,170,441	3,138,618	2,353,798	2,932,785
Spruce ..... do..	2,738,291	2,660,714	1,021,880	621,525	296,329
Lath-wood:					
Red pine and hemlock ..... cords..	681	1,778	26	828	412

**SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.**

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Saint John, New Brunswick, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Lumber .....	\$95,656 10	\$62,334 07	\$134,697 68	\$174,062 09	\$466,749 94
Horses .....	1,356 80	402 00	4,128 00	1,549 70	7,436 50
Eggs .....	3,447 52	.....	126 00	754 46	4,327 98
Junk .....	1,476 25	.....	1,381 45	2,699 16	5,756 86
Lobsters .....	3,566 40	1,750 00	3,186 00	8,971 00	17,473 40
Butter .....	311 40	.....	.....	.....	311 40
Fish-sounds .....	3,044 74	.....	.....	110 30	3,155 04
Fish .....	24,778 15	5,593 70	6,988 10	13,758 24	51,118 19
Liquors .....	36,818 21	175 00	8,053 02	2,005 75	47,051 98
Coal .....	19,379 00	.....	51,185 50	73,502 00	144,066 50
Matting .....	1,518 24	256 00	.....	.....	1,774 24
Sheep .....	2,477 50	.....	.....	.....	2,477 50
Wingar .....	540 31	1,447 00	.....	.....	1,987 31
Tea .....	155 85	.....	.....	.....	155 85
cod-oil .....	1,563 62	.....	.....	562 70	1,696 32
langanese .....	1,778 97	1,621 18	3,771 70	4,830 89	12,022 74
alt .....	1,346 25	.....	4,523 55	.....	5,899 80
folasses .....	625 51	.....	13,836 85	198 60	14,660 96
Low-cards .....	311 76	.....	.....	.....	311 76
hoe-nails .....	178 90	.....	.....	.....	178 90
vegetables .....	111 50	.....	.....	.....	111 50
kins .....	2,155 70	2,195 05	644 50	1,217 20	6,212 45
Agons and harness .....	90 00	.....	25 00	.....	45 00
oultry .....	974 45	.....	.....	.....	974 45
on and steel .....	1,173 09	.....	.....	558 05	1,731 14
unting .....	147 98	313 11	.....	.....	461 09
oe-stock .....	.....	140 00	.....	.....	140 00
ue-books .....	.....	160 00	.....	.....	160 00
meapun .....	.....	346 45	627 74	.....	974 19
oplen .....	.....	.....	389 00	.....	389 00
rels .....	.....	.....	274 00	.....	274 00
rks .....	.....	.....	.....	308 04	308 04
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,628 00	2,628 00
re and fancy goods .....	.....	.....	.....	375 00	375 00
low metal .....	.....	.....	.....	196 92	196 92
monds .....	.....	.....	.....	266 00	266 00
ater .....	.....	.....	.....	79 00	79 00
ewood .....	.....	.....	.....	855 00	855 00
oks .....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	300 00
<b>Total in United States gold</b> .....	<b>903,913 53</b>	<b>76,933 56</b>	<b>233,838 09</b>	<b>229,918 10</b>	<b>604,603 28</b>
<b>Total for preceding year</b> .....	<b>347,065 18</b>	<b>132,147 81</b>	<b>292,798 84</b>	<b>311,382 44</b>	<b>1,083,394 27</b>
<b>Decrease</b> .....	<b>143,151 65</b>	<b>55,214 25</b>	<b>56,890 75</b>	<b>21,464 34</b>	<b>278,790 99</b>

**DARIUS B. WARNER**

## SAINT JOHN'S, QUEBEC.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Saint John's, Quebec, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Apples .....	\$390 00				\$390 00
Butter .....	26,422 57	\$4,199 58	\$40 50	\$2,425 70	31,088 35
Barley .....	32,643 28	5,922 59			38,565 87
Buckwheat .....	587 73	331 00	660 04		1,578 77
Brandy .....	32 00				32 00
Barrels .....			130 00		130 00
Cattle .....	1,862 75	3,411 41	2,401 00	2,112 80	9,787 96
Eggs .....	9,724 55	535 60	4,733 77	6,416 10	21,410 02
Earthenware .....		150 00			150 00
Hay .....	15,667 53	17,240 53	19,838 78	11,395 93	64,742 75
H. rses .....	2,938 50	26,468 47	18,153 02	8,953 15	56,513 14
Honey .....	105 00				105 00
H. ir .....				138 40	138 40
Lumber .....	9,367 49		17,352 11	23,773 77	50,493 37
Miscellaneous .....	7,733 62	3,550 00	3,506 19	720 00	15,519 81
Oats .....	1,836 50	7,228 25	19,918 85		29,994 30
Oatmeal .....		125 00			125 00
Pease .....	1,916 72	1,887 00	401 07		4,204 79
Potatoes .....			385 00		385 00
Pou try .....	3,529 66			840 00	4,369 66
Railroad-ties .....			4,005 60	6,051 60	10,057 20
Sheep and lambs .....	6,683 91			357 00	7,040 91
Spart na .....	432 00			98 00	530 00
Timber .....				67,759 37	67,759 37
Total in United States gold .....	122,273 81	71,069 03	91,525 91	131,641 22	416,510 57
Total for preceding year .....	135,625 70	138,324 85	133,644 18	149,749 87	557,344 00
Decrease .....	13,351 89	67,455 82	42,118 27	18,108 05	141,034 03

FRANK HARMON.

## SOREL.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports to the United States from the consular agency of Sorel during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Total value.	Where produced.
Eggs .....	27,555 dozen..	\$5,407 40	Canada.
Hay .....	4,070 tons..	48,101 00	Do.
Horse .....	1 .....	100 00	Do.
Lumber .....	3,719,171 feet..	37,378 23	Do.
Laths .....	80,580 thousand..	808 52	Do.
Oats .....	854 bushels..	313 60	Do.
Plaster, stone .....	141 tons..	560 00	Do.
Shingles .....	2,900 thousand..	55 00	Do.
Sugar-shooks .....	11,677 packages..	4,670 80	Do.
Wild grass .....	380 tons..	2,090 00	Do.
Total .....		99,484 55	

G. H. BRAMLEY.

## STRATFORD.

*Statement showing the exports from the consular agency of Stratford to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
apples.....	\$1,370 70	\$550 00			\$1,920 70
barley.....	126,933 74	96,914 45	\$6,495 70	\$37,627 00	267,970 89
beer.....	1,637 76	1,235 22	38 00		2,910 98
buttle.....	30,057 75	62,745 82	26,468 60	4,548 45	123,820 62
hams.....	53,021 93	4,842 11			57,864 04
beets.....	4,865 00	2,250 00	3,325 00	1,470 00	11,910 00
beans.....	29,848 91	3,311 60	43,614 25	29,695 36	106,470 12
ax.....	8,487 74	32,566 11	29,448 11	5,399 06	75,901 02
ax-wood.....	1,125 50	2,250 00			3,375 50
car.....	3,935 00	18,663 50		7,106 25	29,724 75
crane.....	9,300 00	25,920 50	6,109 00	1,545 00	42,874 50
umber.....		972 40	1,109 70		2,082 10
achinery.....			166 00	590 00	756 00
ill-feed.....		373 00	154 00	244 00	771 00
stmeal.....	295 00	2,135 00		500 00	3,530 00
l-cake.....		13,000 00	2,100 00	3,000 00	18,100 00
meat.....	8,760 90	8,950 00	11,334 94	1,858 90	30,904 74
meat, split.....	20,245 00	14,500 00	4,120 00	1,400 00	40,265 00
statoes.....	140 00		7,589 97		7,729 97
oil.....			1,892 50	1,470 00	3,362 50
sheep and lambs.....	42,312 30	4,501 75	7,765 23	100,980 56	161,559 84
ow.....	96 80	1,524 62	5,970 73	4,749 08	12,341 23
heat.....	84,247 00	251,082 80	91,329 70		426,659 50
ool.....	3,111 33			23,789 51	31,900 84
andries.....	1,310 83	958 50	100 00	41 43	2,410 76
Total.....	437,723 19	549,247 38	249,131 43	231,014 60	1,467,116 60

I. S. GRISWOLD.

## THREE RIVERS.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports to the United States from the consular agency of Three Rivers during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Where produced.
<b>Furs:</b>			
Mink.....	number.....	814	\$1,671 16
Marten.....	do.....	699	1,739 75
Beaver.....	do.....	7	62 00
Skunk.....	do.....	458	1,737 65
Musk-rat.....	do.....	318	113 20
Otter.....	do.....	8,180	1,179 70
Fox.....	do.....	21	183 00
Lynx.....	do.....	637	1,368 80
Fisher.....	do.....	76	298 00
	do.....	26	907 00
Total pieces.....	11,236	8,580 96	
Fish, cod.....	barrels.....	166	249 00
Horses.....	number.....	3	435 00
Hay.....	pounds.....	6,833,027	39,679 00
<b>Lumber:</b>			
Spruce.....	feet.....	108,485	808 05
Boas.....	do.....	20,008	160 06
Various.....	do.....	1,658,910	19,930 04
Mineral water.....	casks.....	3	3 50
<b>Felts:</b>			
Deer.....	bales.....	16	1,857 45
Habris.....	pounds.....	38	3 80
Tools.....	boxes.....	1	90 00
Wearing apparel and outlers' effects.....	do.....	10	430 00
Total.....		72,235 16	

S. OGDEN.

## TORONTO.

DECEMBER 28, 1874. (Received January 4, 1875.)

In submitting my annual report, for the year ending September 30, 1874, of the exports from this consular district, there is no occasion for an extended review of the same, inasmuch as the commerce of this district during the past year has been, both in kind and quantity, similar to that of the two previous years.

## LUMBER.

The depression in the lumber-trade in the United States has had its effect upon the production here in the Dominion, and the consequence is that shipments have fallen off considerably during the past year, and it is believed that even a larger diminution will take place in the export of lumber in the season of 1875.

## WOOL.

The clip of wool has been large this season, and the quality exceedingly fine. The stringency in manufacturing circles in the United States, however, has had the effect of decreasing the exports of wool, as compared with last year's shipments.

## BARLEY.

The barley-crop of 1874 has been very valuable to Canadian farmers. Up to 30th September the total value of the exports amounted to \$1,951,600, an increase in value, over the exports of 1873, of \$605,510.34. The western crop of barley this year was light in weight, although large in bulk, and it has apparently been conclusively demonstrated that one bushel of Canadian barley is practically worth nearly a bushel and a half of western barley. This relative superiority of Canadian barley, coupled with the necessarily limited amount sown, renders the barley-crop in Ontario one of the most profitable the farmers raise.

## STOCK.

The exportation of blooded stock has been large, showing an increase over last year's aggregate value of \$32,489.65. As a rule, the stock exported for breeding-purposes is very valuable, and the law allowing the free importation of blooded stock into the United States from the Dominion of Canada is, in my judgment, a wise one.

## EXPORTS.

The aggregate value of the exports from this consulate for 1874 is about the same in value as were last year's exports.

There have been no changes in the general character or quantity of the commerce from this consulate in the year past, and consequently a fuller report would only be a repetition of those of former years.

ALBERT D. SHAW.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Toronto to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Barley .....	\$1,595,788 53	\$154,558 44	\$16,287 47	\$184,965 64	\$1,951,600 08
Butter .....	4,449 97	8,461 41	.....	.....	12,911 38
Books .....	1,678 84	1,867 84	3,378 13	1,443 45	8,368 26
Flour .....	10,771 00	101,482 65	11,860 00	.....	124,113 65
Hides .....	8,747 60	20,513 75	27,014 06	12,878 79	69,154 20
Iron-ore .....	7,752 00	.....	14,932 50	36,102 00	58,786 50
Lumber .....	271,228 15	11,487 98	720,577 72	635,913 93	1,639,207 78
Malt .....	3,045 00	.....	3,120 00	27,086 00	33,251 00
Pease .....	33,223 76	29,312 65	110,046 99	7,481 54	180,664 94
Scrap-iron .....	6,621 25	7,506 61	8,076 25	.....	22,204 11
Shingles .....	15,310 30	917 50	74,071 80	57,646 12	147,945 72
Spirits .....	8,551 71	11,424 27	15,392 11	26,657 27	62,025 36
Stock .....	53,934 56	83,044 76	35,204 75	62,723 63	234,907 70
Wheat .....	212,022 69	138,502 48	442,411 03	.....	792,936 20
Wool .....	35,090 28	57,227 38	63,192 00	231,452 32	386,961 98
Miscellaneous .....	42,050 77	55,827 35	66,481 96	52,653 80	217,013 88
Total in United States gold ..	2,310,906 41	682,225 07	1,612,046 77	1,337,004 49	5,942,182 74
Total for preceding year .....	1,764,725 15	489,947 57	1,749,920 07	1,757,134 11	5,761,726 90
Increase .....	546,181 26	192,277 50	.....	.....	180,455 84
Decrease .....	.....	.....	137,873 30	420,129 62	.....

## VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

*Statement showing the commerce of Victoria for the year ending June 30, 1874.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Alcohol .....	gallons.. 2,511	\$1,667	\$2,230 96	United States, England.
Ale and beer .....	do. 25,356	18,716	3,609 37	England.
Brandy .....	do. 34,085	53,958	29,256 41	United States, England.
Butter .....	pounds. 71,315	22,266	2,854 06	United States.
Blacking .....	packages. 64	522	89 29	United States, England.
Brooms and brushes .....	do. 439	4,080	636 43	Do.
Cordials .....	gallons. 1,704	4,534	2,177 47	Do.
Coffee .....	pounds. 85,589	20,204	1,906 78	United States, England, Sandwich Islands.
Coal-oil .....	gallons.. 21,806	11,962	4,320 89	United States.
Chicory .....	pounds.. 5,700	784	228 02	England.
Common soap .....	do. 190,560	12,124	1,905 61	United States, England.
Cigars .....	do. 12,093	47,153	6,160 71	United States, England, Cuba, China.
Cheese .....	do. 54,776	8,676	1,643 31	United States, England.
Cane-juice .....	do. 53,082	1,985	828 26	Do.
Candy .....	do. 9,373	2,090	616 25	Do.
Cabinet-ware .....	packages. 464	9,595	1,493 87	Do.
Candles .....	pounds. 90,429	13,809	2,153 77	Do.
Carpets .....	packages. 95	10,055	1,561 55	Do.
Carriages .....	do. 44	6,061	959 74	Do.
China-ware .....	do. 153	4,218	751 01	Do.
Cider .....	gallons. 1,231	864	136 03	United States.
Clocks .....	packages. 41	1,541	250 73	United States, England.
Clothing .....	do. 995	162,678	25,668 52	Do.
Cocoa and chocolate .....	do. 61	1,181	183 94	Do.
Cordage .....	do. 1,134	10,845	1,680 89	United States, England, Sandwich Islands.
Corks .....	do. 30	499	81 95	United States, England.
Cotton .....	do. 669	23,927	14,655 73	Do.
Dried fruit .....	do. 2,970	20,424	3,175 24	United States, England, Sandwich Islands, China.
Fur .....	do. 339	10,545	1,638 77	United States, England.
Woolen goods .....	do. 286	37,079	5,719 82	Do.

Statement showing the commerce of Victoria, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Fish, preserved . . . packages	905	\$6,335	\$980 36	United States, England.
Foreign newspapers . . . do	106	1,650	254 65	United States.
Fire-works . . . do	130	588	88 20	Do.
Fruit, green . . . do	3,898	7,546	754 61	Do.
Gin . . . gallons	8,023	7,212	6,737 05	United States, England.
Gunpowder . . . pounds	51,545	9,398	1,469 14	Do.
Guns and pistols . . . packages	50	7,680	1,217 50	Do.
Glass, window . . . do	728	2,470	376 65	Do.
Glassware . . . do	399	9,535	1,470 65	Do.
Hosiery . . . do	125	15,580	2,485 52	Do.
Hardware and cutlery . . . do	63	4,417	703 78	Do.
Hats and caps . . . do	228	19,275	3,088 74	Do.
Horses . . . number	268	14,224	1,422 25	United States.
Horned cattle . . . do	2,408	50,315	5,931 40	Do.
Hay, straw, &c . . . tons	728	11,097	1,109 60	Do.
Hops . . . pounds	792	315	39 60	Do.
Iron and manufactures of . . . pks	5,906	32,355	1,758 25	United States, England.
Japaned and tin ware . . . do	635	4,658	774 22	Do.
Jewelry, watches, &c . . . do	46	7,162	1,112 99	Do.
Lard and tallow . . . pounds	107,138	13,863	1,071 38	United States.
Lumber . . . feet	116,650	3,341	503 89	Do.
Leather . . . packages	91	5,428	864 71	United States, England.
Linen . . . do	142	9,668	1,493 23	Do.
Malt . . . bushels	1,181	1,166	472 43	United States.
Meat, fresh and salt . . . pounds	351,879	41,345	3,519 09	Do.
Molasses . . . do	209,638	3,472	867 70	United States, Sandwich Islands.
Macaroni . . . packages	274	671	104 80	United States, England.
Manufactures of furs . . . do	26	842	127 08	Do.
Manufactures of gold . . . do	19	1,139	170 79	Do.
Manufactures of leather . . . do	22	1,433	216 14	Do.
Manufactures of boots and shoes . . . packages	1,062	58,350	9,164 03	Do.
Manufactures of harness . . . do	124	4,672	727 36	Do.
Manufactures of wood . . . do	5,957	16,740	2,620 97	Do.
Mowing-machines . . . do	95	2,948	497 67	United States.
Musical instruments . . . do	45	4,466	681 58	United States, England.
Mustard . . . do	64	850	130 32	Do.
Machinery not elsewhere stated, packages . . .	1,048	40,394	6,283 30	Do.
Oil-cloth . . . packages	23	1,725	264 77	Do.
Oil, all kinds . . . gallons	7,775	5,572	875 22	United States, England, China.
Opium . . . packages	25	10,065	1,558 13	United States.
Packages . . .		17,608	2,700 86	United States, England, Sandwich Islands, Cuba, China.
Paints and colors . . . packages	517	3,807	587 14	United States, England.
Paper, all kinds . . . do	401	8,373	1,305 72	Do.
Paper-hangings . . . do	53	4,164	638 92	Do.
Parasols and umbrellas . . . do	21	1,570	241 10	Do.
Perfumery . . . flasks	11,553	1,705	472 57	United States, England, France.
Do . . . packages	109	1,723	429 51	Do.
Patent medicine . . . do	273	7,999	1,999 71	United States, England.
Playing-cards . . . do	29	2,036	506 40	Do.
Perfumed soap . . . do	29	1,521	380 24	Do.
Plaster of Paris . . . barrels	157	608	99 72	Do.
Pickled sances . . . packages	1,091	3,603	561 14	Do.
Preserved meats . . . do	1,794	9,977	1,581 14	United States, England, France.
Printed books . . . do	127	7,691	385 08	United States, England.
Quicksilver . . . do	10	628	131 23	Do.
Rum . . . gallons	7,830	4,877	6,603 41	Do.
Rice . . . pounds	915,781	41,717	9,157 91	United States, England, Sandwich Islands.
Spades and shovels . . . packages	1,079	18,581	2,938 62	United States, England.
Spikes and nails . . . do	2,976	18,383	2,868 80	Do.
Stoves and castings . . . do	1,939	12,160	1,891 73	Do.
Starch . . . pounds	15,134	1,531	308 69	Do.
Sugar . . . do	1,301,415	85,316	24,036 47	United States, England, Sandwich Islands.
Shawls . . . packages	71	11,094	1,763 35	United States, England.
Silks and velvets . . . do	76	12,244	1,981 01	Do.
Spices . . . do	130	1,425	256 94	Do.
Spirits of turpentine . . . gallons	862	619	98 96	Do.
Stationery . . . packages	297	10,987	1,704 01	Do.
Small wares . . . do	410	9,186	1,420 48	United States, England, Sandwich Islands.
Sole and upper leather . . . do	141	8,548	854 60	United States, England.
Swine . . . number	638	4,725	473 50	United States.
Sheep . . . do	9,494	20,109	2,010 80	Do.
Seeds . . . packages	163	1,559	183 74	United States, England.
Tinctures, &c . . . gallons	123	650	164 73	Do.



*Statement showing the commerce of Victoria, &c.—Continued.*

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
.....pounds..	67,025	\$18,948	\$2,033 63	United States, England, China.
ss .....packages..	209	1,873	284 74	United States, England.
.....do.....	80	3,685	566 08	Do.
.....pounds..	90,344	29,957	23,319 29	Do.
.....packages..	49	1,871	93 50	United States.
articles.....		81,563	1,248 87	
.....gallons..	3,608	1,349	360 93	United States, England.
.....do.....	256	577	89 98	Do.
fresh.....		3,526	352 43	Do.
inds.....gallons..	16,134	17,848	6,436 07	Do.
.....do.....	9,811	18,358	8,321 71	Do.
.....packages..	1,065	126,100	19,661 70	Do.
lutiable.....		1,686,792	325,112 47	
FREE GOODS.				
.....dozen..	14,535	3,926		United States.
sat.....barrels..	25,372	133,039		Do.
cal, all kinds.....do....	401	3,709		Do.
than wheat.....do....	36,501	19,459		Do.
.....do.....	3,639	3,704		Do.
articles.....		101,753		Do.
lion.....		104,500		Do.
excise.....		1,454		Do.
lutiable and free.....		2,058,336		

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
er, in bottles.....dozen..	560	\$992 87	United States.
nous, from Nanaimo.....tons	51,720	282,642 87	United States, Mexico.
.....barrels.....	375	2,140 85	United States.
.....do.....		694 46	Do.
ll kinds.....packages..	905	256,208 60	England, United States.
ed bars.....		1,130,918 85	United States.
and dry.....number..	2,055	8,342 55	Do.
.....pounds..	10,285	2,549 49	Do.
etals, and manufactures of.....		19,036 85	Do.
.....tons.....	6	212 00	Do.
n Buzzard Inlet.....feet..	16,635,704	223,694 00	South America, China, Australia, Mexico, Central America.
plies and goods for Indian.....		170,146 41	United States, for transshipment to Cassiar, in British Columbia.
us.....		14,324 15	United States.
and elk, dressed and un- dressed.....pounds..	144,374	50,484 70	England, United States.
.....number.....	59,825	16,967 31	United States.
.....do.....	210	105 00	Do.
sal.....packages..	17	1,909 00	Do.
ed.....barrels.....	2,357	14,152 00	England, United States, Australia.
h, in cans.....cases..	7,174	50,284 30	Do.
.....tons.....	141	1,660 34	United States.
inds.....gallons..	6,319	13,303 05	Do.
.....cases.....	461	6,563 94	Do.
.....pounds..	10,388	322 64	Do.
.....do.....	545	235 00	Do.
inds.....cases..	83	769 78	Do.
.....gallons..	393	197 25	Do.
.....pounds..	48,189	7,684 03	United States, Canada, England.
.....		2,276,542 29	

## COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Victoria to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Ale and porter .....	\$60 00	\$339 31	\$436 25	\$173 50	\$909 06
Coal, bituminous from Naulmo .....	46,587 66	86,956 94	76,759 49	60,570 08	270,974 17
Cranberries .....	1,650 00	.....	109 75	.....	1,759 75
Clothing, dry-goods, &c .....	4,715 45	.....	94 05	.....	4,809 50
Furs and skins* .....	32,853 30	2,019 00	85,366 96	104,641 65	224,880 91
Gold, dust and bars .....	336,007 95	162,593 61	224,583 63	407,733 66	1,130,918 85
Groceries .....	2,845 96	487 59	.....	364 64	3,698 19
Hides .....	678 00	1,117 50	3,406 05	3,925 25	8,126 80
Hops .....	574 83	.....	517 37	1,974 66	3,066 86
Iron, and other metals .....	331 12	982 11	324 50	2,390 80	25,348 53
Liquors and wines .....	8,005 08	14,622 12	627 90	1,565 65	2,192 55
Oil, dog-fish .....	.....	.....	139 50	20,598 80	20,738 30
Salmon† .....	.....	.....	1,491 09	4,745 03	5,236 12
Wool .....	.....	.....	96,508 64	55,491 53	180,001 17
Miscellaneous .....	3,717 31	22,380 04	.....	.....	.....
Total in United States gold .....	438,025 96	291,458 22	492,348 09	674,063 50	1,895,895 77
Total for preceding year .....	433,027 26	174,547 13	312,369 40	545,448 57	1,465,412 36
Increase .....	4,998 70	116,911 09	179,978 69	128,614 93	430,483 41

\* Nearly all furs are immediately exported to England.

† Nearly all of this article is immediately exported to England.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Victoria for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States .....	United States ports .....	141	63,096	18	1,024	159	6
	Honolulu .....	.....	.....	4	996	4	.....
	Shanghai .....	.....	.....	2	774	2	.....
	Sidney .....	.....	.....	1	206	1	.....
	Adelaide .....	.....	.....	1	1,190	1	.....
	Iquiqui .....	.....	.....	1	1,067	1	.....
	New Zealand .....	.....	.....	1	549	1	.....
British .....	Acapulco .....	.....	.....	1	1,266	1	.....
	San Francisco .....	17	15,164	.....	.....	17	.....
	London .....	.....	.....	3	1,504	3	.....
	Liverpool .....	.....	.....	2	634	2	.....
Hawaiian .....	San Francisco .....	.....	.....	1	80	1	.....
	Honolulu .....	.....	.....	7	427	7	.....
Total for 1874 .....		158	78,260	36	9,917	194	.....
Total for 1873 .....		169	86,105	40	10,434	209	.....
Decrease .....		7	7,845	4	517	15	.....

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Victoria, &c.—Continued.*

Flag.	From or to—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States ports.....	140	63,057	18	1,094	158	64,081
	Honolulu.....			4	996	4	996
	Shanghai.....			2	774	2	774
	Sidney.....			1	906	1	906
	Adelaide.....			1	1,190	1	1,190
	Iquique.....			1	1,067	1	1,067
	New Zealand.....			1	549	1	549
	Acapulco.....			1	1,966	1	1,966
British.....	San Francisco.....	17	15,164			17	15,164
	London.....			3	1,504	3	1,504
	Liverpool.....			2	834	2	834
Hawaiian.....	Honolulu.....			1	427	1	427
	Total for 1874.....	157	78,221	35	9,837	192	88,058
	Total for 1873.....	169	80,105	39	10,024	208	90,125
	Decrease.....	12	7,886	4	187	16	8,167

DAVID ECKSTEIN.

#### WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVEMBER 30, 1874. (Received December 12.)

I have the honor to inclose herewith tabular statements of the exports and imports of this port for the year ending September 30, 1874, as shown by the records of the custom-house, and of this consulate; also a return of ships built in this collection-district, including Maitland.

It will be seen that trade with the United States has been very little affected, notwithstanding the extreme dull times we have passed through during the past year. The trade in plaster (gypsum) has been about the same as for the corresponding time last year. This is owing in a large degree to the extreme low rates of freight. The importers in the United States found it greatly to their advantage to purchase larger quantities than their immediate wants required, at a time when freights were lower than they have been for years past. The average freight for the last year ending September 30, 1874, has been \$2 per ton, to all the principal ports in the United States, whereas for the year preceding, \$3 was about the average rate. The indications are that the future demand for plaster will be largely in excess of what it has ever been, especially for fertilizing purposes. Any change for the better in the business world will, no doubt, produce an increased demand for plaster. This trade is very important to the United States, as it gives employment to a large number of American vessels. I have to report very favorably as to crops. The past season has yielded great abundance of hay, grain, fruit, vegetables, &c. The potato-crop is the only failure. The others named have been raised in excess of the wants of the farmers. The apple-crop is very fine, both as to quantity and quality; so with all other fruit raised.

Ship-building has been very active. A very large amount of tonnage has been put afloat, mostly of a large class of vessels. Many vessels approaching completion will remain on the coming winter, (owing to the

low rates of freight offering,) to be completed in the spring. One of the largest vessels, if not the largest, ever built in Nova Scotia was built at Maitland and launched this autumn, the "Wm. D. Lawrence," measuring, registered tonnage, 2,458.82 tons. The cost of ships has increased very much the past season and the preceding one, owing to the increase in cost, labor, and material. Ships of the same material and finish could be built as cheap in the United States at the present time as in Nova Scotia. Most of the ships built here are built entirely of spruce, consequently they cannot compare favorably with ships built of oak and hard pine.

Large quantities of coal are being mined and sold from the mines at Spring Hill, Cumberland County. It is said to be of as good quality as the Pictou coal. When the railroad now in course of construction from the mines to Parrsborough, where it will find water-communication, is finished, (the distance is about twenty miles,) there must be a large amount of coal shipped to the United States. The extreme dull times have also stopped work in the freestone-quarries, which promised last season to be worked quite extensively.

During the past season a large company has been formed at Ellershouse, near Windsor, for the manufacture of paper from wood. They have a large mill in operation, which promises to supply the demand for wrapping-paper in Nova Scotia, besides leaving a large surplus for exportation.

I have no report to make unfavorable to American interests; on the contrary, American enterprise and capital are much desired by the people of this province.

D. K. HOBART.

*Statement showing the commerce at Windsor, Nova Scotia, for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
<b>DUTIABLE GOODS.</b>				
Goods paying specific duty :				
Acid, sulphuric .....	lbs. 412	\$21	92	Great Britain.
Brandy .....	galls. 307	504	236	France.
Rum .....	do. 1,011	334	977	British West Indies.
Gin .....	do. 125	70	125	Holland.
Oil, kerosene .....	do. 9,303	1,743	1,306	United States.
Common soap .....	lbs. 211	9	2	Do.
Meats, salted .....	do. 57,740	4,094	577	Do.
Lard and tallow .....	do. 150	12	7	Do.
Crude petroleum .....	galls. 120	32	7	Do.
Hops .....	lbs. 150	27	8	Do.
Spirits, alcohol .....	galls. 12	13	12	Great Britain.
Vinegar .....	do. 56	22	6	Do.
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>6,880</b>	<b>3,400</b>	
Goods paying specific and ad-valorem duty :				
Ale .....	galls. 90	46	9	Great Britain.
Sugar .....	lbs. 87,611	4,277	2,053	Foreign West Indies
Sugar candy .....	do. 1,352	262	79	United States.
Sugar-cane juice .....	do. 480	26	10	Do.
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>4,613</b>	<b>2,151</b>	
Goods paying 25 per cent. ad-valorem duty :				
Molasses .....	galls. 19,799	3,592	898	Foreign West Indies
Patent medicines .....	pkgs. 1	9	2	United States.
Perfumery .....	do. 1	31	8	Great Britain.
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>3,632</b>	<b>906</b>	

*Statement showing the commerce at Windsor, Nova Scotia, &c.—Continued.*

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
paying 17½ per cent. ad-valorem duty:				
ag. pkgs.	6	\$278	\$13	United States.
s and brushes . . . . .do.	46	462	78	United States and Great Britain.
ware . . . . .do.	104	768	125	United States.
ges. . . . .do.	3	545	94	Do.
s. . . . .do.	5	45	8	Great Britain.
. . . . .do.	16	225	37	Great Britain and United States.
ware. . . . .do.	18	691	121	Great Britain.
s. . . . .do.	99	10,802	1,849	Great Britain and United States.
fruits, &c. . . . .do.	23	342	53	United States.
. . . . .do.	1	4	1	Do.
vings. . . . .do.	5	228	39	Do.
goods. . . . .do.	8	318	58	Great Britain.
ware. . . . .do.	236	2,327	360	United States.
window. . . . .do.	148	577	101	Great Britain.
caps, &c. . . . .do.	3	330	54	Great Britain and United States.
rare, all kinds . . . . .do.	796	12,183	2,059	Do.
factures of iron, bolts, spikes, &c. .do.	419	2,090	366	Do.
factures of gold, &c. . . . .do.	4	197	33	Great Britain.
factures of wood. . . . .do.	650	3,306	538	United States.
factures of leather. . . . .do.	8	641	108	Do.
factures of leather, boots and shoes. .do.	3	213	37	Do.
factures of India rubber. . . . .do.	3	249	42	Do.
al instruments. . . . .do.	15	2,503	420	United States and Great Britain.
ag-machines . . . . .number.	18	1,047	183	United States.
nery. . . . .pkgs.	31	570	100	Do.
ther than kerosene . . . . .do.	117	2,561	358	United States and Great Britain.
rosene . . . . .do.	511	525	88	Do.
and colors . . . . .do.	678	3,045	491	Do.
, all kinds . . . . .do.	77	248	43	United States.
hangings. . . . .do.	89	1,650	277	Great Britain.
r, cement. . . . .do.	45	74	12	United States.
rved meats . . . . .do.	23	142	23	Do.
s and sauces . . . . .do.	28	340	59	Great Britain.
s of turpentine . . . . .do.	12	215	36	United States.
engines . . . . .do.	1	620	109	Do.
wares . . . . .do.	2	51	9	Great Britain.
ready-made. . . . .do.	5	752	132	United States.
&c. . . . .do.	1	157	31	Great Britain.
ery. . . . .do.	11	159	27	United States.
sh. . . . .do.	24	704	117	Do.
s. . . . .do.	5	141	25	Great Britain.
ns. . . . .do.	19	3,530	565	Do.
Total . . . . .		55,675	9,302	
ds paying 10 per cent. ad-valorem duty:				
ables. . . . .pkgs.	5	16	2	United States.
, &c. . . . .do.	12	258	26	Do.
ie-frames . . . . .do.	1	865	86	Do.
inery, mills . . . . .do.	28	245	24	Do.
oather. . . . .do.	2	85	9	Do.
Total . . . . .		1,469	147	
ds paying 5 per cent. ad-valorem duty:				
ed books. . . . .pkgs.	43	1,607	80	United States.
bar. . . . .tons.	516	32,233	1,612	Great Britain and United States.
s materials:				
vas, cordage, pumps, varnish, &c. pkgs.	830	20,802	1,040	Do.
and spikes, galvanized. . . . .tons.	11	1,816	91	Great Britain.
Total . . . . .		56,458	2,823	
Total dutiable goods . . . . .		128,727	18,731	
FREE GOODS.				
ers, cables, &c. . . . .tons.	191	20,757		Great Britain.
s materials: }				
on, galvanized, blocks, lamps, bunting,				
ordage, canvas, &c. . . . .pkgs.	340	10,906		Great Britain and United States.

his class pays 17½ per cent. since 1st of May last. Previously it had been 15 per cent.; for a short time only to May 1, 1874.

Statement showing the commerce at Windsor, Nova Scotia, &c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
<b>FREE GOODS—Continued.</b>				
Steel ..... tons.	3	\$708		Great Britain.
Wire rigging ..... do.	32	4,314		Do.
Wire cloth ..... pkgs.	1	71		Do.
Oakum ..... tons.	30	3,807		Great Britain and United States.
Coal, hard ..... do.	372	1,981		United States.
Rail-bars ..... do.	49	3,015		Do.
Yellow metal ..... do.	14	5,998		Great Britain.
Iron masts ..... pieces	4	2,696		Do.
Machinery ..... do.	5	1,655		United States.
Salt ..... tons	802	2,513		Great Britain.
Lumber, mahogany, &c. .... pkgs.	12	442		United States.
Wood, unmanufactured ..... do.	827	21,691		Do.
Copper ..... do.	3	18		Great Britain.
Cotton-waste ..... do.	2	16		United States.
Curled hair ..... do.	9	145		Do.
Flour, wheat ..... bbls.	8,342	53,331		Do.
Flour, meal ..... do.	6,286	21,784		Do.
Painting ..... pkgs.	1	100		Great Britain.
Zinc and lead ..... do.	68	427		Do.
Rattan ..... do.	16	665		United States.
Meats, ship's use ..... lbs.	2,600	185		Do.
Tree-nails ..... M.	16	476		Do.
Tar and pitch ..... bbls.	157	548		Do.
Other articles ..... pkgs.	150	806		Do.
Total .....		158,345		
Total dutiable goods .....		128,727	\$18,731	
Total free goods .....		158,345		
Grand total .....		287,072	18,731	

## RECAPITULATION.

Countries.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Great Britain .....	\$115,424	\$7,889
United States .....	162,873	7,791
France .....	504	288
Holland .....	70	115
British West Indies .....	279	942
Foreign West Indies .....	7,922	2,087
Grand total .....	287,072	18,731

Statement showing the exports of the produce and manufactures of the Dominion of Canada at Windsor, Nova Scotia, during the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Whither.	In British vessels.	In foreign (United States) vessels.	Total quantities.	Total value.
Gypsum or plaster of Paris. tons.	United States .....	48,746	56,122	104,868	\$104,868
Plank and boards ..... M feet.	do .....	321		321	4,423
Do ..... do.	Great Britain .....	2,648		2,648	26,287
Do ..... do.	Foreign West Indies .....	257		257	3,009
Rags ..... tons.	United States .....	2		2	115
Freestone ..... do.	do .....	400		400	3,168
Grindstones ..... do.	do .....	289		289	1,399
Total exports .....		52,694	56,122	108,776	136,814

## RECAPITULATION BY COUNTRIES.

United States .....	\$115,427
Great Britain .....	26,307
Foreign West Indies .....	3,009
Total .....	136,814

not showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Windsor, Nova Scotia, to the United States for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
in the rock .....	\$22,222 42	\$2,079 36	\$25,684 70	\$36,441 06	\$92,427 56
stone .....	6,377 50			1,009 50	6,377 50
plank .....	1,812 50		2,012 50	1,709 91	2,815 00
timbers .....			11 25		3,788 41
rope .....				151 76	11 25
sand .....				152 50	151 76
in United States gold.	36,478 42	2,079 36	27,706 45	39,517 75	105,777 98
for preceding year....	6,471 70		32,993 76	26,119 85	65,585 31
.....	30,000 72	2,079 36		13,397 90	40,192 67
.....			5,285 31		

of vessels built and registered at the ports of Windsor and Maitland, Nova Scotia, during the year ending September 30, 1874.

Name of vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.	Name of vessel.	Class.	Tonnage.
<b>BUILT AT WINDSOR.</b>			C. R. Burgess .....	Sailing..	490
county .....	Sailing..	641	Modena .....	do....	174
att. ....	do....	194	Total at Windsor.....	21	10,957
.....	do....	113			
ess .....	do....	1,150	<b>BUILT AT MAITLAND.</b>		
Home .....	do....	200	Wm. D. Lawrence .....	Ship....	2,458
ter .....	do....	146	W. H. Corsar .....	do....	1,435
Smith .....	do....	508	Maggie E. Seed .....	do....	1,467
Wynant .....	do....	846	Olive Mount .....	Bark....	935
.....	do....	462	Sarah Ellen .....	do....	745
l .....	do....	254	Isabella Ure .....	do....	554
lt .....	do....	896	Inveresk .....	do....	200
ker .....	do....	355	Francis Herbert .....	do....	803
.....	do....	327	Silas Curtis .....	do....	699
.....	do....	943	Hannah D .....	Brig....	304
.....	do....	342	Total at Maitland .....	10	10,200
.....	do....	884			
.....	do....	170			
.....	do....	479			
.....	do....	1,413			

## WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

NOVEMBER 20, 1874. (Received November 27.)

## DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF WINDSOR.

The town of Windsor is situated on the east bank of the Detroit River, at the terminus of the Great Western Railway. It is an incorporated town of some six thousand inhabitants, doing a large commerce, and affords facilities for more enlarged manufacturing enterprises. Wallaceburg, where there is a consular agency, is situated on the Sydenham River, a tributary to the Saint Clair River, is in the county of Kent, and a place of considerable trade, doing a large business in lumber and wood. It is sixty miles distant, northeast from Windsor. Chatham, where there is another consular agency, is fifty miles east of Windsor. Both Wallaceburg and Chatham are in the H. Ex. 157—42

county of Kent. Chatham is the county-seat, and is situated on the Great Western Railway. It has a large commercial and agricultural trade. The surrounding country is highly productive; it is therefore one of the most important grain-markets in the western part of this province. Amherstburgh, another agency of this consulate, lies on the east branch of the Detroit River near its mouth. It is one of the oldest towns in Western Canada, has some three thousand inhabitants, and is a place of considerable importance. The Canada Southern Railroad crosses the Detroit River at Amherstburgh, which will, eventually, make it a place of trade and business. Windsor and Amherstburgh are in Essex County. The extreme southwestern part of Canada, in which Essex County is situated, being surrounded by Lake Erie and the Detroit River, makes it one of the best counties in the province both for grain and fruit. Duart, another agency of this consulate, is a small town located on the north shore of Lake Erie in a fine grain-growing district and does a small shipping business. The whole consular district has a water frontage of over one hundred miles. The Great Western Railway crosses its border at Windsor, and the Canada Southern Railway crosses at Amherstburgh.

JOHN L. NEAR.

*Statement showing the exports from the consular district of Windsor, Ontario, during the eight months ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples.....bbls	503	\$793 00	Iron, rail.....lbs	13, 930	\$351 45
Apples, dried.....bush	105	281 50	Iron-ore.....tons	250	175 00
Ale.....cases	141	806 00	Lumber of various kinds.....		186, 616 49
Barley.....bush	25, 310	10, 294 02	Liquors of various kinds.....		8, 931 14
Beans.....do	70, 726	78, 147 78	Leather.....lbs	30	6 15
Barrels.....number	9, 957	3, 710 68	Malt.....bush	6, 769	8, 446 70
Bags.....do	5, 683	1, 417 97	Mules.....number	6	257 50
Bulls.....do	3	400 00	Miscellaneous articles.....		657 25
Brandy.....cases	328	2, 738 00	Oats.....bush	1, 906	571 00
Bolts.....cords	272	950 00	Peas.....do	544	412 80
Buggies.....number	7	350 00	Potatoes.....do	14, 845	8, 266 25
Books, printed.....		1, 058 00	Pipes.....cases	1	129 00
Bark for tanning.....cords	707	2, 765 00	Stone.....tons	104	563 00
Bran.....tons	54	432 90	Staves.....M	31, 165	2, 816 50
Cows.....number	77	1, 956 34	Stationery.....		63 54
Calves.....do	13	67 00	Sand, molding.....		140 00
Cedar, red.....cords	100	900 00	Salt.....tons	480	2, 200 00
Cement.....bbls	70	238 00	Spirits.....bbls	170	14, 354 00
Coal.....bush	2, 944	185 76	Senna.....bales	3	57 00
Eggs.....doz	2, 667	297 18	Sheep.....number	1, 255	3, 910 00
Fish.....bbls	376	5, 223 90	Skins, furs.....do	680	4, 906 00
Fruit, canned.....boxes	3	15 00	Tallow.....lbs	1, 459	109 42
Hoops.....M	650, 077	4, 085 50	Turnips.....bbls	19	90 00
Household effects, emigrant.....		16, 578 00	Tobacco.....bales	68	5, 196 00
Horses.....number	264	36, 837 70	Tobacco.....lbs	13, 166	8, 485 00
Hides.....do	6, 041	22, 385 00	Wheat.....bush	8, 083	9, 897 70
Hides in bundles.....do	778	3, 247 00	Whisky.....bbls	205	12, 181 70
Heading-bolts.....cords	402	2, 278 39	Wine.....cases	214	1, 392 20
Heading.....M	148, 000	2, 500 00	Wagons.....number	11	563 00
Hogs.....number	23	165 00	Wood.....cords	22, 232	44, 111 52
Hams.....lbs	16, 957	1, 437 80			
Harnesses.....number	4	50 00	Total.....		472, 115 79
Iron, scrap.....lbs	11, 085	66 00			



## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, *December 31, 1873.* (Received February 24, 1874.)

In transmitting my report to 31st December current, I have the honor to state that during the year there has been a moderate increase in the imports of some description of goods of British origin. The imports of spirits and beer have slightly decreased, while those of wine show a larger figure.

During the first months of the year the trade in cotton goods was at a low ebb—9-inch 45-pound gray shirtings, which at the conclusion of the previous year were 14s. 6d. to 14s. 9d., fell to 13s. 7d. in May and June, but since that date they have been at 14s. 3d. to 14s. 9d., the demand being limited.

The importations of colored and printed goods to Colombo were 5,081,000 yards, against 6,048,600 yards in the previous year; the value, however, was as £614,523 to £752,640, showing that though the quantities were smaller in 1873, the goods were of superior quality.

As stated in my report for 1872, Ceylon is dependent upon continental India for a moiety of the rice which constitutes the principal article of food of its native population, and during the last two months serious apprehensions have existed regarding our food-prospects in the immediate future, attributable, both, as respects imported rice, to a failure of crops and impending famine in Bengal, and as respects the home supply, to a like state of affairs in our northern and northwestern provinces. In November, when the first intelligence of threatened scarcity was received here, rice, nearly all of which was in the hands of chitty-traders, suddenly rose from 5s. per bushel to 10s. per bushel retail; wholesale, 8s. 9d. Timely arrivals, however, together with the threatening demonstrations of the people against such palpable speculative extortion, caused a reduction in prices to their present rate of 6s. 9d. per bushel, which rate, however, is likely to be considerably increased before the end of March next.

With respect to coffee-cultivation in Ceylon, the year has been eventful, for, although the crop has been so short as to appear a failure in some cases, fortunately the present unprecedented high prices go far to mitigate the deficiency, as is clearly demonstrated by the difference between 12s. per bushel for garden parchment-coffee, its former price, and 23s. per bushel, its present value. The shipments of this staple to the United States are considerably in excess of those of previous years, though it is worthy of remark that such shipments seldom or never contain any of the first quality of the article. The same can not be said of plumbago and coir, however, the shipments of which are also increasing yearly, the articles being generally of first or good quality.

Of the other products of this country, such as cinnamon, cocoa-nut oil, essential oils, &c., the quantities going forward are so inconsiderable that it may be said of them they require no further special mention or enumeration from me than is contained in my previous report to the Department. I would, however, make mention of an anomalous fact with regard to precious stones, large quantities of which are undoubtedly sent to the United States yearly through the post-office, yet the invoices thereof are seldom or never produced at this consulate, and it has consequently occurred to me to inquire into the probability of the United States Government recovering the duty on them. If my conjectures are correct, that the duty is not paid, I trust I may be pardoned for remarking that in my judgment such evasions are much to be

deprecated, inasmuch as those articles are pure luxuries, only available to the rich, who can better afford to contribute to the support of government by paying the duty on their superfluities than can the poor consumer or the struggling manufacturer upon their necessities of life.

W. MOREY.

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### FALKLAND ISLANDS.

PORT STANLEY, *August 3, 1874.* (Received October 23.)

I have the honor to herewith transmit to the Department of State the annual report of this commercial agency for the year ending December 31, 1873, compiled from the Blue Book of this colony, the records of this consulate, and from information derived from the governor of these islands.

#### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

From the statement of the arrivals and departures of vessels of all nations, it will be seen that nine American vessels visited this port during the year. These vessels, as nearly all the others, touched here for repairs or provisions. Their cargoes consisted chiefly of seal skins and oil, taken in the vicinity of these islands and South Shetland.

#### IMPORTS.

The total amount of importation into this colony during the year, chiefly from England, was £36,540 sterling.

#### EXPORTS.

The total amount of exports, chiefly to Great Britain, was £40,330 sterling. These exports consisted mainly in bones, horns, ox and calf hides, penguin and whale oil, horse-hair, seal-skins, and wool.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Many attempts have been made, from time to time, to render the Falkland Islands available for the culture of wheat, corn, and other productions of the northern countries of the same latitude, but in vain; the land refuses to yield these cereals. These islands contain over 4,000,000 acres, where not a single tree is to be seen—nothing but grass, on which wild oxen and horses feed. Had it not been for the activity and zeal of the manager of the Falkland Company, Mr. Cobb, and a Mr. Waldron, of West Falkland, those 4,000,000 acres of land would be, to this day, of no value. A few years ago they discovered that these lands were eminently adapted for sheep-farming, owing to the abundance of tender and succulent grass. They both accordingly imported stock from the river Plata, and began sheep-farming on a large scale. Their success was so great that the attention of English capitalists was directed to this line of speculation, and over 300,000 acres of land were leased from the government for sheep farming. These islands are now sending wool in great quantity to England. The Falkland Company alone possesses now over 79,000 sheep, which yielded over 130 tons of wool in 1873.

here are many other farms of this kind in East and West Falkland, and 30,000 sheep is the average number of each owner. The land in both islands is now all taken up for sheep-farming.

The introduction of sheep-farming was at first accompanied with any serious difficulties on account of the climate of these regions. The first settlers had to procure their stock, as it has been said, from the river Plata; and these sheep being from a warm climate, many perished on the way, and during the inclement winter after their arrival. A farmer assured me that out of 4,000 unacclimated sheep only 1,000 survived; and that all his sheep being now acclimated are doing well.

#### CUSTOMS-DUTIES.

There are no duties on goods landed at this port, except on spirits, wine, and beer, viz:

	s.	d.
all spirituous liquors, per gallon.....	5	0
all wine, per gallon.....	1	0
all beer in quart bottles, per dozen.....	0	6
all beer in casks, per gallon.....	0	3

#### PORT REGULATIONS.

1. The government is not responsible for any loss or damage occasioned by the acts of any pilot of this colony.

2. Every master of a ship is bound to declare her draught of water to the pilot who takes charge of her.

3. Masters of all vessels anchoring in this harbor, or in Port William to the westward of a line drawn from Cape Pembroke to William Point, shall, within twenty-four hours of their arrival, deposit their ship's papers at the government office, unless the master of a foreign ship belonging to a nation which is represented at this port by a consul or commercial agent shall deposit his papers at his consulate instead of at the government office; but in every case the manifest of cargo shall be produced to the custom-house officer within twenty-four hours.

4. For moving any vessel in Stanley Harbor, the harbor-master may demand a fee of one pound. Vessels must not be moved without the sanction of the harbor-master.

5. Ships when at anchor in the harbor must exhibit a white light where it can best be seen, as colonial and other vessels frequently enter the harbor at night.

#### EDUCATION.

There are only two schools in Port Stanley for boys and girls, where the rudiments of education are taught. These schools are attended by about one hundred children of both sexes.

The Sunday-schools—one for Catholics and one for Protestants—are both well attended, so is public worship of both creeds.

#### POPULATION.

The whole population of East and West Falklands is as follows, viz: White—males, 495; females, 302. Colored—males, 2; females, none. Total, 799 souls.

#### CLIMATE.

The geographical position of the Falkland Islands, by themselves, alone, would be sufficient to give an idea of their climate. In the antarctic region no one, of course, can expect to see orange-blossoms or roses

all the year round; but few can paint the rigor and unpleasantness of this climate. I really cannot describe it. I will, however, here quote the language of Governor D'Arcy on this subject, viz :

The winds, violent as it is well known, are seldom continuous in one quarter; indeed, if they were so, all living things would perish from cold and inanition. The ground in the winter months is covered with snow. When the wind is from the south the draughts become alarming. The climate in the neighborhood of Stanley is very damp during the nine winter months of the year, and the south wind, blowing over the icebergs of the polar region, adds to the bleakness of the weather. Moreover, the town of Stanley, in the three summer months, is by no means an enviable residence; for, owing to the peculiar formation of the mountains to windward of the town, the fierce westerly summer winds are compressed into a funnel and blow with a fierceness unusual in other parts of the island.

It must at the same time be remembered that the nights are very cold all the year round, so cold as to endanger life in the event of sportsman or shepherd losing his way benighted on the bleak moor, as was the case only a few years ago, when Lieutenants Robertson and Jerningham, of the Navy, were found near Stanley with life extinct, their guns and dead game by their sides. I have placed crosses to their memory on the spot where they were found, which may also serve as a warning to those who, in ardor of youth, may forget the rigor of the climate.

The dead level of cold which abounds throughout the year renders it an absolute necessity to have fire all the year round. This necessitates service, which is difficult to obtain even at great price. This, with the price of coal, which is \$15 per ton, increases greatly a family's expenses, which are, indeed, onerous in this inhospitable region.

G. GERARD.

*Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from the Falkland Islands during the year 1873.*

Flag.	ENTERED.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United States .....	6	6,800	115	3	269	105	9	7,069	220
British .....	32	12,104	403	4	3,009	361	36	15,113	760
German .....	3	1,237	35				3	1,237	35
Italian .....				2	1,247	33	2	1,247	33
French .....				1	1,400	190	1	1,400	190
Dutch .....				1	202	7	1	202	7
Swedish .....	1	250	10				1	250	10
Total .....	42	20,391	568	11	6,127	696	53	26,518	1,264

Flag.	CLEARED.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United States .....	6	6,800	115	3	269	105	9	7,069	220
British .....	26	12,879	371	12	5,063	738	38	17,944	1,109
German .....	1	260	10				1	260	10
Italian .....	2	1,247	33	1	993	90	3	2,240	53
French .....				1	1,400	190	1	1,400	190
Dutch .....	1	202	7				1	202	7
Swedish .....	1	250	10				1	250	10
Total .....	37	21,641	546	17	7,727	1,033	54	29,368	1,359

## FIJI ISLANDS.

LEVUKA, *October 30, 1873.* (Received February 2, 1874.)

As the establishment of steam communication between the United States and Australia, making Fiji, or the southern island thereof, Kandavu, a port of call, is likely to direct attention to this group of islands, it seems a fitting time, in connection with the report on navigation and commerce of this country, and especially as this is the first reliable statistical report, to make some general remarks upon the climate, population, agriculture, government, and other matters relating to these islands.

## GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The Fiji group of islands is situated between  $16^{\circ}$  and  $21^{\circ}$  of south latitude and  $177^{\circ}$  and  $178^{\circ}$  west longitude, and consists of two hundred and twelve islands and islets. Not more than two-thirds of the above number are inhabited. The two larger islands, Viti Levu and Vanna Levu, are thickly populated, and contain several rivers of considerable length, which are navigable, for small crafts, a distance varying from ten to thirty miles.

## CLIMATE.

The climate varies somewhat, according to locality, the northern and western part of the group being hottest and driest. Summer heat ranges from  $80^{\circ}$  to  $90^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit in the shade. The cooler and healthier months of the year are May, June, July, and August; the mean temperature whereof may be stated at  $76^{\circ}$ , and is seldom higher than  $80^{\circ}$  or lower than  $68^{\circ}$ . During the months of January, February, and March the weather is very hot, with heavy rains, and the group is subject to violent cyclones or hurricanes, which are often exceedingly destructive to dwellings, crops, and shipping. There is seldom more than one hurricane during the year, and five consecutive years have been known to pass without such visitation. The rain-fall, which is not excessive, except during the hurricane months, is very equally distributed throughout the year. There are two "springs" or planting seasons in the year, March and April, September and October. The latter is considered most conducive to successful agricultural work, and is most generally adopted.

## POPULATION.

The white population of the group is estimated at 2,000, the majority of which are males, consisting of British, Americans, and Germans, the former largely predominating. The aboriginal population is estimated at 80,000, of which a large majority are males. This class of population are without doubt degenerating rapidly, and have been degenerating both numerically and physically for the last fifty years, and it is most marked in the tribes inhabiting the smaller islands and the coasts of the larger ones. It would seem that the degeneration is most rapid in such localities as the native is most exposed to the influences of an advancing civilization; in fact, the inevitable laws governing the superior and inferior races are not excepted here.

## AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of these islands during the last six or seven years has been almost exclusively devoted to the culture of sea-island cotton, and it has transpired that the climate and soil are peculiarly adapted to the production of a superior staple of that article. Within the last two years, however, there has been such a falling off in the prices realized therefor in European markets, that many of the planters, this year, are turning their attention to the culture of sugar-cane, which promises to realize well. Several extensive sugar-plants are now in process of erect-

tion, and the export of sugar in the ensuing year is likely to be considerable. The coffee-plant has also been introduced with a good promise of success. Tobacco and corn are also cultivated, and thrive well. These islands produce many of the tropical fruits, such as oranges, limes, lemons, pine-apples, custard-apples, bananas, and cocoa-nuts. The cocoa-nut is produced in large quantities, and both the oil, the copra, (dried cocoa-nut,) and the fiber of the husk of the nut, is exported largely. Among the vegetable productions may be found beans, pease, cabbage, cucumbers, melons, yams, sweet potatoes, taro, and bread-fruit.

The laborers here consist of the aboriginal natives and a few hundred imported natives of the groups of islands to the westward of this. Many irregularities and some atrocities have in times past been committed in connection with the importation of laborers in British vessels, but the strict regulations of the Fiji government, and the system of surveillance now exercised by the ships of war of Her Britannic Majesty's government over the vessels engaged in the labor trade, place a recurrence of such cruelties almost beyond possibility. I am glad to be able to state that no American vessels have been implicated in the practices of kidnapping, and also that none are now engaged in importing laborers to this group.

#### GOVERNMENT.

The government of Fiji consists of a native king, a privy council, composed of the native chiefs or governors of districts and islands, a legislative assembly, composed of whites, elected by the foreign residents, and a ministry or cabinet, selected by the king from the legislative assembly. The form of government is therefore representative and republic. It would perhaps be premature to say that the experiment of a "mixed government" has proved in this country to be an entire success. Law and order have undoubtedly been promoted, not, however, without many struggles and difficulties, and courts of justice have been established with much benefit to both races. Nevertheless, there are not a few who regard the "experiment" as a failure, and look forward to the assumption of a sovereignty on this group by the British government as an event much to be desired. My own impression is that such a consummation is not improbable, and I cannot but believe that it would promote the ultimate prosperity of all interested, and afford an effectual remedy for the many perplexing subjects now causing much anxiety and confusion.

#### STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The long-talked-of line of steamers between Australia and San Francisco, calling at Fiji, is now likely to be realized as a permanency. The first vessel of this line, the "Macgregor," is expected to arrive here on the 26th of December, from Sydney, *en route* for San Francisco, and monthly steamers are to follow. Steam communication with Auckland, New Zealand, has been in operation for six months past, and has proved a great boon to the mercantile and traveling public. The result of this certain and speedy communication with Auckland, or rather one of the results, has been the establishment of a branch bank from that city in this port, which has given an impetus to the business of the country in every branch.

#### COMMERCE.

As a commercial port, that of Levuka is, and probably will remain, the most important in the group. As the white population increases and the resources of the country are more fully developed, other ports of trade will spring up on the many valuable and safe harbors throughout the different islands of the group.

I. M. BROWER.

*Statement showing the commerce at Levuka for the year ending September 30, 1873.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Beer.....gallons..	9,528	\$9,643 31	\$2,382 00	Australian colonies and Germany.
Confectionery.....packages..	10	270 26	13 51	Australian colonies.
Cigars.....	125,800	2,200 38	1,564 58	Australian colonies and Germany.
Crockery and glass.....packages..	200	5,660 84	283 04	Do.
Drapery.....do.....	14,000	115,124 83	5,756 24	Australian colonies and Great Britain.
Drugs.....do.....	30	5,299 04	264 95	Australian colonies.
Flour and breadstuffs.....tons..	217	12,090 77	Free	Australian colonies and New Zealand.
Furniture.....packages..	63	8,982 60	449 03	Australian colonies.
Fire-arms and ammunition.....do.....	97	4,554 59	227 73	Do.
Fruit and vegetables.....do.....	132	3,975 98	Free	Australian colonies and New Zealand.
Fancy goods.....do.....	123	3,316 40	165 82	Do.
Hardware.....do.....	1,160	39,114 19	1,935 70	Australian colonies.
Leather ware.....do.....	217	5,993 55	299 97	Australian colonies and New Zealand.
Live stock.....head.....	3,057	18,180 75	Free	Do.
Machinery.....packages..	107	9,901 00	Free	Do.
Musical instruments.....do.....	23	701 00	35 50	Do.
Oilmen's stores.....do.....	9,841	50,938 04	2,546 90	Australian colonies.
Provisions.....do.....	5,003	27,143 07	1,357 15	Do.
Stationery.....do.....	849	9,786 44	439 32	Do.
Sugar..... { tons..... { cwt..... { quarter..... { pounds.....	63 5 1 15	11,276 75	1,556 68	Do.
Spirits.....gallons..	8,232			
Ship chandlery.....packages..	857	13,768 65	Free	Australian colonies.
Spice.....		9,750 00	Free	Australian colonies and New Zealand.
Shooks and staves.....packages..	74	295 05	14 75	Australian colonies.
Tea.....do.....	1,096	7,464 92	373 25	Australian colonies and New Zealand.
Tobacco.....do.....	893	7,974 54	1,890 55	Australian colonies.
Wine.....gallons..	1,981	6,797 53	1,465 87	Australian colonies and New Zealand.
Wool packs.....packages..	372	5,811 86	Free	Australian colonies.
Timber.....		24,213 69	1,190 69	Do.
Total.....		438,257 16	34,523 36	

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Bêche de mer.....bags..	713	\$16,260 00	Australian colonies.
Cotton.....bales..	3,495	366,975 00	Great Britain and Australian colonies.
Cotton seed.....tons..	354	2,162 50	Australian colonies.
Copra, (dried cocoa-nut).....do.....	258	12,775 00	Do.
Candle-nuts.....do.....	16	450 00	Do.
Cocoa-nuts.....do.....	63,150	630 00	Do.
Fiber, (cocoa-nut).....bundles..	1,513	4,079 16	Do.
Kava, (root).....mata.....	4	90 00	Do.
Gum, (kauri).....case.....	1	10 00	New Zealand.
Maize.....bushels..	1,044	652 00	Australian colonies.
Oil, (cocoa-nut).....tuns..	100	12,540 00	Do.
Skins and hides.....number..	140	259 00	Do.
Tortoise shell.....cases..	15	6,300 00	Australian colonies and Great Britain.
Feari shell.....bags..	1	25 00	Australian colonies.
Peanuts.....bags..	40	92 00	Do.
Sandal wood.....pieces..	162	107 00	Do.
Wool.....bales..	7	513 00	Do.
Fruit..... { bunches bananas.. { oranges.....	454 30,000	73 00	New Zealand.
Total.....		424,012 66	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Leruka, for the year ending September 30, 1873.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	Sydney .....	3	732	17	2,931	20	3,663
	Auckland .....	4	700	9	683	13	1,382
	Labor cruise .....			24	832	24	832
	Melbourne .....			1	157	1	157
	Tonga and Samoan .....			6	718	6	718
Fijian .....	Labor cruise .....			24	332	24	332
	Auckland .....			1	160	1	160
	Norfolk Island .....			2	144	2	144
American .....	Labor cruise .....			1	85	1	85
Danish .....	Hamburg .....			2	405	2	405
Total .....		7	1,432	87	6,646	94	8,078

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	Sydney .....	4	976	15	2,537	19	3,513
	Auckland .....	4	700	11	985	15	1,685
	Labor cruise .....			18	664	18	664
	Melbourne .....			1	157	1	157
	Tonga and Samoan .....			6	277	6	277
Fijian .....	Labor cruise .....			11	312	11	312
	Auckland .....			1	160	1	160
	Norfolk Island .....			2	144	2	144
American .....	Labor cruise .....			1	85	1	85
Danish .....	Hamburg .....			2	405	2	405
Total .....		8	1,676	68	5,726	76	7,402

### GIBRALTAR.

OCTOBER 3, 1874. (Received November 4.)

#### NAVIGATION.

By the returns, which are herewith inclosed, it will be seen that 2,656 mercantile steamers and 866 sailing-vessels entered this port during the past year, besides a large number of coasting crafts, constantly plying to and from the neighboring coasts of Spain, Portugal, Morocco, and Algeria.

The protracted civil strife in Spain, requiring every available soldier to fill the ranks of the army now operating in the northern districts of that distracted country against the numerous Carlist bands, has left the sea-coast of Andalusia almost unguarded; the result has been that the contraband trade from this port has been kept up most extensively, and with unusual success, especially in the traffic of tobacco, which must be impoverishing the revenues of Spain to a considerable extent.

#### TOBACCO.

The importations of tobacco have been constant from all parts of the world. The United States has furnished the largest supplies; 29 cargoes having entered this port direct from New York and Boston during the year. The importations from Calcutta and other ports of India



have also been on an extensive scale, though the tobacco is of inferior quality to the American growth. The cheapness of the Indian tobacco promotes its extensive use, during an active trade, in mixing it with the American, the retail dealers buying it largely for this purpose. On the whole, the tobacco business must have proved lucrative during the past year. At any rate it has been the means of keeping a large portion of the working class of our population constantly employed. A better state of things with the government at Madrid, enabling them to put the revenue service of the sea-coast in an efficient state, would at once put a stop to this extensive illegal trade, which, with the exception of the coal business, forms the principal commerce of this port. It may, therefore, be said that this market is one entirely of circumstances as regards the demand and sale of such articles as are prohibited, or almost so, by the Spanish tariff.

#### PETROLEUM.

Supplies, although arriving very regularly from New York and amounting to 31,524 cases of refined, show a large falling off when compared with the imports of the previous year. Eighty-one cargoes of petroleum have also called at this port, subject to orders; 20 of which came by vessels under the flag of the United States, 28 under the flag of Italy, 19 under the British flag, 2 under the Austrian, 1 under the Danish, 1 under the Greek, and 1 under the Spanish flags. Of these, 46 proceeded to Italian ports, and the balance were distributed among the Adriatic, Levantine, and Spanish markets. No arrangements have been made here for the better storage of petroleum.

The import of Florida water, from New York, is the same as that of last year—say 1,750 cases.

#### THE COAL TRADE.

The coal trade, although continuing on a large scale, has somewhat diminished, owing to the late improvements in marine engines, by which great economy is attained in the consumption of this article.

#### THE GARRISON AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The garrison continues to be composed of 6,000 soldiers. Its discipline surpasses anything I have ever seen elsewhere. Large sums are still being expended in rendering the fortress most formidable. The attention of the engineer and artillery officers seems to be exclusively directed to the formation of retired batteries on commanding positions, yet scarcely perceptible from the sea, and difficult of attack by the fire of shipping. These batteries, as fast as they are completed, are mounted with the heaviest ordnance now in use in the British service, thereby maintaining the defenses of this fortress in a state of formidable perfection.

A British regiment (the Fourth Infantry) has just arrived, direct from England, to relieve the Eighty-first, which is to leave for Bombay at once. One cannot help remarking the great inferiority of the men just from England to the men of the garrison here. The contrast is so striking that it would seem to indicate a difficulty in recruiting the ranks of the British army at present.

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Gibraltar to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Almonds .....	\$119 79	\$889 48			\$1,009 27
Canary-seed .....	209 30				209 30
Corks .....		1,665 17	\$1,933 74		2,898 91
Moorish woolen carpets .....			538 00		538 00
Figs .....		63 14			63 14
Gloves .....	11 97				11 97
Groceries .....		80 54			80 54
Household furniture .....				\$1,002 50	1,002 50
Oil paintings .....	332 08				332 08
Morocco leather, slippers, &c .....			38 50		38 50
Wine .....			103 50		103 50
Total in United States gold .....	673 14	2,698 33	1,913 74	1,002 50	6,287 71
Total for preceding year .....	3,019 74	5,169 65	3,283 76	1,764 13	13,237 28
Decrease .....	2,346 60	2,471 32	1,370 02	761 63	6,940 57

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian .....	Mostly from ports in Europe.	13	.....	11	.....	13	.....	11	.....
Argentine .....	do	15	.....	1	.....	15	.....	1	.....
Bahian .....	do	46	.....	1	.....	46	.....	1	.....
Belgian .....	do	2, 043	.....	2, 468	.....	2, 043	.....	2, 419	.....
British .....	do	1	.....	392	.....	1	.....	376	.....
Danish .....	do	14	.....	1	.....	14	.....	1	.....
Dutch .....	do	35	.....	31	.....	35	.....	31	.....
Egyptian .....	do	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
French .....	do	159	.....	215	.....	159	.....	219	.....
Greek .....	do	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....
German .....	do	14	.....	19	.....	14	.....	19	.....
Italian .....	do	33	.....	46	.....	33	.....	44	.....
Norwegian .....	do	30	.....	154	.....	30	.....	150	.....
Ottoman .....	do	40	.....	73	.....	40	.....	72	.....
Portuguese .....	do	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Russian .....	do	33	.....	33	.....	33	.....	533	.....
Swedish .....	do	19	.....	27	.....	19	.....	27	.....
Spanish .....	do	16	.....	32	.....	16	.....	32	.....
Swiss .....	do	231	.....	1255	.....	231	.....	1252	.....
Monaco .....	do	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
United States .....	From the United States.	46	.....	46	.....	46	.....	46	.....
Do .....	From Sicily	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....
Do .....	From Spain	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Do .....	From Italy	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....
Do .....	From France	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Do .....	From Madeira.	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Do .....	From Peru	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Do .....	From Greece	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total .....		2, 656	.....	13, 538	.....	2, 650	.....	11, 948	.....
					32, 976. 10				32, 134. 78
									32, 134. 70

\* Also 1119 lateen crafts. † Also 1,986 lateen crafts. ‡ Also 1,338 lateen crafts. § Also 108 lateen crafts. || Also 1,178 lateen crafts. ¶ Also 1,286 lateen crafts.

## GUIANA.

## DEMERARA.

Statement showing the commerce at Demerara for the year ending December 31, 1873.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Bacon .....	11,653	\$1,092 16	\$229 66	United Kingdom, United States.
Beef, pickled .....	6,971	101,563 28	188 13	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, foreign states.
Beef, dried .....	8,629	9,619 60	172 58	Do.
Bread .....	2,036 469	101,150 88	11,682 34	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, foreign states, other colonies.
Bricks .....	3,790 758	50,057 76	1,137 92	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, foreign states, other colonies.
Butter .....	465,543	199,973 00	9,310 86	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, foreign states, other colonies.
Buckets and pails .....	1,614	3,947 52	403 58	United Kingdom, United States, West Indies, foreign states, other colonies.
Candles, tallow .....	103,890	33,805 04	1,055 90	West Indies, United States, other colonies.
Candles, composition .....	576,524	59,394 64	28,888 70	United Kingdom, West Indies, United States, foreign states.
Cheese .....	972 76	37,703 41	5,455 92	Do.
Coffee .....	151,972	13,961 92	2,369 95	United Kingdom, foreign states.
Chocolate .....	186	57	5 74	United Kingdom, foreign states, West Indies.
Conds, in hogheads .....	18,862	168,685 52	4,512 45	United Kingdom, foreign states, West Indies, other colonies, United States.
Conds, loose .....	50,460	351,131 76	21,405 00	Do.
Confectionery .....	43,498	11,901 60	2,274 90	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Cocoa .....	470,448	42,330 24	2,146 72	West Indies, foreign states.
Cottage .....	3,410	40,914 96	3,410 00	United Kingdom, United States, foreign states.
Corn and pulse .....	36,574	110,071 68	4,898 70	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Corn and oat meal .....	2,381,570	40,066 48	5,973 75	Do.
Cigars .....	1,956,672	34,014 24	2,040 60	United Kingdom, West Indies, foreign states.
Cotton, foreign .....	286	14,814 32	Free .....	West Indies, foreign states.
Cattle .....	1,275	42,356 40	Free .....	West Indies, foreign states.
Flax, dried .....	1,015	2,150 56	303 10	United States.
Corn-brooms .....	87,464	346,660 00	48,978 76	United States, West Indies, other colonies, United Kingdom, foreign states.
Macaroni .....	3,530	18,598 56	3,530 35	United States, West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
other sorts .....	4,633	38,394 72	2,158 95	United States, West Indies, United Kingdom, foreign states, other colonies.
Flour .....	57,164	2,919 84	285 68	United States, West Indies, foreign states, other colonies.
Ground feed .....	97,996	650,790 00	97,998 00	United States, West Indies, foreign states, other colonies.
Gunpowder .....	11,371	4,465 26	713 55	United States, West Indies, foreign states, other colonies, United Kingdom.
Hams .....	29,039	6,602 40	560 64	United Kingdom.
Hay .....	43,419	54,740 04	8,004 36	West Indies, United States, foreign states, other colonies.
Iron, in wood .....	7,961 10	10,439 49	738 90	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
Iron, in iron .....	2,761 055	14,204 00	4,140 00	United Kingdom, West Indies, United States, foreign states.
Waxes, tallow .....	9,019 170	50,793 08	1,103 40	United Kingdom.

com.	491	54	Free	United Kingdom, West Indies.
Free	24,183 18	54,183 18	Free	United Kingdom.
Free	1,145 67	59,598 60	Free	United Kingdom, West Indies, United States.
14,614, 01	54,917 90	16,540 00	Do.	West Indies, United Kingdom, United States.
33,004	195,555 13	16,000 96	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.	
106,674	54,465 13	15,924 50	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.	
1,104	5,267 68	5,266 00	Do.	United Kingdom, West Indies.
22,319	300,314 40	Free	United Kingdom, West Indies, United States, foreign states.	
299	367,169 50	Free	Foreign states.	
2,686 305	37,614 96	1,145 00	West Indies, United States, foreign states.	
32,884	109,061 92	34,341 00	West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.	
45,004	229,111 28	Free	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.	
240,923	134,970 96	38,134 45	Do.	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
2,911	32,734 56	727 91	United Kingdom.	
291,000	3,330 34	293 65	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies.	
231,000	3,339 84	208 40	United Kingdom, foreign states.	
1,177	11,011 92	1,101 19	United Kingdom, West Indies, United States, foreign states.	
19,663 1/2	4,913 04	588 50	United Kingdom, West Indies, United States.	
82,978	1,230 70	281 00	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.	
32,150 337	169,407 24	38,587 50	Do.	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
95,564	77,316 48	Free	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.	
1,673,798	62,458 08	1,811 68	United Kingdom, other colonies.	
43,900	4,349 29	Free	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.	
69,495	11,799 32	Free	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.	
30,700	150,154 22	5,544 00	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States.	
254,950	1,795 44	1,144 00	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States.	
3,448	8,778 98	953 95	Do.	Foreign states.
1,002,338	1,911 00	893 00	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.	
983,081	30,977 60	5,029 89	United Kingdom, West Indies, United States.	
672,286	33,930 64	1,477 25	United Kingdom, West Indies, foreign states, other colonies, United States.	
283	49,478 44	1,088 00	West Indies, United States.	
565	2,531 44	556 44	United Kingdom, other colonies.	
22,003	47,990 50	Free	Foreign states.	
1,374	10,316 68	1,640 36	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.	
7,354	5,466 10	687 00	United Kingdom, West Indies, United States.	
36,061	5,599 76	7,334 00	United Kingdom, West Indies, foreign states.	
649,531	11,389 44	10,844 30	United Kingdom, West Indies, foreign states, other colonies, United States.	
7,567	102,334 32	159,966 20	West Indies, United States.	
13,007	6,613 48	1,362 06	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States.	
917	1,532 06	1,590 14	United Kingdom, West Indies.	
3,000	79 44	18 34	United Kingdom, foreign states.	
8,743	2,686 80	540 00	United Kingdom, United States.	
26,380	8,916 38	537 60	United Kingdom.	
1,381	19,172 08	27 62	United Kingdom, West Indies, foreign states, United States.	
54,466	5,841 60	5 72	United Kingdom.	
1,132	128,653 20	108,923 00	West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.	
1,132	6,263 04	264 00	Foreign states.	

## Statement showing the commerce at Demerara, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Wine, in wood .....	71,101	\$54,534 24	\$56,880 80	United Kingdom, West Indies, foreign states.
in bottles .....	3,327	24,389 84	6,654 00	United Kingdom, West Indies, foreign states, United States.
Non-enumerated goods paying 10 per cent. and other goods admitted free .....		9,375,853 36		United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Total for 1873 .....		7,948,618 23	923,433 41	
Total for 1872 .....		7,084,058 72	923,001 68	
Increase .....		864,565 51		
Decrease .....			99,568 37	

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Balsa .....	20,948	\$4,818 46	United Kingdom.
Beef, pickled .....	9,645 19	2,645 19	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
Bread .....	48,400	2,757 13	Do.
Bricks .....	28,611	19 44	Foreign states.
Butter .....	2	6,848 83	West Indies, foreign states.
Brooms .....	52	4 44	West Indies.
Coal, in hogheads .....	150	5,399 80	Foreign states.
loose .....	308,380	30,854 09	Do.
Cocoa .....	6,000	30,380 72	United Kingdom, foreign states.
Corn and pulse .....	877,997	2,664 48	West Indies, foreign states.
Cocoa-nuts .....	660	16,313 63	United Kingdom.
Candlia, tallow .....	33,386	5,110 64	Foreign states.
composition .....	50,000	5,371 60	Do.
Cigars .....	17,014	255 90	United Kingdom, other colonies, foreign states.
Cheese .....	17,014	2,731 90	West Indies, foreign states.
Cotton, foreign .....	378	99,394 80	United Kingdom, foreign states, West Indies.
Cotton-seed .....	652	4,026 80	Do.
Chests .....	173,975	28,077 25	Do.
Charcoal .....	151,514	28,077 25	West Indies, foreign states.
Cordage .....		1,000 80	United States.
Confectionery .....		1,000 80	West Indies, foreign states.

com- modities	unit	quantity	value	country of origin
Fish, dried	packages	18	1,004 78	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
smoked	pounds	490,991	22,671 84	United Kingdom.
do.	do.	78	7 04	West Indies, foreign states.
mackerel	barrels	406	1,817 04	Foreign states.
salmon	do.	324	454 32	West Indies, foreign states.
other sorts	do.	1,634	6,969 52	Do.
Gunpowder	pounds	2,550	2,070 00	Foreign states.
Ground feed	do.	14	13 00	Do.
Hams	do.	5,397	754 08	Do.
Hard-wood boards	feet.	4,643	1,326 16	West Indies, United States, foreign states.
Hoops, iron	pounds	101,000	917 44	Foreign states, United Kingdom, West Indies.
wood	number	32,951	661 13	Foreign states, foreign states.
HAY	number	5	1,344 00	West Indies.
Hides	do.	4,939	15,925 84	West Indies, United Kingdom.
Lard	pounds	160,000	20,443 20	West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Lumber	feet.	335,770	9,514 80	West Indies, foreign states.
Lime, temper	punch-sons	704	656 16	Do.
building	hogheads	144	90 20	Foreign states.
Malt, in wood	dozen	23	486 40	West Indies.
in bottles	do.	2,444	5,203 20	Foreign states, other colonies.
Matchos	gross	1,940	670 08	Foreign states, West Indies.
Melasses, colonial	punch-sons	13,022	965,648 80	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Manure	bags	40	384 00	West Indies.
Ola	gallons	6,189	3,879 84	West Indies, foreign states.
Oats	bushels	1,436	1,887 52	Do.
Onions	pounds	253,200	9,069 52	West Indies, foreign states, other colonies, United Kingdom.
Opium	do.	400	2,880 00	West Indies, foreign states.
Park	barrels	1,073	16,173 84	Do.
Pork	bushels	2,567	3,352 08	Foreign states.
Potatoes	cwt.	64	43 44	West Indies, foreign states.
Paints	barrels	109	458 85	Foreign states.
Pitch	pounds	2,990	499 44	Foreign states, other colonies.
Popper	do.	30	87 36	Foreign states, other colonies, West Indies.
Perfumery	packages	8,127,620	209,897 76	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Rice	pounds	1,709,040 00	5,563 50	United Kingdom.
Rum, colonial	punch-sons	28,484	5,438 88	Other colonies, foreign states.
do	do.	116	144 00	Foreign states.
Salt	pounds	109,400	2,353 92	Foreign states, West Indies, United Kingdom.
Sinatos	number	5,000	2,734 24	Foreign states, West Indies.
Shooks	do	1,496	116 64	West Indies.
Soap	pounds	47,211	54,367 68	West Indies, foreign states.
Shagreen white-oak	number	2,500	600 00	Foreign states.
Shingles wallaba	do.	11,718,000	7,776,806 40	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Singlar white pine	cwt.	205,54	33,164 64	United Kingdom.
Sugar, refined	hogheads	95,304	53,702 64	United Kingdom, West Indies.
colonial	do.	490		
foreign	do.	169		
Succades	packages	139,669		
Timbers	cubic feet.	14		

Statement showing the commerce at Demerara, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Tea.....	1,166	\$576 00	West Indies.
Tobacco leaf.....	72,905	19,477 20	West Indies, other colonies, foreign states.
do.....	5,230	1,221 36	West Indies, United States, foreign states.
Tobacco, manufactured.....	5,194	381 60	Foreign states.
Tobacco-pipes.....	3,900	977 90	Do.
Tongues.....	3,167	10,015 20	West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Gin.....	3,069	9,567 04	Do.
Liqueurs.....	1,788	7,393 60	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States.
Wine, in wood.....	5,080	4,975 90	United Kingdom, West Indies, foreign states.
do.....	483	2,169 48	Do.
Machinery.....	4	148 80	United Kingdom, foreign states.
Males.....	2	223 00	Do.
Tar.....	50	98 04	West Indies, foreign states.
Non-enumerated articles.....	5	3 04	Foreign states.
		85,739 92	United Kingdom, West Indies, other colonies, United States, foreign states.
Total for 1873.....		10,630,325 38	
Total for 1872.....		11,810,646 54	
Decrease.....		1,180,321 16	



ving the value of declared exports from the consular district of Demerara to the  
ed States during the four quarters of the year ending December 31, 1873.

icles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	March 31, 1873.	June 30, 1873.	September 30, 1873.	December 31, 1873.	
	\$1,124 62	\$1,036 41	\$1,224 36	\$1,433 06	\$4,818 48
	2,210 24	2,396 44	2,286 16	2,752 28	9,645 12
	697 32	674 28	856 32	529 20	2,757 12
		19 44			19 44
	1,524 44	1,722 36	1,224 40	2,377 68	6,848 88
			26 36		26 36
sads.	1,264 80	1,175 64	1,567 36	1,291 40	5,299 20
	180 76	157 16	184 24	341 84	864 00
	6,229 40	8,390 28	9,454 60	6,256 44	30,390 72
	1,176 84	2,788 32	2,966 52	1,732 80	8,664 48
	476 16	678 52	594 12	786 80	2,535 60
	5,236 44	3,248 76	4,275 84	3,752 64	16,513 68
		28 96		81 68	110 64
osition	786 12	1,084 76	1,684 24	2,016 48	5,571 60
	67 44	71 16	96 28	120 32	355 20
	564 76	602 83	786 44	767 17	2,731 20
	6,740 64	7,296 12	7,654 48	7,233 56	29,524 80
	974 16	1,184 32	1,024 48	913 84	4,036 80
	3,796 48	5,844 32	7,967 64	11,888 84	28,497 28
	4,774 96	8,748 32	5,676 24	5,848 56	25,048 08
	371 52	544 16	673 12	408 00	1,996 80
	56 72	48 16	54 32	64 00	223 20
	11,287 76	22,764 12	21,617 48	29,719 12	85,368 48
	264 12	275 16	138 96	326 64	1,004 88
	3,796 84	4,875 16	2,484 16	5,515 68	22,671 84
			7 04		7 04
	586 72	321 84	617 08	291 40	1,817 04
	16 76	214 68	192 12	24 76	454 32
	1,684 84	1,156 12	1,397 28	2,031 28	6,269 52
	564 72	498 16	673 12	334 00	2,070 00
		12 00			12 00
	116 72	64 12	486 96	86 28	754 08
rds.	545 68	327 18	98 12	255 18	1,226 16
			34 32		34 32
	276 76	184 00	318 44	138 24	917 44
	144 16	210 12	314 44	12 40	681 12
	240 00		576 12	527 88	1,341 00
	4,824 48	3,976 24	4,574 84	1,850 28	15,225 84
	3,785 64	7,858 56	5,964 76	2,834 24	20,443 20
	2,468 76	1,798 41	4,564 84	682 76	9,514 80
	98 64	215 24	175 68	166 60	656 16
		44 24		45 96	90 20
	286 25	45 16	40 12	116 87	488 40
	1,296 72	1,376 80	1,449 84	1,079 84	5,203 20
	156 64	110 15	320 64	82 65	670 08
	76,789 16	54,821 64	86,478 20	47,559 80	265,648 80
		84 60	248 40	51 00	384 00
	545 16	1,011 52	876 52	1,446 64	3,879 84
	399 96	584 64	275 04	627 88	1,887 52
	2,071 56	2,478 72	3,517 64	1,021 60	9,089 52
	964 76	546 84	796 20	572 20	2,880 00
	6,896 72	4,874 12	3,784 16	618 84	16,173 84
	796 16	574 08	964 72	1,017 12	3,352 08
			43 44		43 44
	96 12	160 72	112 12	89 92	458 88
	97 56	180 52	88 32	133 04	499 44
	17 44	10 16	32 44	27 32	87 36
	42,762 76	67,456 84	58,345 16	41,243 00	209,807 76
	54,467 60	76,750 16	33,716 76	1,544,105 48	1,709,040 00
	1,376 72	1,432 36	1,874 52	884 90	5,568 50
	72 56	84 56	225 72	56 04	478 88
		144 00			144 00
	788 16	344 12	476 16	745 48	2,353 92
	376 24	745 16	678 52	924 32	2,724 24
nk	26 64	37 16	12 64	40 20	116 64
ba.	14,673 64	12,854 32	786 64	26,053 08	54,367 68
pine.	164 16	384 28	296 74	31 78	876 96
	118 24		481 76		600 00
	3,395,641 76	1,843,921 55	765,432 47	1,779,510 62	7,776,806 40
	9,761 64	7,775 62	3,456 57	12,170 91	33,164 64
	36 72	16 12	21 12	35 48	109 44
	17,543 52	11,546 28	6,987 63	17,625 21	53,702 64
	64 96	172 12	196 16	142 76	576 00
	3,786 24	5,672 12	6,745 73	3,273 11	19,477 20
factured.	327 56	294 16	277 56	322 08	1,221 36
	64 12	166 16	71 12	80 20	381 60

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Demerara, &c.—  
Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	March 31, 1873.	June 30, 1873.	September 30, 1873.	December 31, 1873.	
Tongues.....	\$110 64	\$27 16	\$67 40	\$79 00	\$287 20
Brandy.....	2, 176 76	3, 147 72	1, 479 84	3, 210 68	10, 015 20
Gin.....	786 17	715 12	396 80	668 95	2, 567 04
Liqueurs.....	676 84	1, 164 76	1, 000 80	953 20	3, 795 60
Wine, in wood.....	2, 357 80	896 77	1, 398 16	322 47	4, 975 20
in bottles.....	765 84	676 96	484 09	233 59	2, 160 48
Cattle.....					
Machinery.....		298 08			298 08
Mules.....			450 00		450 00
Tar.....	50 64	25 64		133 40	209 68
Turpentine.....	5 04				5 04
Non-enumerated articles.....	16, 798 24	42, 679 44	21, 345 67	4, 336 57	85, 159 92
Total for 1873.....	3, 725, 191 84	2, 189, 724 54	1, 106, 252 72	3, 580, 050 72	10, 601, 229 82
Total for 1872.....					4, 430, 655 25
Increase.....					5, 171, 108 27

Flag	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.							
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	Nova Scotia.....	101	17,115	101	17,115					50	7,343	50	7,343
	Para.....	1	17,987	1	17,987								
	United States.....	51	13,165	53	14,725			2	1,540	54	18,014	56	19,554
	Newfoundland.....	12	2,035	12	2,035					13	2,186	13	2,186
	England.....	109	40,761	116	46,525			7	5,764	136	57,335	143	63,099
	Scotland.....	46	24,313	46	24,313					13	9,084	13	9,084
	Saint Vincent.....	3	142	3	142					3	97	3	97
	Gambia.....	3	249	3	249					3	189	3	189
	Tobago.....	1	59	1	59					2	947	2	947
	Bermuda.....	6	554	6	554					4	373	4	373
	Surinam.....	30	1,367	47	7,406			17	6,038	14	1,474	31	7,512
	Brazil.....	1	131	1	131								
	Teneriffe.....	1	100	1	100								
	Holland.....	1	215	1	215					1	245	1	245
	Perambuco.....	2	335	2	335								
	Rio Janeiro.....	1	337	1	337								
	Barbados.....	243	18,809	273	43,987			30	25,068	223	18,508	253	43,576
Saint Eustatius.....	1	45	1	45									
Saint Lucia.....	4	235	4	235					3	306	3	306	
Madeira.....	1	348	1	348					1	249	1	249	
Trinidad.....	4	2,185	4	2,185					14	6,153	14	6,153	
Guadeloupe.....	9	617	9	617					6	423	6	423	
Bolivar.....	9	430	9	430					5	305	5	305	
Cayenne.....	1	60	1	60									
Martinique.....	23	22,881	23	22,881					19	853	19	853	
Calcutta.....									5	5,019	5	5,019	
Saint Thomas.....									47	10,322	47	10,322	
Jamaica.....									5	1,606	5	1,606	
Saint Kitt's.....									8	2,994	8	2,994	
Turk's Island.....									2	348	2	348	
Dominique.....									2	470	2	470	
Spanish.	Bolivia.....	9	790	9	790					9	790	9	790
	Martinique.....	1	87	1	87					1	87	1	87
	Lisbon.....	1	170	1	170								
	England.....	21	5,832	21	5,832					3	902	3	902
German.	America.....	1	130	1	130								
	Barbados.....	2	657	2	657								
	Jamaica.....									3	940	3	940

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Demerara, &amp;c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Germany—Cont'd.	Leguayra									1	144	1	144
	Trinidad									1	463	1	463
	Saint Thomas									2	357	2	357
	Mexico									3	802	3	802
Norwegian	England			4	1,208	4	1,208			4	1,137	4	1,137
	Barbados			1	353	1	353						
	Sabailla												
	United States									1	139	1	139
Swedish	Trinidad									1	499	1	499
	England			13	4,070	13	4,070			1	647	1	647
	Mexico									6	1,965	6	1,965
	Belize									5	1,189	5	1,189
Danish	Saint Kitt's									2	755	2	755
	Trinidad									1	49	1	49
	England									1	361	1	361
	Helsingborg			9	2,197	9	2,197						
	Guadeloupe			1	108	1	108						
	Trinidad									1	50	1	50
	Belize												
	Saint Thomas									1	287	1	287
	Copenhagen									5	360	5	360
	Leguayra									5	665	5	665
	Jamaica									5	938	5	938
	Mexico									2	474	2	474
	Porto Cabello									1	271	1	271
	Martinique									3	538	3	538
	New York									1	50	1	50
	Saint Vincent									1	49	1	49
French	Nevis									1	138	1	138
	Martinique									1	49	1	49
	Nevis									9	147	9	147
	Martinique									1	156	1	156
	Scotland			1	331	1	331						
	Trinidad			1	930	1	930						
	Barbados			1	867	1	867						
	Oyenne			1	180	1	180			1	57	1	57
	Martinique									2	516	2	516
	Saint Nansaire			2	547	2	547						
	Conception			1	340	1	340						
	England									9	533	9	533

Portuguese	Saint Eustatius.....	7	908	7	908	7	154	7	154
	Trinidad.....	1	470	1	470	1	473	1	473
	Curacao.....	7	466	7	466	7	473	7	473
	Bermuda.....	1	47	1	47	1	94	1	94
	Martinique.....	1	49	1	49	1	34	1	34
	Barbados.....	3	139	3	139	3	69	3	69
	Pobledam.....						244	1	244
	Boston.....						139	1	139
	Saint Kitt's.....						1	1	1
	Saint Michael's.....	1	190	1	190	1	22	1	22
	Teneriffe.....	6	638	6	638				
	Liebon.....	6	1,026	6	1,026	11	1,611	11	1,611
	Madeira.....	6	1,185	6	1,185	5	707	5	707
	Tobago.....	1	171	1	171				
	Trinidad.....	1	94	1	94				
	Saint Domingo.....						314	1	314
	Halifax.....						136	1	136
	Martinique.....						331	1	331
	United States.....						122	1	122
	Bolivia.....						85	1	85
Austrian	England.....	2	797	2	797				
	Trinidad.....						492	1	492
	Surinam.....						375	1	375
United States	United States.....	56	13,427	56	13,427	297	12,181	297	12,181
	Holland.....	1	400	1	400				
	Brazil.....	1	384	1	384				
	Barbados.....	1	193	1	193				
	Bermuda.....	1	56	1	56				
	England.....	2	855	2	855	3	656	3	656
	Bolivia.....								
	Cuba.....						166	2	166
	Saint Thomas.....						1,075	3	1,075
	Orehillas.....						2,783	10	2,783
	Jamaica.....						298	1	298
	Charlestown.....						673	3	673
	Portland.....						705	3	705
	Turk's Island.....						539	2	539
	Martinique.....						681	3	681
	Porto Rico.....						1,189	1	1,189
	Surinam.....						1,923	6	1,923
	Total.....	885	186,053	941	236,463	1,097	189,639	1,153	238,049

**PH. FIGYELMESY:**

## HONDURAS.

## BELIZE.

Statement showing the commerce at Belize for the year ending December 31, 1873.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Cattle..... head.....	1, 987	\$92, 523 50	\$2, 574 00	Republic of Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico.
Cigars..... number.....	685, 323	4, 426 68	2, 455 23	Republic of Honduras, Jamaica, Guatemala, Mexico, Cuba.
Cocon..... pounds.....	35, 941	3, 594 10	718 81	United Kingdom, United States, Jamaica, Guatemala, Cuba, Spain, Mexico.
Coffee..... do.....	76, 314	12, 194 25	1, 594 29	Republic of Honduras, Jamaica, Guatemala.
Horses and mules..... head.....	91	4, 770 00	973 00	United States, Republic of Honduras, Jamaica, Guatemala, Mexico.
Lumber..... feet.....	597, 551	90, 914 39	1, 690 87	Republic of Honduras, United States.
Malt liquors..... gallons.....	16, 330 1/2	16, 330 04	4, 068 58	United Kingdom, United States.
Spirits and cordials..... do.....	15, 168 1/2	11, 376 18	23, 113 80	United Kingdom, United States, Republic of Honduras, Jamaica, Guatemala, Cuba, Spain.
Sugar..... pounds.....	42, 848	5, 356 00	1, 285 43	United Kingdom, United States.
Tee..... do.....	4, 423	2, 763 75	1, 105 04	Do.
Tobacco..... do.....	71, 927	12, 426 31	2, 157 81	United States, Republic of Honduras, Mexico, Guatemala.
Wines..... gallons.....	7, 903	22, 431 00	6, 916 68	United Kingdom, United States, Republic of Honduras, Jamaica, Guatemala, Cuba, Spain, Mexico.
Articles charged with an ad-valorem duty imported from—				
United Kingdom.....		750, 868 53		
United States.....		261, 298 38		
Republic of Honduras.....		3, 683 91		
Jamaica.....		3, 493 66		
Guatemala.....		138 59		
Mexico.....		14, 020 05		
Cuba.....		7, 659 76		
Spain.....		7, 299 25		
1 per cent loan tax calculated on total imports.....			11, 820 75	
1 per cent import duty calculated on total imports.....			11, 820 75	
10 per cent unratd duty.....			92, 455 72	
Total.....		1, 183, 074 49	170, 555 46	

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Sugar .....	1,248	\$114,617 99	United Kingdom, United States, Republic of Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Mexico.
Managay .....	3,765 924	353 146 31	United Kingdom, United States.
Logwood .....	8,623	127 851 90	United Kingdom, United States, Republic of Honduras.
Cocoa-nuts .....	859 980	3,898 70	United States, United Kingdom.
Cedar .....	297,510	18,594 37	Do.
Rosewood .....	125	1,751 93	Do.
Zironsite .....	5	60 00	United Kingdom.
Yucca .....	28	390 00	United Kingdom, United States.
Turtles .....	973	2,184 00	United Kingdom.
Rum .....	5,631	2,111 68	Republic of Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Mexico.
Produce and manufactures in transit through British Honduras to—			
United Kingdom .....		62,793 43	
United States .....		128,549 66	
Republic of Honduras .....		144,218 20	
Guatemala .....		24,659 04	
Mexico .....		20,091 91	
Nicaragua .....		66,151 68	
Total .....		1,064,965 18	

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Belize to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Logwood .....	\$7,360 49	\$2,942 37	\$3,263 78	\$7,800 95	\$26,367 59
India rubber .....	13,876 53	16,494 47	22,609 86	3,708 15	56,689 01
Sarsaparilla .....	4,594 93	4,546 83	10,111 95	4,990 56	24,243 27
Deer-skins .....	2,921 91	1,389 54	926 78	598 91	5,837 14
Ox-hides .....	2,031 87	2,957 86	3,166 58	2,108 33	10,264 64
Cochineal .....	997 56	79 50	805 00	3,386 00	5,268 06
Cedar .....	1,881 91	3,039 20	121 70	621 85	5,663 66
Cocoa-nut oil .....	841 00	.....	114 00	270 60	1,225 60
Cocoa-nut fiber .....	140 80	.....	64 00	218 50	423 30
Coffee .....	.....	.....	1,005 50	423 50	1,429 00
Indigo .....	.....	1,342 10	324 00	.....	1,666 10
Sugar .....	.....	.....	.....	3,732 75	3,732 75
Arms, ammunition, and military accouterments, (goods returned) .....	13,300 50	.....	.....	.....	13,300 50
Miscellaneous .....	1,135 18	413 38	132 70	29 00	1,710 26
Total in United States gold .....	49,082 68	33,205 25	47,645 85	27,717 50	157,651 28
Total for the preceding year .....	20,300 27	40,690 32	45,869 69	19,437 93	126,318 41
Increase .....	28,782 41	.....	1,755 96	8,279 57	31,332 57
Decrease .....	.....	7,485 07	.....	.....	.....

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Belize for the year ending December 31, 1873.*

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Sailing-ves-		Total.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States .....	.....	4	431	4	431	3	368	3	368
British .....	.....	281	27,463	281	27,463	283	26,556	283	26,556
Dutch .....	.....	21	840	21	840	18	730	18	730
Spanish .....	.....	6	614	6	614	5	504	5	504
Norwegian .....	.....	11	4,921	11	4,921	11	4,671	11	4,671
Swedish .....	.....	2	490	2	490	.....	.....	.....	.....
French .....	.....	7	761	7	761	6	801	6	801
Danish .....	.....	2	730	2	730	2	730	2	730
Mexican .....	.....	9	358	9	358	4	167	4	167
Rep. of Honduras .....	.....	25	507	25	507	21	395	21	395
Colombian .....	.....	3	90	3	90	2	60	2	60
Total .....	.....	371	37,195	371	37,195	355	34,962	355	34,962
United Kingdom .....	.....	21	.....	21	.....	26	.....	26	.....
France .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States .....	.....	28	.....	28	.....	20	.....	20	.....
Rep. of Honduras .....	.....	204	.....	204	.....	207	.....	207	.....
Mexico .....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	7	.....	7	.....
Guatemala .....	.....	47	.....	47	.....	47	.....	47	.....
Nicaragua .....	.....	24	.....	24	.....	25	.....	25	.....
Costa Rica .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamaica .....	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....
Trinidad .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guadeloupe .....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barbados .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Martinique .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Demerara .....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas .....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canary Islands .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	371	.....	371	.....	355	.....	355	.....

A. C. FRIENDLE



## HONG-KONG.

DECEMBER 14, 1874. (Received February 24, 1875.)

## TRADE OF HONG-KONG FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

The aggregate amount of trade, both that regarding imports and exports from and to all parts of the world, may be said to have been larger than that of the previous year, so far as the quantity of goods is concerned. Still an estimate regarding values would undoubtedly show a decrease, for the reason that a decline has taken place in nearly all articles of commerce.

## EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The direct exports to the United States are still confined to rice, oil, and general cargo, chiefly shipped by Chinese to California. Nearly all of the raw silk exported from Canton to America is being transhipped at this port and forwarded by the various steamships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line; shipments of this commodity, however, have been smaller, being only 3,000 boxes, as against 7,000 the previous year. The other exports that came here for transshipment, such as matting, tea, from the coast ports, are included in the statistics and reports from the port of shipment, and therefore should not appear in the statements made in this paper.

## IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

These imports have shown no improvement or increase in consumption, with the exception of flour from California, the receipts of this article of trade having been much larger than the previous year. Imports of quicksilver from San Francisco have almost entirely ceased; all consignments being made at this time from Europe. The receipts of ginseng have also fallen off; but, on the other hand, this commodity has increased largely in value, market-prices having advanced considerably. There have been no receipts of cotton manufactures, excepting small lots of duck. Our best drills and jeans would sell at some advance on English piece-goods now on the market.

Regarding coal, the receipts for the past year have been very small. The trade in kerosene oil has also fallen off, in consequence of local legislation regarding the landing, storing, and reshipping the article, thereby greatly hampering the trade.

*Approximate average prices, 1873 and 1874.*—Anthracite coal, \$10 to \$14 per ton; ginseng, \$175 to \$550 per picul; flour, \$1.20 to \$1.40 per qr. sack; kerosene, \$2.80 to \$3.50 per box; drills, \$3.50 to \$4 per piece; quicksilver, \$160 to \$240 per picul.

## NAVIGATION.

There has been a greater number of American vessels in this port during the past than during the previous year, and all have found good employment. Still a great portion of the carrying-trade between the port of Hong-Kong and the United States is carried on in ships of other nationalities, chiefly that of Great Britain. Rates of freight hence to New York have been steady at about £2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. per ton.

Regarding the number of vessels of all nationalities arriving at this port during the year, there has been a decrease, owing to the general stagnation of trade which seems to prevail almost everywhere. Steam has largely usurped the place of sail power, and competition, so valuable to the general good, is inciting ship-owners and merchants to procure vessels of a high rate of speed, good carrying-capacity, and a moderate consumption of coal.

Of the 2,327 foreign vessels arrived during the year, 67.8 per cent. are propelled by steam-power, and 32.2 per cent. are sailing-vessels, exhibiting a large disproportion of the latter as compared with the carrying-trade in this class of vessels in former years. The carrying-capacity of the 1,579 steamers is thus divided among the various nationalities: 76.64 per cent. of tonnage is British; 10.54 per cent. French; 6.65 per cent. American; 2.91 per cent. German, and 1.25 per cent. Spanish; the remaining 2.01 per cent. is made up of vessels of other nationalities, among which the Chinese themselves are beginning to lay claim to a share of the foreign trade of the colony.

#### EMIGRATION.

Much pains have been taken by this consulate to prevent the export of young females from this port to the United States, who are in many instances sent over and sold for improper purposes. With this object in view, girls who have not been sufficiently able to explain their reasons for emigrating have not been permitted to proceed. A strict compliance with the act of Congress entitled "An act to prohibit the cooly-trade," approved February 19, 1862, has been exacted from all vessels clearing from this consulate with emigrants bound to ports in the United States.

The government of the neighboring colony of Macao have lately issued stringent orders prohibiting the further emigration of Chinese from there under contract of service; and they have also established new regulations by which none but free emigrants shall leave Macao; emigration under contract to Portuguese possessions, however, is permitted, the Government being in a position to overlook the laborers on arrival at their destination.

Accompanying this paper are several tabular statements, the subjects of which are arranged under their respective heads, and will explain themselves.

H. SELDEN LUBING.

*Statement showing the number and tonnage of sailing-vessels and steamers entered and cleared at the United States consulate at Hong-Kong for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Class.	With cargoes.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sailing-vessels .....	41	35,295	6	5,347	47	40,642
Steamers .....	26	82,492	1	218	27	82,710
Total .....	67	117,787	7	5,565	74	123,352

Statement showing the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels of each nation cleared at ports in the colony of Hong-Kong for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	CLEARED.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
American .....	58	96,390	3,175	26	22,844	441	84	119,234	3,616
Annamese .....	1	500	25	1	500	25	2	1,000	50
Austrian .....	2	1,098	30	2	1,098	30	2	1,098	30
Belgian .....	2	2,961	84	5	5,107	156	7	7,368	220
British .....	1,371	951,593	62,455	210	143,528	4,654	1,581	1,095,115	67,109
Chinese .....	9	5,785	496	1	507	44	10	6,308	470
Chinese, (junks) .....	18,867	1,425,011	267,497	7,744	323,619	72,065	26,611	1,758,630	339,562
Danish .....	20	7,443	373	11	3,893	136	31	11,336	511
Dutch .....	10	4,165	146	4	2,318	73	14	6,483	219
French .....	107	156,271	13,979	37	18,230	576	144	174,501	14,555
German .....	143	63,853	2,779	109	40,323	1,437	252	104,176	4,216
Hawaiian .....	1	202	12	1	202	12	2	404	24
Italian .....	2	1,898	88	2	1,898	88	2	1,898	88
Norwegian .....	3	875	31	2	640	22	5	1,515	53
Peruvian .....	1	900	40	27	24,257	450	28	25,157	490
Portuguese .....	2	834	26	2	834	26	2	834	26
Russian .....	4	4,496	170	7	5,749	128	11	10,245	298
Siamese .....	44	18,512	1,780	41	18,205	1,613	85	36,717	3,373
Spanish .....	71	23,365	2,006	13	9,187	441	84	32,552	2,447
Swedish .....	2	1,157	37	2	1,377	37	4	2,534	74
Total .....	20,713	2,702,229	354,950	8,246	634,108	82,419	28,959	3,396,397	437,369

Statement showing the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels of each nation entered at the port of Victoria, in the colony of Hong-Kong, during the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	ENTERED.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
American .....	75	113,635	3,444	9	5,793	190	84	119,428	3,634
Annamese .....	1	500	25	1	500	20	2	1,000	145
Austrian .....	2	1,098	28	2	1,098	28	2	1,098	28
Belgian .....	6	5,692	220	1	1,678	34	7	7,368	254
British .....	1,544	1,080,435	66,241	48	33,254	1,135	1,592	1,113,689	67,376
Chinese .....	10	6,302	440	10	6,302	440	10	6,302	440
Chinese, (junks) .....	18,802	1,420,854	267,268	8,247	368,744	82,928	27,049	1,789,598	339,096
Danish .....	29	10,528	502	4	1,216	48	33	11,744	550
Dutch .....	14	6,483	190	14	6,483	190	14	6,483	190
French .....	134	168,002	14,483	7	3,751	113	141	171,753	14,596
German .....	227	94,927	3,992	14	5,657	198	241	100,584	4,190
Hawaiian .....	2	413	20	2	413	20	2	413	20
Italian .....	2	1,898	88	2	1,898	88	2	1,898	88
Norwegian .....	5	1,515	59	1	180	9	6	1,695	68
Peruvian .....	4	4,374	124	11	9,591	285	15	13,965	409
Portuguese .....	1	311	18	1	533	20	2	844	38
Russian .....	9	8,534	250	9	8,534	250	9	8,534	250
Siamese .....	83	36,490	3,300	83	36,490	3,300	83	36,490	3,300
Spanish .....	74	26,266	2,102	4	3,541	130	78	29,807	2,232
Swedish .....	4	2,257	114	4	2,257	114	4	2,257	114
Total .....	21,026	2,968,616	362,920	8,350	436,334	85,098	29,376	3,404,950	448,018

*Statement showing the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels entered at ports in the colony of Hong-Kong during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

## BRITISH.

Whence.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Australia and New Zealand..	53	28,507	881	.....	.....	.....	53	28,507	881
British Columbia .....	1	805	19	.....	.....	.....	1	805	19
Coast of China and Formosa.	788	520,845	34,808	41	27,466	916	829	548,311	35,724
Cochin China .....	71	60,021	2,124	1	385	14	72	60,406	2,138
Continent of Europe .....	3	1,802	51	.....	.....	.....	3	1,802	51
Great Britain .....	123	146,226	4,613	3	3,023	104	126	149,309	4,717
India and Singapore .....	82	119,752	6,332	.....	.....	.....	82	119,752	6,332
Japan .....	62	63,595	3,158	1	845	36	63	64,440	3,194
Java and other islands in the Indian Archipelago.....	8	3,116	191	1	1,389	45	9	4,505	236
Macao .....	311	101,470	12,598	1	86	20	312	101,556	12,618
Philippine Islands .....	11	5,137	308	.....	.....	.....	11	5,137	308
Siam .....	17	8,454	382	.....	.....	.....	17	8,454	382
United States .....	14	20,705	776	.....	.....	.....	14	20,705	776
Total .....	1,544	1,080,435	66,241	48	33,254	1,135	1,592	1,113,689	67,376

## FOREIGN.

Whence.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Australia and New Zealand..	33	14,835	476	.....	.....	.....	33	14,835	476
British Columbia .....	1	659	15	.....	.....	.....	1	659	15
Coast of China and Formosa.	17,587	1,363,296	240,229	7,963	358,814	79,437	25,550	1,722,110	319,666
Cochin China .....	90	37,632	1,602	1	550	15	91	38,182	1,617
Continent of Europe .....	42	69,457	5,210	.....	.....	.....	42	69,457	5,210
Great Britain .....	43	38,378	1,095	.....	.....	.....	43	38,378	1,095
India and Singapore .....	2	4,335	126	.....	.....	.....	2	4,335	126
Japan .....	52	39,343	4,517	.....	.....	.....	52	39,343	4,517
Java and other islands in the Indian Archipelago.....	4	1,076	71	1	243	10	5	1,319	81
Macao .....	1,467	211,954	36,957	325	34,067	4,185	1,792	246,021	41,142
Pelew Islands .....	1	176	12	.....	.....	.....	1	176	12
Philippine Islands .....	62	20,869	1,634	.....	.....	.....	62	20,869	1,634
Sandwich Islands .....	2	1,493	40	.....	.....	.....	2	1,493	40
Siam .....	65	28,769	2,429	.....	.....	.....	65	28,769	2,429
South America .....	1	1,312	28	11	8,986	298	12	10,298	326
United States .....	24	74,597	2,238	.....	.....	.....	24	74,597	2,238
West Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	1	420	18	1	420	18
Total .....	19,482	1,908,181	296,679	8,302	403,080	83,963	27,784	2,311,261	380,642

Statement showing the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels entered at ports in the colony of Hong-Kong, &c.—Continued.

## TOTAL.

Whence.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Australia and New Zealand..	86	43,342	1,357	.....	.....	.....	86	43,342	1,357
British Columbia .....	2	1,464	34	.....	.....	.....	2	1,464	34
Coast of China and Formosa	18,375	1,884,141	275,037	8,004	386,980	80,353	26,379	2,270,421	355,390
Cochin China.....	161	97,653	3,796	2	935	29	163	98,588	3,755
Continent of Europe .....	45	71,259	5,261	.....	.....	.....	45	71,259	5,261
Great Britain .....	166	184,604	5,708	3	3,063	104	169	187,687	5,812
India and Singapore .....	90	124,087	6,458	.....	.....	.....	90	124,087	6,458
Japan .....	114	102,938	7,675	1	845	36	115	103,783	7,711
Java and other islands in the Indian Archipelago.....	12	4,192	262	2	1,632	55	14	5,824	317
Macao .....	1,778	313,424	49,555	326	34,153	4,905	2,104	347,577	53,760
Pelew Islands .....	1	176	12	.....	.....	.....	1	176	12
Philippine Islands.....	73	26,006	1,942	.....	.....	.....	73	26,006	1,942
Sandwich Islands .....	2	1,493	40	.....	.....	.....	2	1,493	40
Siam .....	82	37,223	2,811	.....	.....	.....	82	37,223	2,811
South America .....	1	1,312	93	11	8,968	298	12	10,298	398
United States .....	38	95,302	3,014	.....	.....	.....	38	95,302	3,014
West Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	1	420	18	1	420	18
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>21,026</b>	<b>2,988,616</b>	<b>362,920</b>	<b>8,350</b>	<b>436,334</b>	<b>85,098</b>	<b>29,376</b>	<b>3,424,950</b>	<b>448,018</b>

Statement showing the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels cleared at ports in the colony of Hong-Kong for each country during the year ending September 30, 1874.

## BRITISH.

Whither.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Amoor River.....	1	274	11	.....	.....	.....	1	274	11
Australia and New Zealand..	25	11,039	424	1	515	23	26	11,544	447
British North America .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape of Good Hope .....	1	258	13	.....	.....	.....	1	258	13
Coast of China and Formosa.	763	540,243	35,559	81	48,708	1,550	844	588,951	37,109
Cochin China.....	34	24,579	1,092	50	44,343	1,531	84	68,922	2,623
Continent of Europe .....	3	1,648	45	.....	.....	.....	3	1,648	45
Great Britain .....	45	72,014	2,622	.....	.....	.....	45	72,014	2,622
India and Singapore .....	73	97,400	5,147	11	11,017	278	84	108,417	5,425
Japan .....	42	47,422	2,731	4	2,641	89	46	50,063	2,820
Java and other islands in the Indian Archipelago.....	12	10,280	447	9	4,767	186	21	15,047	633
Macao .....	310	100,424	12,565	6	2,371	103	316	102,795	12,668
North Pacific .....	1	159	9	.....	.....	.....	1	159	9
Pelew Islands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippine Islands.....	19	10,796	484	36	22,495	696	55	33,291	1,182
Sandwich Islands .....	1	599	17	.....	.....	.....	1	599	17
Siam .....	8	4,268	215	8	3,350	115	16	7,618	330
South America .....	4	1,678	56	.....	.....	.....	4	1,678	56
South Pacific .....	.....	.....	.....	2	871	31	2	871	31
United States .....	29	28,512	1,018	2	2,444	50	31	30,956	1,068
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>951,593</b>	<b>62,455</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>143,522</b>	<b>4,654</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>1,095,115</b>	<b>67,109</b>

Statement showing the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels cleared at ports in the colony of Hong-Kong, &c.—Continued.

## FOREIGN.

Whither.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Amoor River .....	2	561	93	.....	.....	.....	2	561	93
Australia and New Zealand ..	4	1,969	50	.....	.....	.....	4	1,969	50
British North America .....	1	406	13	.....	.....	.....	1	406	13
Cape of Good Hope .....	1	879	11	.....	.....	.....	1	879	11
Coast of China and Formosa ..	17,501	1,348,344	238,895	7,786	378,481	72,973	25,287	1,726,825	311,779
Cochin China .....	45	15,779	780	41	19,683	706	86	35,462	1,486
Continent of Europe .....	39	63,706	4,898	.....	.....	.....	39	63,706	4,898
Great Britain .....	8	4,037	142	.....	.....	.....	8	4,037	142
India and Singapore .....	7	4,966	905	7	4,457	181	14	9,423	226
Japan .....	36	31,796	4,164	1	842	15	37	32,638	4,179
Java and other islands in the Indian Archipelago .....	10	5,430	171	2	1,683	38	12	7,113	209
Macao .....	1,565	218,456	38,353	113	37,388	1,714	1,678	255,844	40,067
Pelew Islands .....	1	78	8	.....	.....	.....	1	78	8
Philippine Islands .....	63	22,180	1,585	36	24,786	678	99	46,966	2,263
Sandwich Islands .....	1	999	24	.....	.....	.....	1	999	24
Siam .....	19	7,624	705	48	20,658	1,475	67	28,282	2,180
South America .....	7	2,396	88	.....	.....	.....	7	2,396	88
South Pacific .....	1	78	9	.....	.....	.....	1	78	9
United States .....	38	83,060	2,541	2	2,608	45	40	85,668	2,586
Total .....	19,342	1,810,696	292,495	8,036	490,586	77,765	27,378	2,301,282	370,260

## TOTAL.

Whither.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Amoor River .....	3	835	34	.....	.....	.....	3	835	34
Australia and New Zealand ..	29	12,393	474	1	515	23	30	12,943	497
British North America .....	1	406	13	.....	.....	.....	1	406	13
Cape of Good Hope .....	2	537	24	.....	.....	.....	2	537	24
Coast of China and Formosa ..	18,964	1,888,587	274,364	7,867	427,189	74,523	26,131	2,315,776	348,887
Cochin China .....	79	40,356	1,792	91	64,026	2,237	170	104,384	4,029
Continent of Europe .....	35	65,354	4,943	.....	.....	.....	35	65,354	4,943
Great Britain .....	53	76,051	2,764	.....	.....	.....	53	76,051	2,764
India and Singapore .....	80	101,666	5,352	18	15,474	399	98	117,140	5,751
Japan .....	78	79,218	6,895	5	3,483	104	83	82,701	6,999
Java and other islands in the Indian Archipelago .....	22	15,710	618	11	6,450	224	33	22,160	842
Macao .....	1,875	312,680	50,918	119	39,759	1,817	1,994	352,439	52,735
North Pacific .....	1	159	9	.....	.....	.....	1	159	9
Pelew Islands .....	1	78	8	.....	.....	.....	1	78	8
Philippine Islands .....	69	32,976	2,069	79	47,981	1,376	154	80,957	2,445
Sandwich Islands .....	2	1,598	41	.....	.....	.....	2	1,598	41
Siam .....	27	11,892	920	56	24,008	1,590	83	35,890	2,510
South America .....	11	4,004	144	.....	.....	.....	11	4,004	144
South Pacific .....	1	78	9	2	871	31	3	949	40
United States .....	67	111,572	3,559	4	5,062	95	71	116,634	3,654
Total .....	30,713	2,768,289	354,950	8,246	634,108	82,419	38,959	3,396,397	437,369

*Statement showing the total number, tonnage, and crews of vessels entered at each port in the colony of Hong-Kong during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

## BRITISH.

Ports.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shaw-hi-Wan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanley .....	1,544	1,080,435	66,241	48	33,254	1,135	1,592	1,113,689	67,376
Victoria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	1,544	1,080,435	66,241	48	33,254	1,135	1,592	1,113,689	67,376

## FOREIGN.

Ports.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Aberdeen .....	988	17,501	4,085	294	13,991	3,719	589	31,582	7,804
Shaw-hi-Wan .....	553	36,339	5,295	904	55,768	8,998	1,457	92,100	14,293
Stanley .....	103	7,990	1,411	100	5,039	1,097	203	12,999	2,508
Victoria .....	18,538	1,846,286	285,888	7,004	398,282	70,149	25,542	2,174,580	356,037
Total .....	19,482	1,908,181	296,679	8,302	403,080	83,963	27,784	2,311,261	380,642

## TOTAL.

Ports.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Aberdeen .....	988	17,501	4,085	294	13,991	3,719	589	31,582	7,804
Shaw-hi-Wan .....	553	36,339	5,295	904	55,768	8,998	1,457	92,100	14,293
Stanley .....	103	7,990	1,411	100	5,039	1,097	203	12,999	2,508
Victoria .....	20,082	2,926,733	352,199	7,052	361,536	71,264	27,134	3,288,269	423,413
Total .....	21,026	3,088,616	362,920	8,350	436,334	85,098	29,376	3,424,950	448,018

*Statement showing the total number, tonnage, and crews of vessels cleared at each port in the colony of Hong-Kong during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

## BRITISH.

Ports.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shaw-hi-Wan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanley .....	1,371	951,593	62,455	210	143,592	4,654	1,581	1,095,115	67,109
Victoria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	1,371	951,593	62,455	210	143,592	4,654	1,581	1,095,115	67,109

Statement showing the total number, tonnage, and crews of vessels cleared, &c.—Continued.

## FOREIGN.

Ports.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Aberdeen .....	94	6,028	1,174	485	25,418	6,589	579	31,446	7,763
Shaw-hi-Wan .....	767	52,955	7,516	689	38,698	6,714	1,456	91,653	14,229
Stanley .....	98	7,160	1,336	98	5,118	1,153	196	12,278	2,489
Victoria .....	18,383	1,744,553	222,495	6,764	421,352	63,309	25,147	2,165,905	243,774
Total .....	19,342	1,810,696	222,495	8,036	490,586	77,765	27,378	2,301,282	270,260

## TOTAL.

Ports.	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Aberdeen .....	94	6,028	1,174	485	25,418	6,589	579	31,446	7,763
Shaw-hi-Wan .....	767	52,955	7,516	689	38,698	6,714	1,456	91,653	14,229
Stanley .....	98	7,160	1,336	98	5,118	1,153	196	12,278	2,489
Victoria .....	19,754	2,696,146	344,934	6,974	564,874	67,963	26,738	3,261,020	412,567
Total .....	20,713	2,762,289	354,950	8,246	634,108	82,419	28,959	3,396,397	437,369

## SUMMARY.

Foreign trade.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British vessels entered with cargoes .....	1,544	1,080,435	66,241
British vessels entered in ballast .....	48	33,254	1,115
Total .....	1,592	1,113,689	67,356
British vessels cleared with cargoes .....	1,371	951,593	62,455
British vessels cleared in ballast .....	210	143,822	4,694
Total .....	1,581	1,095,415	67,149
Total of all British vessels entered and cleared .....	3,173	2,208,804	124,465
Foreign vessels entered with cargoes .....	19,483	1,908,181	296,679
Foreign vessels entered in ballast .....	8,302	403,080	83,203
Total .....	27,784	2,311,261	389,882
Foreign vessels cleared with cargoes .....	19,342	1,810,696	292,655
Foreign vessels cleared in ballast .....	8,036	490,586	77,765
Total .....	27,378	2,301,282	370,420
Total of all foreign vessels entered and cleared .....	55,168	4,612,543	759,901
Total of all vessels entered with cargoes .....	21,026	2,988,616	362,900
Total of all vessels entered in ballast .....	8,350	436,334	85,008
Total of all vessels entered .....	29,376	3,424,950	447,908
Total of all vessels cleared with cargoes .....	20,713	2,762,289	354,950
Total of all vessels cleared in ballast .....	8,246	634,108	82,419
Total of all vessels cleared .....	28,959	3,396,397	437,369
Total of all vessels entered and cleared with cargoes .....	41,739	5,750,905	717,859
Total of all vessels entered and cleared in ballast .....	16,596	1,070,442	167,517
Total of all vessels engaged in foreign trade only, entered and cleared .....	58,335	6,821,347	885,377



Statement showing the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels, &amp;c.—Continued.

## SUMMARY—Continued.

Local trade.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Sum of vessels entered .....	5,201	181,553	60,593
Total of vessels cleared .....	5,753	179,281	50,052
Total of all vessels engaged in local trade only entered and cleared.	11,554	381,432	110,645
Total of all vessels engaged in foreign trade only entered and cleared.	58,335	6,821,347	885,387
Total of all vessels engaged in local trade only entered and cleared.	11,554	381,432	110,645
Grand total of all vessels entered and cleared .....	69,889	7,182,779	996,032

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Hong-Kong to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
<b>To San Francisco:</b>		<b>To San Francisco—Continued.</b>	
Rice .....	\$613,892 56	Fans .....	\$24 06
Opium .....	176,685 90	Yack hair .....	436 70
Clothing .....	10,136 14	Sundries .....	834,834 79
Eggs .....	2,928 83	Total .....	2,100,837 23
Haman hair .....	167 70		
Tea .....	151,211 32	<b>To New York:</b>	
Stones .....	526 90	Silk .....	424,834 95
Copper .....	629 22	Matting .....	7,904 48
Cigars .....	525 00	Curios .....	428 48
Silk .....	25,600 91	China ink .....	228 04
Mat-bags .....	1,120 87	Tea .....	136,273 22
Empty bottles .....	228 20	Machinery .....	127 02
Chinese medicine .....	23,105 81	Camphor .....	102,055 43
Sandal-wood .....	78 62	Fans .....	4,780 07
Coffee .....	7,084 34	Gamboge .....	789 67
Silver ware .....	3,683 20	Hats .....	6,914 73
Personal effects .....	1,903 00	Carpet .....	252 50
Empty quicksilver flasks .....	3,042 60	Grass-cloth .....	3,160 83
Furniture .....	127 50	Fish-lines .....	654 87
Rattan .....	1,883 54	Bronze .....	689 16
China ware .....	1,215 12	Furniture .....	746 60
Root-flour .....	2,320 50	Canes .....	863 54
Cassia .....	870 66	Cassia .....	83,217 57
Vermillion .....	283 94	Cassia-oil .....	39,188 80
Camphor .....	95 55	Fire-crackers .....	83,987 08
Theatrical instruments .....	263 75	Sundries .....	54,503 42
Tobacco .....	2,672 50	Silk handkerchiefs .....	2,314 17
Sewing-silk .....	558 26	Musk .....	1,670 32
Gins .....	159 43	Coral .....	295 62
Tin .....	6,820 84	Oil .....	4,046 15
Saltpeter .....	4,263 47	Galangal .....	402 82
Oil .....	67,870 72	Personal effects .....	5,023 37
Salt fish in oil .....	1,199 00	Total .....	965,352 89
Cotton .....	303 42		
Taro .....	396 86	<b>To Portland, Oregon:</b>	
Sugar .....	104,563 27	Chinese wine .....	9,489 15
Fire-crackers .....	1,292 50	Sundries .....	13,492 52
Feathers .....	133 80	Rattan-chairs .....	1,244 50
Silk fish-lines .....	83 79	Matting .....	914 62
Fancy goods .....	95 45	Sugar .....	804 29
Chinese books and papers .....	2,763 55	Oil .....	463 00
Live geese .....	61 00	Cigars .....	192 50
Camphor-oil .....	48 72	Total .....	27,900 58
Cotton smokes .....	659 95		
Silk goods .....	241 10	<b>To Boston:</b>	
Pepper .....	2,774 05	Tea .....	2,854 15
Sago .....	1,788 00	Personal effects .....	164 60
Chutney .....	131 43	Total .....	3,018 75
Trunks .....	168 27		
Caps .....	601 63	<b>To Chicago:</b>	
Matting .....	23,913 48	Sundries .....	99 52
Sheep-leather .....	178 00	Grand total .....	3,097,268 97
Wood-oil .....	275 30		
Wine .....	197 45		
Wooden ware .....	444 00		
Sweetmeats .....	5,786 10		
Gbeliac .....	532 07		

## INDIA.

## CALCUTTA.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Calcutta to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Drugs .....	\$330,093 55	\$1,002,273 34	\$130,633 12	\$367,917 63	\$1,730,917 64
Fishing-rods .....	1,212 36	1,836 36	866 66	864 20	4,781 58
Gunny-bags .....	10,271 38	42,054 78	4,469 58	19,260 36	76,066 04
Gunny-cloth .....	2,173 72	8,565 56	4,806 01	.....	15,575 29
Hides .....	288,328 45	419,203 84	272,794 64	229,383 64	1,209,710 57
Jute .....	53,026 90	119,368 67	131,532 53	21,283 50	325,211 00
Jute butts and rejections .....	79,011 06	286,578 78	224,496 06	358,081 84	948,068 74
Linseed .....	960,880 70	1,107,747 12	1,340,353 80	1,344,928 46	4,773,909 08
Matting, straw .....	.....	39 41	.....	.....	39 41
Oil .....	4,732 72	29,172 82	1,332 34	3,694 25	39,132 13
Rags .....	8,895 41	10,746 90	18,908 54	10,878 80	49,429 65
Rice .....	5,647 40	32,862 20	5,440 10	.....	43,950 00
Rope .....	2,157 23	50 57	.....	.....	2,207 80
Rubber .....	9,692 80	10,832 40	74,050 85	50,845 50	145,421 55
Saltpeter .....	80,463 44	176,206 78	82,322 13	47,785 20	386,778 35
Silk and seersucker piece-goods .....	191 35	1,013 68	945 93	.....	1,450 96
Skins .....	106,255 71	205,513 10	202,201 73	250,432 15	764,402 69
Seeds, other than linseed .....	5,614 82	1,949 20	3,951 30	5,691 36	17,206 68
Tea .....	.....	456 70	.....	.....	456 70
Woolen goods .....	1,270 58	998 50	.....	1,687 09	3,956 17
Miscellaneous .....	1,319 28	2,089 17	7,873 76	740 20	12,022 41
Total .....	1,971,238 86	3,459,590 58	2,506,941 62	2,614,278 68	10,551,349 74

A. C. LITCHFIELD.

## MALTA.

JUNE 22, 1874. (Received July 20.)

## IMPORTS.\*

The whole value of articles, liable to duty, received during the year was \$42,367,676, against \$43,712,703 in 1872. The receipts of grain were 4,117,055 quarters, valued at \$39,791,871. The receipts of wheat show a decline in quantity of 778,911 quarters, and in value of \$6,631,190, which far more than covers the decline in the value of the whole importation.

A comparison of the average prices of grain† with those given in previous reports, shows much fluctuation in the relative qualities of the same grain produced by the different countries in different years.

I have obtained this year new statistics of the imports from Barbary, which cover a large portion of the whole exports of the province. The more important articles are given in the general table of imports.‡ They are, elephant-tusks and ostrich-feathers from Tripoli, where they arrive by caravan from the interior; esparto, grain, cattle, oil, seeds, and pulse. The ivory and ostrich-feathers go to England, and thence a good deal of both to the United States. The following is a full list of the other articles received: Ashes, bagging, baskets, butter, cumin, dates, dye-stuffs, earthenware, fans, fire-wood, galls, hides, leather, lentils, madder-root, nets, niter, nuts, oranges, orange-peel, pepper, pig-lead, rope, salt fish, soap, sponges, straw goods, sugar, tobacco, wax, wool, and woolen goods

\* See Tables A and F. † See Table H. ‡ See Table A.

## EXPORTS.\*

The whole value of dutiable articles exported was \$38,981,575.03, against \$40,889,819 in 1872. The value of grain exported was \$38,027,552, a decrease of \$2,192,678. The chief article of colonial produce exported was potatoes. In previous years it was anise and cumin seed; during the American war, cotton; the agriculture of the islands changing readily to suit the market. The exportations of cumin and cotton were mostly of the crops of 1872. Other articles were filagree-work, laces, flag and building stones, lemons, oranges, and salt.

The direct trade with the United States† continues to decline. Only nine vessels arrived during the year, of which only three were American, one of those being in ballast. It is worth noting that a cargo of crude petroleum arrived from the Danube.

## NAVIGATION. ‡

The whole number of merchant-vessels arriving was 4,210, with a tonnage of 2,168,875 tons; a decrease in number of 2; an increase in tonnage of 55,299 tons. The decrease is in the number of sailing-vessels, 8 more steamers having arrived than in 1872. The number of steamers through the Suez Canal§ calling here was 407, an increase in number of 47, and in tonnage of 136,736 tons.

## DOCKS.

The "Clarence Hydraulic Lift-Dock" was opened for business on the 23d January, 1873. During the year 42 vessels were docked, the receipts amounting to about \$25,000. The fees are 1s. per ton for docking, and 4d. per ton per day after the first twenty-four hours. Besides the lift, which is in the Quarantine Harbor, there are the three graving-docks of the admiralty in the Grand Harbor, which are available for merchantmen only when the lift is not. The fees for docking are the same. The dimensions of all four are given in the table herewith, marked K.

## EXCHANGE.

Exchange on London, at three months,  $2\frac{5}{8}$  to 4 per cent., against Sicilian dollars at 4s. 2d. to the dollar; at thirty days' sight,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to 5 per cent.; thirty days' date,  $4\frac{1}{8}$  to  $5\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. premium. On Paris, thirty days' sight,  $3\frac{3}{10}$  to  $3\frac{7}{10}$  per cent.; three months' date,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. premium. Premium on sovereigns, 8d. to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.; on Napoleons, 6d. to  $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. against dollars.

LYELL T. ADAMS.

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\* See Tables B & F. † See Table I. ‡ See Table C. § See Table E.

Statement showing the commerce at *Malta* for the year ending *December 31, 1873.*

## A.--IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Beer .....	gallons. 232, 607	\$125, 113	\$16, 950	England, Ireland.
Butter .....	pounds. 126, 000	32, 606		Ireland.
Cattle:				
Bullocks .....	number. 4, 906	164, 531	12, 283	Barbary, Russia, Turkey, Tunis.
Horses .....	do. 109	19, 174	452	Barbary, England.
Mules .....	do. 1	97		
Charcoal .....	bushels. 308, 175	79, 986		Italy, Greece.
Coal:				
Cardiff .....	tons. 145, 229	1, 396, 675		England.
Newcastle .....	do. 90, 093	767, 262		Do.
Liverpool .....	do. 24, 332	201, 473		Do.
Hartlepool .....	do. 2, 465	20, 391		Do.
Glasgow .....	do. 400	3, 261		Do.
Cotte .....	do. 2, 577	30, 681		France.
Codfish .....	pounds. 1, 568, 000	102, 196		Newfoundland, Labrador.
Coffee, Rio .....	do. 893, 424	165, 266		England, France.
Elephant-tusks .....	pounds. 335, 475	376, 010		Tripoli.
Esparto, dried grass .....	tons. 7, 486	145, 713		Barbary.
cording, binders .....	do. 745	23, 203		Do.
Grain:				
Wheat .....	quarters. 2, 320, 697	30, 095, 268	227, 217	Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Tunis, Algiers, Barbary, &c.
Indian corn .....	do. 573, 267	3, 690, 364	832	Turkey, Russia, Austria, &c.
Barley .....	do. 931, 392	4, 995, 156	10, 424	Turkey, Russia, Greece, Barbary.
Saggina .....	do. 4, 041	26, 756	3, 212	
inferior .....	do. 227, 658	981, 072	15	Turkey, Tunis, Egypt, &c.
damaged .....	do. ....	3, 255	890	
manufactured .....	cwt. 4, 406	29, 871	3, 475	England, &c.
Gunpowder .....	pounds. 386, 525	38, 163		England.
Herring .....	barrels. 2, 340	12, 526		Do.
Olive-oil .....	gallons. 760, 468	526, 015	8, 166	Barbary, Italy.
Ostrich-plumes .....	packages. 140	667, 684		Tripoli.
Pepper .....	pounds. 99, 680	14, 989		England.
Petroleum .....	gallons. 170, 520	59, 682		United States, Gibraltar, Italy.
Potatoes .....	cwt. 57, 353	116, 791	5, 996	Ireland, Austria.
Pulse .....	quarters. 113, 191	681, 247	10, 531	Barbary, Tunis, Italy, Egypt.
Rice, India .....	pounds. 3, 598, 336	106, 839		England.
Italy .....	do. 73, 920	2, 565		Italy.
Salmon .....	tierces. 336	9, 811		England, Newfoundland.
Seeds .....	cwt. 74, 475	82, 891	7, 519	Italy, Barbary, Tunis, &c.
Sugar, crushed .....	pounds. 1, 696, 576	119, 132		Holland, England.
Egyptian .....	do. 2, 568, 160	142, 832		Egypt.
India .....	do. 573, 888	29, 919		England.
Havana .....	do. 116, 704	6, 618		Do.
Spirits .....	gallons. 133, 408	111, 248	57, 415	France, England.
Tobacco, American leaf .....	pounds. 1, 837, 696	195, 147		England, United States, Gibraltar.
Levant leaf .....	do. 582, 400	40, 392		Italy.
manufactured .....	do. 128, 352	17, 811		Turkey, Syria, Greece, Egypt.
Vinegar .....	gallons. 6, 536	1, 728	389	England, United States, Gibraltar.
Wine, superior .....	do. 17, 679	47, 460	3, 981	Italy, France.
inferior .....	do. 1, 535, 532	669, 699	91, 310	
Total .....		47, 176, 509	461, 057	

Statement showing the commerce at Malta, &amp;c.—Continued.

## B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Beer ..... gallons.	17, 204	\$8, 256	Barbary, Egypt, Tunis.
Cattle:			
Bullocks ..... number.	45	1, 533	Great Britain, Italy, Egypt.
Horses ..... do...	114	24, 965	Tunis, Italy, Barbary.
Mules ..... do...	231	18, 111	Great Britain, Egypt, Tunis.
Cotton ..... pounds.	2, 453, 000	408, 786	Great Britain, Spain.
Cumin-seed ..... do...	525, 000	19, 466	Great Britain, Germany, United States.
Elephant-tusks ..... pounds.	335, 475	376, 010	Great Britain.
Esparto, dried grass ..... tons.	7, 486	145, 713	Do.
cordage ..... do...	500	15, 000	Do.
Grain:			
Wheat ..... quarters.	2, 252, 220	22, 374, 717	Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Gibraltar, Italy, &c.
Indian corn ..... do...	572, 390	3, 959, 073	Great Britain, Gibraltar, France, &c.
Barley ..... do...	903, 336	4, 606, 162	Great Britain, Netherlands, France, &c.
Saggina ..... do...	1, 551	9, 967	
inferior ..... do...	287, 647	994, 810	Netherlands, Great Britain, &c.
manufactured ..... cwt.	418	2, 803	
Gunpowder ..... pounds.	476, 400	47, 025	Barbary, Greece.
Olive-oil ..... gallons.	276, 817	192, 090	Great Britain, &c.
Ostrich-plumes ..... packages.	140	667, 684	Great Britain.
Potatoes ..... cwt.	144, 550	180, 060	Great Britain, Italy, Egypt.
Pulses ..... quarters.	94, 930	586, 267	Great Britain, France.
Seeds ..... cwt.	201	219	Italy, Tunis.
Spirits ..... gallons.	51, 689	41, 044	Italy, Tunis, Barbary.
Vinegar ..... gallons.	66	19	
Wine, superior ..... do...	3, 505	8, 531	Great Britain, Egypt.
inferior ..... do...	94, 943	51, 069	Barbary, Egypt, Tunis, &c.
Total .....		40, 821, 400	



*D.—Men-of-war, transports, and yachts, (arrivals for the year.)*

Flag.	Men-of-war and trans- ports.	Yachts.
.....	3	.....
.....	4	.....
.....	83	25
.....	1	.....
.....	7	.....
.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....
.....	7	.....
.....	1	.....
.....	2	.....
.....	2	.....
.....	1	.....
.....	2	.....
.....	115	25

*-Merchant-steamers through the Suez Canal calling at Malta during 1873.*

Month.	Bound east.	Bound west.	Whole number.	Tonnage in 1873.	Tonnage in 1872.
.....	24	13	37	41,675	25,256
.....	12	17	29	34,373	36,302
.....	14	19	33	34,738	49,707
.....	12	22	40	52,297	33,920
.....	16	40	56	68,637	36,492
.....	12	20	32	42,912	30,113
.....	14	12	26	30,392	29,476
.....	12	16	28	39,900	29,504
.....	13	14	27	37,925	25,459
.....	10	15	25	36,162	19,199
.....	16	15	31	45,331	29,996
.....	15	22	43	59,920	30,320
.....	170	237	407	524,482	387,746

*Value of articles paying duty imported from and exported to each country for 1873.*

From and to—	Imports.	Exports.
.....	\$154,370 25	.....
l Holland .....	17,190 35	\$4,894,044 39
.....	80,365 38	4,929,701 24
.....	232,049 32	27,135 60
n .....	225,731 68	26,577,056 34
r .....	462 32	1,787,042 06
.....	163,621 46	1,396 95
.....	1,374,182 80	401,515 45
.....	22,711,794 90	63 26
.....	.....	123,623 70
.....	13,452,091 24	81,908 06
.....	351,565 16	51,078 78
.....	2,686,955 24	50,558 07
.....	857,345 90	51,458 37
no .....	.....	5,002 76
.....	42,367,676 00	38,981,575 03

1 was Norwegian, 1 Spanish, 2 Dutch, and 403 British. In addition, 27 national vessels of which 1 was Japanese, 1 Portuguese, 1 Spanish, 3 Dutch, and 21 British.

G.—*Values of grain imported and exported from and to each country for 1873.*

To and from.	Values of grain imported.			Values of grain exported.		
	Wheat.	Indian corn, &c.	Total.	Wheat.	Indian corn, &c.	Total.
Austria.....	\$116,650 00	\$18,010 92	\$134,660 92			
Belgium and Holland.....				\$3,346,876 98	\$1,540,670 64	\$4,887,547 62
France.....		8,253 52	8,253 52	4,353,166 98	575,176 50	4,928,343 48
Algiers.....	171,597 66	14,278 31	185,875 97	2,025 21	5,411 55	7,436 76
Great Britain.....		13,309 88	13,309 88	19,144,961 00	6,687,697 03	25,831,658 03
Gibraltar.....				1,033,333 14	751,455 73	1,784,788 87
Greece.....	53,453 64	81,567 42	135,021 06			
Italy.....	293,776 01	3,333 55	297,109 56	343,424 04	36,785 87	380,209 91
Russia.....	20,441,039 70	2,250,727 05	22,690,766 75			
Spain.....				79,757 07	43,667 10	123,424 17
Turkey.....	6,225,810 78	7,153,136 95	13,378,947 73	63,288 84	7,757 20	71,046 04
Barbary.....	171,845 84	77,562 27	249,408 11	7,606 34	1,771 41	9,377 75
Egypt.....	2,328,917 11	5,669 47	2,334,586 58	248 19	2,355 39	2,603 58
Tunis.....	293,177 43	100,624 62	393,802 05		155 73	155 73
Total.....	30,095,268 17	9,726,474 02	39,821,742 19	28,374,717 85	9,652,634 15	38,027,352 00

H.—*Average price per sahm\* for grain, fixed by the custom-house, according to the price-current.*

Countries whence imported.	Wheat.	Indian corn.	Barley.	Saggina.
Algiers.....	\$12 65	\$5 11		
Austria.....	12 16	7 06		
Barbary.....	12 16	7 06	\$5 35	\$6 41
Egypt.....	12 89	6 33		
Greece.....	11 43	6 33	5 35	6 33
Italy.....	12 65			
Russia.....	12 89	6 33	4 62	
Tunis.....	12 40	7 79	5 84	6 40
Turkey.....	12 40	6 33	5 35	6 37

I.—*Direct trade of Malta with the United States in 1873.*

#### EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
Canary and hemp seed.....	pounds..... 4,040	\$745 70
Cumini and anise seed.....	do..... 55,500	3,114 91
Dates.....	do..... 9,435	799 22
Garlic and onions.....	do..... 8,000	133 00
Gin.....	gallons..... 65	40 00
Lemons and oranges.....	dozens..... 14,310	1,437 91
Macaroni.....	pounds..... 8,736	498 00
Marsala wine.....	gallons..... 1,200	570 15
Miscellaneous.....		498 73
Olive-oil.....	gallons..... 3,030	2,046 14
Orange-peel.....	bags..... 46	129 57
Rags.....	bales..... 20	317 65
Sewing-machine.....	number..... 1	50 00
Spart grass.....	pounds..... 194,400	1,653 45
Squills.....	do..... 15,400	312 27
Tobacco, (Turkey).....	do..... 12	23 16
Twine.....	do..... 600	120 00
Total.....		12,267 52

\* The Maltese sahm = 7 bushels 3 1779-11091 pecks.



## I.—Direct trade of Malta with the United States in 1873—Continued.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
brida water.....cases	.....	.....	100	\$305	100	\$305
rd.....tierces	.....	.....	3	105	3	105
shogany.....logs	1	\$15	.....	.....	1	15
miscellaneous.....packages	94	500	51	1,000	75	1,500
trebleam.....gallons	92,320	32,312	72,800	27,370	170,520	59,682
als.....barrels	50	230	50	230	100	460
h ment.....do.	.....	.....	50	400	50	400
r.....do.	100	800	.....	.....	100	800
laces, cigars.....number	.....	.....	3,000	150	3,000	150
leaf.....hogheads	.....	.....	70	11,200	70	11,200
manufactured.....cases	.....	.....	2	50	2	50
Total.....	.....	33,857	.....	40,810	.....	74,667

## K.—Dimensions of Malta docks.

Names of docks.	Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		Breadth at entrance.	
	Floor.	Top.	Floor.	Top.	Floor.	Water-line.	Floor.	Top.
1.....	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
1.....	256	256	26 9	82	29 6	25	50	73
2.....	266 6	298	38 6	90	31 6	27	50	73
unmarked docks.....	430	.....	104	.....	34	.....	80	.....
hydraulic lift.....	321	321	62 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 1 and 2 may be thrown into one. The lifting capacity of the hydraulic dock is 3,000 tons dead weight.

## TABLES SHOWING THE COMMERCE THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

## a.—Annual receipts from 1870 to 1873.

Services.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
<b>SERVICE DU TRANSIT.</b>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
passage of vessels.....	5,159,327 22	8,993,732 87	16,407,591 42	22,897,319 18
passage of barks.....	144,020 09	158,545 88	115,970 64	126,237 82
miscellaneous.....	405,542 09	117,982 36	87,867 48	137,297 02
<b>SERVICE DU DOMAINE.</b>				
lease of lands.....	.....	840,214 00	834,052 22	771,492 95
rent of lands.....	81,408 39	72,729 77	62,315 47	87,383 46
lease of vessels.....	.....	155,474 94	110,661 20	19,096 00
rent of vessels.....	196,584 58	160,673 37	120,752 35	111,851 06
miscellaneous.....	.....	7,229 25	10,430 27	12,557 35
service des Eaux.....	19,906 20	152,490 49	72,625 62	76,698 09
<b>SERVICE DES TRAVAUX.</b>				
lease of material.....	320,416 14	2,342,605 16	1,138,209 70	57,127 87
Total.....	6,387,204 71	13,002,224 09	18,966,476 37	24,297,060 80
Increase.....	.....	6,615,097 38	5,964,192 28	5,330,584 43

passage receipts, 1870.....	<i>Francs.</i> 5,303,347 31	.....	<i>Francs.</i> 3,848,931 44
passage receipts, 1871.....	9,152,278 75	Increase, 1871.....	.....
passage receipts, 1872.....	16,523,562 06	Increase, 1872.....	7,371,283 31
passage receipts, 1873.....	21,023,557 00	Increase, 1873.....	6,499,954 94

*b.—Number and tonnage of vessels and barks through the Suez Canal from its opening, November 15, 1869, to December 31, 1873.*

Month.	Vessels.									
	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
January.....			16	10,325	74	64,276	100	102,480	116	173,150
February.....			29	19,149	70	62,169	100	111,714	103	166,127
March.....			52	47,794	69	72,938	111	116,253	118	202,406
April.....			35	27,167	55	54,145	106	105,941	116	188,126
May.....			40	38,270	50	49,562	89	90,542	112	194,541
June.....			50	45,166	44	42,690	81	82,669	87	153,774
July.....			39	37,295	61	57,382	88	151,244	78	144,864
August.....			42	39,279	60	64,672	82	138,888	83	154,817
September.....			32	35,227	58	58,873	70	116,061	80	153,146
October.....			39	40,309	79	84,553	80	138,340	90	172,504
November.....	4		42	37,845	65	73,987	81	130,726	94	185,586
December.....	11		69	58,085	80	81,220	94	154,912	96	185,841
Total.....	15		486	435,911	765	761,467	1,082	1,439,169	1,173	2,085,072
Increase.....					279	325,556	317	677,702	91	645,903

	Barks.									
	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
January.....			151	333	242	2,838	128	950	149	1,294
February.....			191	966	205	3,070	149	1,293	139	931
March.....			200	1,217	185	960	130	572	211	1,025
April.....			242	1,131	236	1,225	128	381	205	1,221
May.....			303	1,204	231	1,012	140	1,005	112	457
June.....			247	1,144	204	721	113	714	126	625
July.....			231	931	253	977	160	1,726	125	694
August.....			198	1,576	200	832	152	1,574	121	1,090
September.....			220	1,173	227	1,062	149	1,073	119	808
October.....			240	2,610	180	1,135	134	1,011	157	885
November.....			262	2,592	246	1,080	116	740	207	1,225
December.....			245	2,525	188	1,380	113	672	179	1,569
Total.....			2,730	17,402	2,597	16,292	1,612	11,711	1,850	12,622

Of vessels in transit during 1873, 77 were national vessels and 1,096 merchantmen; 54 were sailing-vessels and 1,119 steamers.

c.—Nationality of vessels through the Suez Canal, from its opening, November 15, 1869, to December 31, 1873.

Flag.	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American .....			1	306	3	4, 172	2	1, 945	1	2, 212
Austrian .....			26	19, 382	63	38, 729	61	53, 067	70	90, 967
Belgian .....					4	4, 400			4	6, 912
Birman .....									1	677
British .....	10		314	289, 234	509	546, 453	761	1, 059, 926	813	1, 499, 792
Danish .....			1	660	1	660	1	571	5	6, 438
Dutch .....			2	312	5	6, 715	13	26, 491	36	72, 593
Egyptian .....			33	22, 033	22	13, 334	13	7, 919	7	6, 946
French .....	3		75	84, 657	66	89, 076	80	162, 621	83	221, 811
German .....	1				7	2, 069	16	12, 181	28	35, 619
Greek .....			1	49					1	208
Italian .....			10	5, 795	47	27, 413	66	48, 001	58	59, 121
Japanese .....									2	1, 044
Norwegian .....					1	1, 316	6	4, 000	5	9, 229
Ottoman .....			17	10, 997	32	18, 230	33	32, 696	26	20, 116
Peruvian .....									1	1, 299
Portuguese .....	1		1	371	2	920	10	8, 366	2	752
Russian .....			1	481	5	4, 821	10	13, 134	9	14, 361
Spanish .....			3	732	5	3, 159	8	7, 769	17	31, 299
Swedish .....							1	524	4	4, 303
Tunisian .....							1	726		
Zanzibar .....			1	881						
Total .....	15		486	435, 911	765	761, 467	1, 068	1, 439, 169	1, 173	2, 085, 072

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Malta to the United States for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Canary-seed .....				\$960 00	\$960 00
Cumin-seed .....	\$1, 153 36				1, 153 36
Lemons .....	128 21	\$256 48			384 69
Macaroni .....		369 19			369 19
Olive-oil .....	940 00		\$2, 895 96		3, 835 96
Esparto grass .....	1, 465 00				1, 465 00
Squills .....				147 72	147 72
Total in United States gold .....	3, 688 57	645 61	2, 895 96	1, 107 72	8, 337 86
Total for preceding year .....	3, 538 27	3, 976 71	142 96	4, 399 68	12, 057 62
Increase .....	150 30		2, 753 00		
Decrease .....		3, 331 10		3, 291 96	3, 719 76

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

*Statement showing the total value of the imports and exports of the colony of Newfoundland, from and to each country, in the year 1873.*

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom.....	\$2,427,391	\$2,173,770
Jersey.....	41,123	12,221
Canada.....	1,207,860	197,222
Nova Scotia.....	518,310	157,730
New Brunswick.....	17,600	
Prince Edward Island.....	68,896	1,004
British West Indies.....	223,259	286,304
Hamburg.....	130,806	34,920
Malta.....		2,341
France.....		3,152
Spain.....	80,182	1,042,773
Portugal.....	50,159	206,002
Italy.....		156,361
Sicily.....	11,717	
Greece.....		14,000
Ionian Isles.....		11,000
Madeira.....		7,901
Greenland.....		52
United States.....	1,705,913	213,002
Foreign West Indies.....	273,945	141,413
Brazil.....		1,173,183
St. Pierre.....	9,939	6,423
Total.....	6,766,600	6,534,024

## SAINT JOHNS.

*Statement showing the exports to the United States from the consular district of Saint John's, for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Where produced.
Cod-oil.....	302 tons	\$46,392	Produce of Newfoundland.
Cod-liver oil.....	32,288 gallons	27,808	Do.
Cod-fish.....	9,322 quintals	36,417	Do.
Herring.....	266 barrels	903	Do.
Salmon.....	788 tierces, 387 barrels	16,332	Do.
Trout.....	1,260 barrels and 49 half-barrels	8,934	Do.
Tongues and sounds.....	4 barrels	20	Do.
Seal-skins.....	1,550	2,015	Do.
Old junk and canvas.....	101 tons	4,061	Do.
Copper and brass.....	12,297 pounds	869	Do.
Iron and metal.....	51 tons	545	Do.
Lead and zinc.....	5,793 pounds	110	Do.
Wine.....	13 quarter-casks and 1 case	1,054	Foreign produce.
Barley.....	570 bushels	570	Do.
Sugar.....	1,773 hundred-weight	11,806	Do.
		157,796	

During the year ending the 30th September, 1874, there were seventy-nine certified invoices at this consulate; and the exports are divided as follows:

Value of exports to New York.....	\$69,956
Value of exports to Boston.....	86,840
	157,796
Value of exports from Harbor Grace.....	62,475
Total value of exports to United States.....	220,271

THOS. N. MOLLOY.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Prince Edward Island to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Barley .....	\$2,424 65				\$2,424 65
Eggs .....	26,353 42	\$671 00	\$16,362 14	\$34,487 25	67,873 87
Fish, cod .....	6,843 00				6,843 00
hake .....	3,284 86				3,284 86
herring .....	828 50		2,292 50		3,121 00
mackerel .....	39,722 75			100,931 70	140,656 45
oil .....	1,087 40		33 60		1,121 00
sounds .....	8,063 75				8,063 75
Horses .....	1,231 00		5,092 50	1,771 50	8,095 00
Potatoes .....	3,427 92		2,200 70	2 00	11,630 62
Sheep-skins .....	1,630 00		1,745 60	1,162 30	5,046 90
Wool .....	2,833 46		916 20	6,022 96	9,778 62
Miscellaneous .....	4,159 01	265 00	3,129 09	3,482 62	12,975 72
Total in United States gold .....	101,958 78	276 00	37,772 33	140,362 33	280,975 44
Total for preceding year .....					227,178 77
Increase .....					53,796 67

D. M. DUNN.

## SAINT HELENA.

AUGUST 17, 1874. (Received November 2.)

## COMMERCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1873.

The trade of Saint Helena remains in pretty much the same unsatisfactory condition as previously reported by Mr. Fitnam. Almost every article of consumption, whether in the shape of food or clothing, is imported from England and the Cape of Good Hope, to which I may also add British India, from whence a large quantity of rice is brought—that article, together with fish, which abounds on this coast, forming the staple food of the poorer classes of the inhabitants. Some years ago there were occasional trading vessels from New York and Boston to this port, with assorted cargoes; but, from some cause, unexplained, this has fallen off, and for a considerable period no American vessel has brought a cargo to the island direct from the United States, although a considerable amount of American produce is still imported via England.

As Saint Helena was at one time one of the most flourishing little places in the world, it may not prove uninteresting to account in some measure for the deplorable falling off in the trade, and the lamentably reduced circumstances of some of the most prominent members of the community; and this I shall endeavor to point out under separate heads.

1st. The decline of the passenger-traffic since the opening of the overland route to India, and, more recently, the opening of the Suez Canal. Large numbers of passengers called here formerly from the East, by whom a considerable amount of money was annually circulated. This source of income is now entirely lost to the island.

2d. The abolition of the African slave-trade, during the existence of which many vessels were captured, both with and without slaves, and

brought to Saint Helena for adjudication. The sale of these vessels and their cargoes formed a very large item in commercial transactions, which, together with the extensive importations made to meet the demands for food, clothing, and medical comforts for the liberated Africans, and the chartering of ships for their conveyance to the West Indies, gave a considerable impetus to trade; all which are now numbered among the things of the past.

3d. The large reduction in the number of Her Britannic Majesty's ships forming the blockading squadron on the African coast. At one time I remember the squadron to have consisted of about thirty vessels in all; and the money annually spent by their crews, when here on liberty, amounted to many thousands of dollars.

4th. Lamentable want of energy on the part of the land-holders in not having long since attempted to develop the natural resources of the island; who, by the adoption of more extensive measures for the production of export staples, might certainly have given employment to a large portion if not all the labor which has, during the last two years, migrated to Natal and the Cape Colony.

5th. The apathy and indifference displayed by the then local government toward the colored races on their emancipation in 1830, in omitting to provide for their future, either by a more liberal and extended plan of education, or the adoption of such measures as might have enabled them to have become skilled mechanics or other useful members of society, so that, instead of having had the effect of elevating them in the social scale, for the most part their emancipation has but resulted in a degenerate, ignorant, unthrifty progeny.

6th. The construction by her Britannic Majesty's government of steam-transports for the conveyance of troops to and from India and China by the new routes. This has been attended with very serious loss to the island generally, as formerly all the troops relieved in the East were conveyed by large sailing-ships around the Cape, which invariably called here and took on board large supplies of water, live stock, fresh meat, vegetables, fruit, and other island produce; salt provisions, bread, flour, and other imported stores.

7th. The reduction of the military force within the last few years from seven hundred to rather less than two hundred men, of all ranks; also, large reductions in the civil establishment.

8th. The suspension for a long period of public works, both civil and military, and the almost exclusive employment of military artisans drafted from the engineer corps.

9th. The ravages of the white ant, by which property to a large extent has been destroyed, to the utter ruin of many of the middle classes.

10th. The falling off in the trade of calling-ships, universally admitted as the main-stay of the island. This may be accounted for in various ways, viz:

a. The improved class of ships of modern construction, by which ocean voyages are considerably shortened;

b. The introduction of condensers, and also of iron tanks, the latter fitted in otherwise useless spaces in the ship, in lieu of water-casks, hitherto carried on deck;

c. The superior description of provisions and anti-scorbutics now provided, which enable ships to keep the sea for longer periods than heretofore; in fact, from India, and even China, direct to Europe;

d. The overland route, and lately the Suez Canal, by which enormous quantities of produce from India and China find their way to Europe, and the great Pacific Railway and United States lines of steamers, which

grasp to a considerable extent the Japan and China trade, thus diverting it from the old route by sailing-ships via the cape and this port; and, lastly, the obnoxious tax put upon calling ships in the shape of tonnage-dues, ostensibly raised for the maintenance of a seamen's hospital and jail, but really absorbed in the general revenue of the island.

#### ARRIVALS.

From a printed report now before me I find there was an increase of 51 vessels entered at this port in 1873, as compared with the previous year; this, however, is accounted for in the preponderance of foreigners, which, driven from their legitimate business in the Mediterranean and Black Seas by the present extensive lines of steam-vessels, have been compelled to seek employment at the Indian ports; this has special reference to Italian ships, of which there were but 11 in 1872, while they number 40 in 1873. The arrivals of our merchantmen and whale-ships remain in about the same proportion as in 1872.

#### DESERTERS.

The local ordinance which has recently come into operation for the apprehension of deserters has had a very desirable effect in checking what at one time promised to become a very serious evil, bidding fair to drive our whale-ships away from a port of recruit, which is very necessary to enable them to prosecute successfully their business in these waters.

#### PRICES CURRENT

at Saint Helena remain always much about the same; this of course relates to necessaries only.

#### AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

was opened on the 8th July, of the present year, under the auspices of the governor and council. On the whole, the various articles submitted to the public were very creditable to the island, while in the matter of raw material some specimens were exhibited which plainly prove the island to be capable of producing, if not in quantity, certainly in quality, equal to many other parts of the world. Among the various items I may specially mention the fiber produced from the *Agave americana*, or great American aloe, *Phormium* flax, cotton from Indian and Sea Island seed, and coffee, the latter said to have been pronounced, at the London and Paris Exhibitions, quite equal to Mocha. I am having samples of all these articles prepared, with the intention of forwarding them to the Department of State, for the purpose of ascertaining their market-value in the United States.

#### THE CINCHONA PLANT,

introduced some years ago, flourishes at an elevation of about 2,600 feet above the sea-level. The government plantation, neglected for some reason by the late governor, is now ordered to be again taken in hand, and samples of the bark are being sent to England.

## MACHINERY.

A considerable plant of machinery, driven by steam-power, has been imported into the island, from England, by the Colonial and Foreign Fiber Company, for the preparation of fiber from the *Phormium* flax-plant, introduced many years ago from New Zealand, and now growing wild in many parts of the island. Besides this, a machine has been invented by a native mechanic for the same purpose, and the fiber now forwarded to the Department was prepared by the latter.

## COOLY-TRAFFIC.

With the courteous permission of the emigration agent at this port, I append a tabular statement of the number of coolies from British and foreign Indian possessions which have passed through this port from the year 1872 to 1874. I obtained this information under the impression that it might be acceptable to the Department. The Chinese cooly-trade, in which a number of vessels were formerly engaged and calling at this port, appears to be almost effectually stamped out, since the fearful tragedies in the China Seas, so frequently reported, have caused nearly all civilized governments to discountenance their flags being used in carrying it on. We now rarely see a vessel with Chinese in these waters.

## BILLS OF HEALTH.

I wish, before closing this report, to call the attention of the Department to the difficulty experienced by me in inducing ship-masters to procure clean bills of health at this consulate for New York. The objection advanced, in almost every case, is that the health-authorities at that port do not in any case demand the production of clean bills of health. I have, therefore, deemed it expedient not only to address a letter to the health-officer on this matter, but also to bring it under notice of the Department, as it is absolutely useless for consuls to attempt to carry out the instructions under this head, if the health-authorities neglect their part by omitting to demand the necessary bill of health before admitting vessels to pratique. I have only to add, which I do with some degree of regret, the great reluctance shown by the masters of American vessels to deposit their ships' papers at the consulate on arrival at this port, and can only express the hope that the suggestions submitted to the Department in my dispatch No. 9 (114) may have the effect of remedying what appears to me a growing evil, and in many cases a want of respect to the representative of their country in a foreign port.

ROB. P. POOLEY.



Statement showing the commerce at Saint Helena for the year ending December 31, 1873.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties on goods cleared from warehouse.	Whence.
Animals, oxen .....	number.. 44	\$1, 995	.....	Great Britain, Cape of Good Hope, and West Coast of Africa.
sheep .....	do... 1, 434	6, 750	.....	Cape of Good Hope and South Australia.
pigs .....	do... 8	110	.....	Great Britain, China, and East India.
bags .....	bales.. 8	325	.....	Great Britain and Cape of Good Hope.
beef and pork .....	casks.. 553	10, 965	.....	United States, Great Britain, and Cape of Good Hope.
beans and pease .....	casks and bags.. 69	585	.....	Great Britain and Cape of Good Hope.
biscuit .....	tanks, casks, and bags.. 1, 071	6, 340	.....	Great Britain, United States, and Cape of Good Hope.
blacking .....	casks.. 3	35	.....	Great Britain.
boats .....	number.. 1	25	.....	United States.
books .....	cases.. 4	135	.....	Great Britain.
brooms and brushes .....	bundles.. 31	150	.....	Do.
butter .....	casks and firkins.. 308	7, 315	.....	Great Britain and United States.
candles .....	cases.. 314	3, 853	.....	Great Britain.
cement and lime .....	casks.. 16	85	.....	Do.
chemicals and drugs .....	cases.. 30	900	.....	Do.
cigars .....	pounds weight.. 696	740	\$213 50	British India, Philippine Islands, and Cape of Good Hope.
coals .....	tons.. 1, 494	8, 895	.....	Great Britain.
coffee .....	bags.. 63	1, 555	.....	Great Britain and Cape of Good Hope.
confectionery .....	casks and cases.. 79	1, 650	.....	Great Britain.
orks .....	bales.. 6	135	.....	Do.
drapery and haberdashery, cases and bales .....	232	30, 730	.....	Do.
earthen and glass ware, casks, cases, and crates .....	75	1, 830	.....	Great Britain and Cape of Good Hope.
elt .....	cases.. 18	90	.....	Do.
fish, salt .....	casks.. 34	230	.....	Do.
four and meal, barrels, sacks, bags .....	2, 660	26, 180	.....	Great Britain, United States, South Australia, and Cape of Good Hope.
orange .....	bales.. 57	165	.....	Cape of Good Hope.
fruit, dried .....	cases.. 170	900	.....	Cape of Good Hope and Great Britain.
green .....	baskets.. 43	100	.....	Cape of Good Hope.
rain .....	bags.. 1, 174	3, 685	.....	Cape of Good Hope, South Australia, and British India.
rease .....	casks.. 184	2, 345	.....	United States and Great Britain.
idea, green .....	do... 21	135	.....	Great Britain, Tahiti, and New Caledonia.
struments, musical .....	cases.. 1	75	.....	Great Britain.
on ware .....	packages.. 62	2, 180	.....	Great Britain and United States.
weiry .....	boxes.. 3	90	.....	Great Britain.
rather .....	bales.. 4	130	.....	Do.
ime-juice .....	gallons.. 75	75	.....	British India.
achinery .....	cases.. 9	370	.....	Great Britain.
atches .....	do... 24	930	.....	Do.
lasses .....	casks.. 6	395	.....	United States.
ails .....	kegs.. 66	250	.....	United States and Great Britain.
aval stores .....	packages.. 300	4, 695	.....	Do.
land petroleum, casks, cases, and drums .....	215	2, 330	.....	United States, Great Britain, and Cape of Good Hope.
us .....	number.. 8	20	.....	United States.
imen's stores .....	casks and cases.. 686	13, 390	.....	Great Britain and Cape of Good Hope.
ions .....	baskets and bags.. 945	775	.....	Do.
inta, colors, &c .....	casks.. 22	805	.....	Great Britain.
pper, spices, &c .....	cases.. 7	90	.....	Great Britain and Cape of Good Hope.
rumery .....	do... 9	440	.....	Great Britain.
atoes .....	barrels and bags.. 150	590	.....	Great Britain and Cape of Good Hope.
ce .....	bags.. 4, 074	16, 745	.....	Great Britain, Cape of Good Hope, and British India.
ellery .....	cases.. 3	915	.....	Great Britain.

\* Duty on 854 pounds.

Statement showing the commerce at Saint Helena, &c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties on goods cleared from warehouse.	Whence.
Salt.....casks and bags..	115	\$775	.....	Great Britain and United States
Seed.....packages.....	43	410	.....	Great Britain.
Shoes and boots.....trunks	65	5,380	.....	Do.
Shooks, staves, &c.....packages	70	800	.....	United States.
Soap, starch, &c.....cases	306	2,975	.....	United States and Great Britain.
Stationery.....do.....	18	595	.....	Great Britain.
Soda-water, lemonade, &c.....do	97	185	.....	Do.
Sugar.....casks and bags..	22,943	50,940	.....	Great Britain, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Mauritius, and Philipines Islands.
Spirits.....gallons.....	3,097	5,875	\$6,607 50†	Great Britain, France, Holland and Cape of Good Hope.
Tobacco.....pounds weight..	11,614	2,945	2,813 50†	Great Britain and United States.
Tea..... chests and half-chests	547	5,635	.....	Great Britain, China, and Java.
Timber.....cubic feet.....	113	115	.....	Great Britain and United States.
Tin ware, turnery, &c.....casks	13	233	.....	Great Britain.
Vinegar and lime-juice.....do	22	405	.....	Do.
Wine.....gallons.....	16,772	11,670	13,399 52‡	Great Britain and Cape of Good Hope.
Beer.....casks.....	515	12,900	} 1,127 62†	Great Britain.
bottled.....dozen quarts..	3,345	4,700		
Total .....	.....	270,235	24,161 64	

† Duty on 2,943 gallons.

‡ Duty on 11,254 pounds.

§ Duty on 23,22½ gallons.

†† Duty on 334 hogsheads and 2,341 dozen.

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Arms.....cases.....	19	\$2,400	Cape Good Hope.
Bags.....bales.....	2	50	Do.
Bones.....bags.....	19	15	Great Britain.
Carriages.....number.....	1	100	Cape Good Hope.
Casks.....do.....	465	272	Do.
Glass.....cases.....	2	50	Do.
Hides.....number.....	340	645	Great Britain.
Iron, old.....tons.....	27½	900	Great Britain and United States.
Lead.....pigs.....	51	135	Great Britain.
Metal, old.....packages.....	53	2,350	Do.
Oil, sperm and whale.....casks	31	11,000	Do.
Skins, sheep and goat.....bales	35	505	Great Britain and United States.
Sugar.....casks and bags..	4,761	9,550	Do.
Tanks, iron.....number.....	151	850	Great Britain.
Timber, deals.....do.....	5,106	5,750	Cape Good Hope.
Wool.....bales.....	23	1,150	Great Britain and United States.
Total .....	.....	35,022	

*Comparative statement of the number of vessels which have touched at Saint Helena during the years 1872 and 1873.*

Vessels.	1872.	1873.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>British :</b>				
Vessels of war.....	10	9	.....	1
Merchant-steamers.....	45	39	.....	6
Merchant-vessels.....	320	371	51	.....
Whalers.....		2	2	.....
<b>French :</b>				
Vessels of war.....	4	7	3	.....
Merchant-steamers.....		1	1	.....
Merchant-vessels.....	57	75	18	.....
<b>American :</b>				
Merchant-vessels.....	25	25	.....	.....
Whalers.....	39	37	.....	2
<b>Russian :</b>				
Vessels of war.....	1	.....	.....	1
Merchant-vessels.....	8	4	.....	4
<b>Merchant-vessels :</b>				
Dutch.....	79	46	.....	33
German.....	31	26	.....	5
Swedish.....	11	14	3	.....
Norwegian.....	8	5	.....	3
Spanish.....	12	10	.....	2
Portuguese.....	1	3	2	.....
Italian.....	11	40	29	.....
Danish.....	1	1	.....	.....
Austrian.....	1	2	1	.....
Peruvian.....		1	1	.....
Belgian.....	1	.....	.....	1
<b>Brazilian vessels of war.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total of all nations :</b>				
Vessels of war.....	17	16	.....	1
Merchant-steamers.....	45	40	.....	5
Merchant-vessels.....	603	662	57	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>
Increase of merchant-vessels.....				57
Decrease of vessels of war.....				1
Decrease of merchant-steamers.....				5
<b>Total increase.....</b>				<b>51</b>

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

## PENANG.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Penang to the United States during four quarters of year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Tin.....	\$43,975 71	\$99,031 40	\$40,872 22	\$21,922 22	\$205,101 62
Nutmegs.....	15,569 66	.....	13,800 66	6,385 15	35,639 67
Mace.....	2,263 21	.....	.....	7,096 09	9,949 30
Black pepper.....	27,616 22	.....	.....	.....	27,616 22
	90,018 60	99,031 40	54,762 95	34,703 46	278,516 41

A. M. WATSON.

## SINGAPORE.

OCTOBER 20, 1873. (Received January 4.)

Nothing in particular affected the daily routine of business and trade at Singapore during the past year. The chief events of mark occurring during the past year in the Straits of Malacca and the Straits Settlements were, first, the war of the Netherlands against the sultanate of Acheen, Sumatra; and, second, the advent of the new governor, in November last, for the Straits Settlements, Sir Andrew Clarke, (succeeding Sir Harry St. George Ord, whose term of service had expired,) and his excellent official acts ever since, which deserve an illustration and special mention, since in due course of time they will tend to increase commerce and navigation, agriculture and civilization.

## THE ACHEENESE WAR.

The blockade of the east and west coasts of Acheen, (Northern Sumatra,) by the Dutch, for over a year, shut off a large trade which annually used to go to the Straits Settlements, to Penang chiefly, causing an enhancement for several months of the prices of spices, pepper especially, and preventing the sale of textile fabrics and necessaries of life to the natives of that island, which was seriously felt by them, causing a few dependencies on the coast, far more than the success of Dutch arms, to acknowledge Dutch supremacy, thereby procuring a suspension of the blockade on the coasts of these particular dependencies, and causing the export of a large amount of pepper, and the import of the goods needed by them. Whether those acknowledgments of Dutch supremacy by those dependencies were in all cases sincere, and meant to be lasting, is not for me to say, but it would seem that the complaints of the Dutch army officers at Acheen Bûsar, that since the partial suspension of the blockade on the coast of Acheen, the Acheenese were provided with more and better fire-arms, their attacks more frequent, &c., explain the question of sincerity and permanency. Those dependencies, one or two excepted, are entirely unoccupied by Dutch troops, and in spite of the acknowledgments of Dutch supremacy by the ruling rajahs, the Dutch in most places could only effect a landing by force of arms, and for that purpose they seem at present to have no forces to spare, while at Acheen Bûsar they only hold the three or four square miles of ground first captured, and where they have been on the defensive ever since, requiring, owing to the many continued losses of troops from fighting, illness, and epidemics, all the forces they could possibly muster. The first expedition sent by the Dutch against Acheen in 1872 proved an entire failure, and the second, and much stronger one, sent last autumn, only of very little success. It is said that the blockade of the entire coast of Acheen will be resumed, and a third expedition will be sent shortly, the results of which remain to be seen. As far as the United States are concerned, the continuance of this war will be of little consequence to us, since the cultivation of pepper and other spices has vastly increased in Malacca, Borneo, and other Malayan islands, so that no particular enhancement of the price of that spice need be feared; and, as ever since our war of rebellion we have ceased to export drills, muslins, and calico, which articles used to find a ready and profitable sale on the coasts of Sumatra, Malacca, and the Malayan islands, &c., the war in Acheen will not affect us very seri-

ously, but will be felt by the European merchants of Penang and Singapore, and the respective manufactures in Europe. The Dutch, however, seem to be determined to take Acheen, cost what it may, and, if they succeed, they will have gained entire possession of the richest island of the Malayan Archipelago, if not of the globe.

#### THE NEW GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Soon after the arrival of Sir Andrew Clarke, the new governor of the Straits Settlements, he set to work to do that which his predecessors had failed to accomplish, or were afraid to accomplish, i. e., to perfect the annexation of the still independent Malayan States on the west coast of Malacca, west of Siam, and lying between the British provinces of Malacca and Wellesley, bordering on the Straits of Malacca, and known under the names of Larut, Peirak, Klang, Salangore, Sungie, Ujong, and Rambow. Those states had many years ago entered into treaty-negotiations with the British authorities of the Straits Settlements, but the home government failing to ratify the same, they remained independent. They all being exceedingly rich in soil and minerals, as tin chiefly, gold and galena, they attracted a large number of Chinese laborers. The province of Larut, adjoining the British province of Wellesley on the south side, is especially rich in tin, and contributes largely to the commerce of Penang. But Chinamen, wherever found in numbers, will form factions of a secret nature, working and scheming against each other, and, by times, making war upon each other. The latter has often been the case here at Singapore and at Penang, and formed no exception in the province of Larut, often, since my arrival here, interfering seriously with the export of tin, causing an enhancement of its market-value, and preventing engagements entered into for its export from being completed at the appointed time. The Malayan ruler of the province (a vassal of the Sultan of Peirak) would endeavor to quell those disturbances; but as he had not force enough to subdue all the rioters, their number exceeding that of his Malayan subjects, he united with one of the Chinese factions to subdue the other. In this, however, he failed, and was driven away by the angry mob from his own soil, seeking refuge at Penang, and thereafter an appalling reign of anarchy and bloodshed prevailed in his province. He, fully indorsed by the merchants of the Straits Settlements, applied to the British for help, and the latter sent men-of-war to establish order and peace. The Chinese, levying blackmail and committing petty piracy, had erected stockades at the mouth of the Larut River, which were bombarded and the rioters driven out. Sir Andrew Clarke went to those states in person, backed by a squadron of several vessels. Peirak had been a comparatively quiet sultanate, (Larut dependency excepted;) but Salangore had been for many years a nest of desperate pirates, making the coast of Malacca insecure for small vessels. Besides these states, Salangore, Klang, Sungie, Ujong, and Rambow were continually fighting among themselves, sometimes for the rulership of a dependency, with factions for or against this or that ruler, and at other times one state would levy, at the mouth or above the mouth of a river, blackmail upon the exports of tin and colonial products of another state, taking the chances of war; and as any and all of them found no difficulty in purchasing all the fire-arms and ammunition they wanted at Penang, Malacca, or Singapore, the British government not interfering, it was, indeed, high time, if for no other purpose or reason than that of humanity and civilization, to put a stop to all this, and Sir Andrew Clarke did not only

undertake, but accomplished the task. Backed by a powerful squadron, he made the different rulers come to him ; he entered into negotiations with them for the acknowledgment of British supremacy ; he compelled them to punish known pirates according to law, and after due trial, and wherever there was a question as to rightful rulership he investigated the claims of the contestants, and appointed those rulers who were known to be the best men. In all he did he exercised great tact, forbearance, and firmness, tempered with charity and justice. Whether on duty here or on the coast of Malacca, he inspires confidence. He is a man possessed of excellent qualities and lofty, noble principles, and toward Americans he is very friendly, well inclined, and obliging, and is anxious to foster and encourage our commercial international interests and mutual good feeling.

#### THE FUTURE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

This region of country is steadily growing in importance, and it is most important that it should be ruled by wise, circumspect, just, and experienced men. The Straits Settlements being a free British colony, with free ports, trade and agriculture not suffering from government or other monopolies, (those of opium and spirits excepted,) like the islands south of the Straits of Malacca, will have a very bright and splendid future with the above-named recently-acquired provinces added ; for, in addition to the immense and inexhaustible mineral wealth of which they are possessed, they are possessed also of an equally inexhaustible fertility. All these states have the benefit of natural highways, rivers, large, broad, beautiful, and of pure water, having their sources in the chain of mountains that traverses the peninsula of Malacca from north to south, and forming the boundary between Siam and the said Malayan states, also the provinces of Wellesley and Malacca. Among several of these rivers, all navigable for a long distance, I will mention the Peirak River as a magnificent one. At least one hundred and fifty miles from the mouth it is over 400 feet wide, and as the tidal influence extends a very short distance from its mouth, it may be well imagined what rich and fertile lands are to be found along its entirely timber-covered valley. The resources of the interior are as yet almost unknown and entirely undeveloped ; all there is known is that the soil is covered with such a luxuriant vegetation as is probably nowhere else to be found on the globe, something wonderful and only to be appreciated when seen. Let peace and good order once be established there, and if capitalists can be induced along the valley of the Peirak River to undertake the cultivation of tobacco, sugar, coffee, indigo, rice, and spices, besides establishing saw and planing mills, they will soon prove the success with which they can work. The climate is as good, too, as it can be found anywhere in the tropics ; low lands are unhealthy, but elevated lands are perfectly delightful. At a height of about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea one will hardly ever experience over 85° F. of heat, nor less than 60° to 65°, and be always sure of a breeze, and of rain in intervals of several days. Chinese, Malayan, and Hindoo laborers can be easily obtained at a very low rate of wages, and if the planters here, north and south of Malacca Straits, could get a few practical American planters to go among them, who could show them what can be accomplished with our plows and other agricultural implements and force of draught, instead of having a great drove of coolies provided with hoes only, they would perhaps awake to a new era of agriculture. This leads me to believe that if some of our citizens of African descent, who thoroughly understand the planting of sugar.

rice, and tobacco, and who are familiar with the best methods of clearing and cultivating timber-land, would come here, after full security of life and property has been established in those newly-acquired Malayan states, with a little capital, bringing with them the necessary plows and other implements, they would find a ready welcome, either as planters on their own account, for they could get all the land they would want for little or nothing, or as overseers of plantations, teaching the native laborers how to plant after American and not patriarchal methods and principles. I feel certain that, with a little perseverance, industry, and economy, they would become wealthy in a short time. They could raise two crops of tobacco per annum, and as the tobacco grown in Sumatra, right opposite Malacca, is of excellent quality, bringing \$1 per pound in the market of Amsterdam, I believe tobacco grown on the same or similar soil, in the same climate, and under the same latitude, would be at least fully as good; and I know that the planters of Deli, Sumatra, men who were clerks at Singapore or Penang, knowing nothing whatever about planting, make their fortune in the course of five or six years at tobacco-planting.

#### MODE OF AGRICULTURE.

A plow has never been used by any of them to my certain knowledge. They hire a great number of coolies at \$4 to \$5 per month, without food, for cultivating the soil, heavy jungle-land, which is first cleared by the Battaks, mountaineers of Sumatra, and burned over. This done, the coolies hoe the ground between the stumps and set out their plants. These so-called planters never use the same ground another year, believing that tobacco will only do well on new timber-soil; consequently they continue clearing fresh timber-land, the old used land becoming rapidly overgrown again with jungle, and yet they make, as stated, their fortunes in a few years. What could not an experienced agriculturist accomplish alongside of such planters, and how much timber of the most valuable descriptions would not annually be saved from fire and ruin?

Those newly-acquired Malay provinces once opened and regulated, the commerce of the Straits Settlements will be more than double that of the present time, which is already great. British residents (subgovernors) have already been appointed for some of those states, and police-posts established to insure security of life and property. Truly great will be the future of the Straits Settlements under a wise and liberal government, and I certainly look upon this colony as one of the richest among the many British colonies.

#### THE COMMERCE OF SINGAPORE.

With regard to the commerce and navigation of the port of Singapore and Penang for the past year, I have been utterly unable to get statistics. The book issued annually by the government, containing the statistics of the Straits Settlements, has not yet been issued for the year 1873. I applied for extracts of the unfinished blue-book exhibiting "exports," "imports," and "navigation" for 1873, or for proof-sheets. They were sent to me with the remark that they were "incomplete," and, after looking them over, I found that they were "incomplete" and in such a shape that I could not forward them, I regret to say. But if they had been complete they could not have been called reliable, and would only have conveyed an idea of the importance and magnitude of the commerce of Singapore especially. As I have stated in former reports,

this is not only a free port, free from all customs regulations, rendering it impossible to note correct statistics, but it is also a great depot for the transshipment of goods to other colonies and countries, causing goods to be often erroneously noted among the imports of Singapore. In order to furnish statistics of the commerce and navigation of this port for the year ending September 30, 1874, I would have to have a clerk, who could, every few days, devote several hours to note at the harbor office the exports and imports reported, and the arrivals and departures of vessels. To note all this, and thereafter, at the consulate, to arrange tabular forms of statistics, would keep a good clerk busy about one-half of every week; and there being no allowance for a clerk for this consulate, it is entirely out of the question for me to do it myself, my full time being constantly taken up otherwise, officially. I regret this exceedingly, since it debars me from making known to the merchants and manufacturers the kinds, quantities, and values of goods imported into this port, whence sent, &c.; and to further inform them of the quantities and nature of goods exported to countries other than the United States.

As regards the navigation of the port, I can only say the arrivals of sailing-vessels are falling short of those of late years, while those of steamships are steadily increasing.

#### COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Inclosure A will show the number of American vessels arrived in this port during the past year, their tonnage, the number of vessels cleared, whence they came and whither they sailed, the approximate values of their inward and outward cargoes.

In inclosure B are exhibited the kinds and quantities of the different articles of colonial produce exported from this port during the past year to the United States, and by what nationalities of vessels sent; how much by each nationality the past year and how much the preceding year; also the quantity of each kind of produce exported during the preceding year, so as to show at a glance the increase or decrease of any article exported. From this table it will be seen that American vessels exported 76,112.78 piculs less during the past than the preceding year ending September 30, 1873, while British vessels exported 135,521.87 piculs more during last than the preceding year, and German vessels 5,322.99 piculs more. It further shows that there has been an increase of 32,762.84 piculs exports to the United States over the preceding year. Now the chief reason why export freight in American vessels has been falling off is simply that they were too large. A sufficient number of American vessels arrived here, seeking freight, or ready for charter after discharging cargo, to carry more than one-half the freight exported to the United States, but owing to their great size or tonnage they were compelled to go in ballast to other ports for freight, often after having been lying here for some time at a heavy expense. American vessels of from 400 to 600 tons would almost invariably find charterers here to take freight to the United States. My quarterly returns of the arrivals and departures of American vessels prove this. If more sugar and coffee were exported from this port, or rice, hemp, or jute, then our large vessels would also find ready charters. A much larger quantity of freight than during any former year was carried by British steamers to England for transshipment to the United States, and this will no doubt continue to increase. I have, therefore, time and again asked myself why no American line of steamers, to run from Hong-Kong via Singa-



pore, Penang, some other port in India, (Colombo or Bombay,) the Suez Canal, &c., is being called into life. Were it known here that at least once per month, at a given date, a steamer would sail direct for New York or Boston, there would always be a respectable amount of freight, amounting to a large portion of a steamer's tonnage, ready to take. Of this I am certain; and transshipments of colonial products from Java, Borneo, Sumatra, the Philippine Islands, and Siam would follow and soon demand additional steamers. The natives here say "the Americans are a great nation for having fine sailing-vessels, but, with the exception of men-of-war, they have no steamers. Why don't they have steamers the same as the English, the Dutch, the Germans, the French, and the Spanish," &c., which, it strikes me, is somewhat suggestive. There is every facility at this port for coaling and supplying steamers at very short notice, or to repair the same. As regards exports from Singapore to other countries, it is difficult to ascertain what they amount to. Goods, for instance, carried in British steamers to Hong-Kong or London for transshipment to the United States are credited to the exports for Hong-Kong or England at the harbor-office; but I think I can safely say that about one-third of all the produce exported from this port goes to the United States.

In inclosure C is presented a statement showing the value of declared exports from this consulate to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874; and in table D, the exports from the consular agency at Penang, (see page 709,) belonging to my consular district, for the same period. It will be seen from inclosure C that the exports from this port during the past year have an increase amounting to \$168,567.52 over the preceding year.

As regards the imports into this colony, I can only repeat what I have said in former reports, "we have hardly any share in the same." With the exception of naval stores, tobacco, and kerosene oil, (credited to Europe here, because brought thence,) we import nothing. Though there is, in my opinion, a splendid opening for a substantial American firm here, nobody comes to establish one; and, without American merchants and agents on the spot, we cannot expect to compete with European merchants. I am satisfied, as I have said formerly, that some articles of American manufacture would find a market here, agricultural implements and machinery among them, if practical, well-versed Americans, who can explain and show their excellence and superiority and usefulness, will come here and introduce them. Without their coming in person, it is useless to appoint agents among the European merchants here, who only care to get the local consignments of our ships, and to receive orders for the purchase of colonial produce upon good commissions from our merchants at home.

A. G. STUDER.

## A.—Navigation and commerce of the United States at the port of Singapore during the year ending September 30, 1874.

VESSELS.				CARGOES.			
Entered.				Inward.			
No. of vessels.	From—	No. of vessels.	To—	No. of vessels.	Description.	Value.	
8	Cardiff.....	1	Batavia.....	1	Coal.....	\$4,545 00	
		1	London.....	1	do.....	6,787 00	
		1	Manila.....	1	do.....	10,351 00	
		2	Ilo Ilo.....	1	do.....	6,624 40	
		1	Panaka Point, Java.....	1	do.....	7,074 00	
		1	Manila.....	1	do.....	8,585 50	
		1	In port.....	1	do.....	10,807 47	
		1	New York.....	1	do.....	7,533 96	
2	Liverpool.....	1	Hong-Kong.....	1	do.....	4,061 56	
		1	Rangoon.....	1	do.....	2,318 00	
3	New Castle, New South Wales.....	1	New York.....	1	do.....	2,043 00	
		1	Rangoon.....	1	do.....	2,697 00	
1	Montevideo.....	1	Manuelles.....	1	In ballast.....		
1	Hong-Kong.....	1	Bombay.....	1	do.....		
1	Batavia.....	1	Malacca coast.....	1	do.....		
2	Malacca coast.....	1	do.....	1	British government stores.....		
		1	Rangoon.....	1	In ballast.....		
1	Penang.....	1	Solo.....	1	do.....		
1	Swakow.....	1	Saigon.....	1	Assorted Chinese goods and passengers.....		
1	Bought in port.....	1	Shanghai.....	1	In ballast.....	5,000 00	
1	New Castle, England.....	1	Rangoon.....	1	Coal.....	5,747 50	
1	Algon Bay.....	1	Rangoon.....	1	In ballast.....		
1	Calcutta, via Penang.....	1	Hong-Kong.....	1	Bengalee cargo.....	Unknown	
1	Sandheads.....	1	Cebu.....	1	In ballast.....		
1	Padang.....	1	New York.....	1	Part cargo for New York.....	Unknown	
1	Sidney, Australia.....	1	do.....	1	Coal.....	2,968 00	
2	Whaling.....	1	Whaling.....	1	1,850 barrels sperm oil.....	Unknown	
		1	In port.....	1	1,775 barrels sperm oil.....	Unknown	
29		29		29			

Classes of vessels entered, 4 steamers, 11 ships, 13 barks, 1 brig, and 1 schooner, total 29 vessels. Classes of vessels cleared, 4 steamers, 10 ships, 11 barks, 1 brig, and 1 schooner, total 27. In port 2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 22,820.55. Total amount of invoices, \$6,750,821.42.

NOTE.—The vessels enumerated in the above table carried the flag of the United States.

## B.—Statement showing the declared exports of colonial produce from Singapore to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	In American vessels.	In British vessels.	In German vessels.	In French vessels.	In Austrian vessels.	Total for year.	Total for pre-ceeding year.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
Black pepper .....	16,352.91	34,847.49	19,392.08	.....	.....	70,592.48	48,962.43
White pepper .....	97.65	439.03	149.77	.....	.....	686.45	1,299.90
Tin, (in slabs) .....	2,837.93	22,531.62	7,977.27	2,236.68	335.52	36,319.02	30,947.39
Gambier .....	94,653.14	85,381.97	9,696.29	1,423.83	.....	121,155.16	83,539.19
Cutch .....	1,951.46	2,463.89	235.61	788.77	.....	4,739.73	12,783.74
Coffee .....	900.00	5,180.57	4,380.20	.....	.....	9,740.77	7,689.06
Sugar .....	2,183.11	12,873.54	.....	977.15	.....	16,033.80	17,613.57
Nutmegs .....	904.49	1,816.25	419.59	.....	.....	3,140.26	1,946.84
Mace .....	.....	130.41	35.84	.....	.....	166.25	150.35
Cassia .....	.....	398.50	99.50	.....	.....	498.00	410.50
Tapioca .....	2,808.94	8,470.59	4,769.10	.....	.....	16,048.52	12,140.63
Sago, (pearl) .....	477.98	1,497.57	.....	.....	.....	1,974.65	2,519.94
Sago, (flour) .....	2,742.73	4,043.11	464.44	.....	.....	7,250.28	8,684.35
Cubebs .....	.....	159.24	192.85	.....	.....	352.09	831.10
Rubber, (India and Borneo) .....	424.40	948.98	76.01	.....	.....	1,449.39	5,414.53
Gutta-percha .....	115.86	156.67	15.03	.....	.....	287.56	64.21
Gum copal .....	69.33	20.19	87.03	.....	.....	176.55	1,489.04
Gum damar .....	63.30	199.06	196.06	.....	.....	458.42	326.24
Gum benjamin .....	20.30	.....	16.26	.....	.....	36.56	20.26
Buffalo-hides .....	584.59	781.94	96.84	146.11	.....	1,609.48	2,320.61
Sapan-wood .....	134.55	994.71	.....	.....	.....	1,059.26	1,506.45
Rattans .....	7,682.51	25,190.13	594.74	1,596.00	.....	35,193.38	52,404.49
Essential oils .....	26.50	89	.....	.....	.....	27.39	43.07
Gamboge .....	.....	26.00	12.00	.....	.....	38.00	26.54
Mother-of-pearl shells .....	.....	9.30	.....	.....	.....	9.30	672.00
Stick-lac .....	.....	52.53	.....	.....	.....	52.53	52.09
Cloves .....	.....	10.07	14.17	.....	.....	24.24	.....
Indigo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.19
Green-snail shells .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.86
Camphor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167.00
Total .....	64,298.68	206,464.24	48,850.54	7,168.54	335.52	329,047.52	296,984.68
Total for preceding year .....	140,341.46	72,942.37	43,527.55	.....	9,606.13	226,264.68	.....
Increase .....	.....	125,521.87	5,322.99	7,168.54	.....	32,782.84	.....
Decrease .....	76,112.78	.....	.....	.....	9,270.61	.....	.....

\* The following flags were engaged in the exports of 1873 which do not appear in the trade of 1874: Norwegian, piculs, 9,946.54; Russian, piculs, 6,622.90; Dutch, piculs, 12,297.73. 13,000 Malacca canes and 12,500 Manila cigars were exported in addition to the above. Not knowing their weight, I could not include them in this table.

C.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Singapore to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Black pepper.....	\$303,604 75	\$256,403 07	\$274,231 53	\$314,440 88	\$948,680 23
White pepper.....	5,313 18		1,456 77	7,241 06	14,011 01
Tin, (in slabs).....	155,966 99	390,447 58	347,178 77	155,282 86	1,048,875 20
Gambier.....	294,039 28	141,529 42	147,437 04	148,692 03	661,697 77
Cutch.....	1,767 00	6,857 00	1,017 95	12,130 60	21,772 55
Coffee.....	71,801 72	147,297 80	10,012 04	33,067 43	262,208 99
Sugar.....		14,091 76	42,419 22	12,098 91	68,609 89
Nutmegs.....	64,142 25	51,426 46	59,581 11	96,670 50	271,820 32
Mace.....	4,600 03	2,938 13	2,896 50	6,881 44	17,316 10
Cassia lignea.....			5,501 94	1,396 78	6,898 72
Tapioca, (pearl and flake).....	14,548 78	10,065 37	26,216 69	33,692 26	83,723 10
Sago, (pearl and flour).....	2,178 44	7,120 44	11,607 60	9,073 81	29,980 29
Cubebs.....	913 64			1,421 64	2,335 28
Rubber, (India and Borneo, unmanufactured).....	219 76	19,588 47	9,922 14	21,962 40	51,692 77
Gutta-percha, (unmanufactured).....	7,863 46			4,663 14	12,526 60
Gutta-Sdan.....	379 22			497 02	876 24
Gum copal.....	88 02			663 71	751 73
Gum damar.....		2,077 82		3,125 87	5,203 69
Gum benjamin.....				1,368 39	1,368 39
Buffalo-hides.....	2,477 81	2,132 82	2,465 93	9,064 26	16,140 82
Sapan-wood.....	1,061 21		563 69	523 31	2,148 21
Rattans, (unmanufactured).....	31,039 56	40,584 88	67,882 67	67,039 08	206,546 19
Rattans, (manufactured).....			83 20	53 80	137 00
Essential oils, (lemon-grass, nutmeg, citronella, and patchouly).....		2,840 33		6,696 33	9,536 66
Gamboge.....	1,602 47			707 55	2,310 02
Mother-of-pearl shells.....	626 06				626 06
Manila cigars.....		89 50	151 96		241 46
Stick-lao.....		1,600 91			1,600 91
Malacca canes.....	458 23			92 50	550 73
Cloves.....		607 34			607 34
Total in U. S. gold.....	794,697 88	1,097,699 10	1,010,626 88	847,807 56	3,750,831 41
Total for preceding year.....	906,462 78	780,771 42	622,737 73	1,072,291 97	3,380,263 90
Increase.....		316,927 68	187,889 15		169,567 22
Decrease.....	113,764 90			224,484 41	

## WEST INDIES.

## BARBADOS.

showing the imports from the United States to Barbados for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
.....barrels..	86, 984	Soap .....	boxes.. 2, 677
.....do....	57, 449	Fish.....	barrels.. 3, 036
.....do....	40, 525	Candles .....	boxes.. 3, 639
.....do....	24, 906	Horses and mules .....	number.. 1, 067
.....do....	8, 239	Potatoes.....	barrels.. 500
.....do....	4, 247	Coal.....	tons.. 225
.....bags..	57, 761	Corn-starch.....	boxes.. 20
.....do....	24, 799	Shingles.....	thousands.. 1, 328
.....puncheons..	3, 884	Rum.....	hogsheads.. 4
.....barrels..	344	Staves.....	pieces.. 1, 379, 899
.....cases..	22, 036	Brooms.....	dozen.. 180
.....boxes..	5, 991	Paper.....	bundles.. 400
.....hogsheads..	398	Hay.....	do.. 671
.....barrels..	90	Hoops.....	do.. 256
.....kegs and cases..	180	Oysters.....	boxes.. 50
.....cases..	1, 200	Cod-oil.....	barrels.. 50
.....tierces..	147	Sheep.....	number.. 241
.....barrels..	127	Nails.....	kegs.. 300
.....bags..	570	Tallow.....	kegs.. 230
.....do....	12, 466	Cement.....	barrels.. 100
.....bundles..	52, 764	Pails.....	dozen.. 40
.....cases..	684	Bricks.....	thousands.. 11
.....packages..	12, 740	Ice and iced provisions .....	cargoes.. 4
.....number..	31		
.....kegs..	6, 678	Total value .....	\$2, 894, 027 00

showing the value of declared exports from Barbados to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
molasses.....	\$78, 862 89	\$112, 155 49	\$499, 868 50	\$340, 896 60	\$1, 031, 718 43
t.....	1, 634 72	1, 253 51	43 78	286 88	3, 268 89
.....	16, 457 94	6, 090 46	.....	21, 519 59	44, 067 99
.....	138 62	182 13	62 50	175 96	559 21
ar.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 007 00	1, 007 00
.....	.....	151 20	.....	.....	151 20
ous.....	.....	151 15	890 58	386 75	1, 428 48
l in United States gold.....	97, 029 17	119, 983 49	500, 915 36	364, 272 78	1, 082, 201 20
l for preceding year.....	44, 647 65	3, 197 18	317, 751 15	271, 748 28	637, 142 53
case.....	52, 381 32	116, 786 31	183, 164 21	92, 524 50	445, 058 67

showing the quantities of articles exported from Barbados to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
.....hogsheads..	5, 847	Old metals.....	tons.. 754
.....tierces..	453	Lime-wine.....	quarter-casks.. 1
.....barrels..	2, 012	Turtle-shell.....	barrel.. 1
.....bags..	2, 115	Rum.....	hogshead.. 1
.....puncheons..	17, 961	Skins.....	number.. 5, 620
.....hogsheads..	1, 109	Arrow-root.....	barrels.. 300
.....barrels..	1, 866	Brandy.....	cases.. 45
.....puncheons..	4	Annapsto.....	barrel.. 1
.....hogshead..	1		
ar.....	50	Total value .....	\$1, 082, 201 20

ROBT. Y. HOLLEY.

BERMUDA:  
Statement showing the commerce at Bermuda for the year ending December 31, 1873.  
IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
<b>Agricultural implements</b> .....	41	\$683 40	5 per cent.	United States, 39 packages; Great Britain, 2 packages.
Alcohol.....	365	333 60	\$773 80	Great Britain and Canada.
Beef.....	1,040	17,835 98	5 per cent.	United States, 1,088 barrels; Great Britain, 6 barrels; Canada, 6 barrels.
Bread.....	30,642	6,911 52	do	United States.
Butter.....	3,651	12,060 98	do	United States, 2,979 barrels; Great Britain, 16 barrels; Canada, 56 barrels.
Barley.....	79	36,471 04	do	United States, 37 tons; Canada, 25 tons.
Beans.....	919	26,471 04	do	United States, \$2,044; Great Britain, Canada.
Birds.....	81	2,199 44	do	United States, 1 M; Great Britain, 20 M.
Birds and brooms.....	194	514 18	do	United States.
Corn.....	32,246	91,788 44	do	United States, 491 tons; Great Britain, 8 cwt.; Canada, 5 tons.
Cheese.....	48	12,485 64	do	United States, 14 cases; Canada, 21 cases.
Condiments.....	185	2,081 32	do	United States, \$446; Great Britain, \$2,133; Canada, \$103.
Coffee.....	897	2,686 12	do	United States, 2.5 tons; Great Britain, 2 tons; Canada, 2.7 tons.
Coffee.....	13,110	7,070 38	do	United States.
Cocoa.....	15	113 32	do	United States, 19; Canada, 3.
Corn.....	15	1,777 36	do	United States, 728 boxes; Canada, 11 boxes; Great Britain, 987 boxes.
Corn.....	1,730	6,670 48	do	United States.
Corn.....	3	90 72	do	United States.
Corn.....	1,014	4,735 14	do	United States, \$3,006.68; Demerara, \$428.44; Great Britain.
Corn.....	1,779	633 84	do	Great Britain.
Corn.....	4	851 66	do	Great Britain and Canada.
Corn.....	15	153 12	do	Great Britain.
Corn.....	484	6,374 36	\$603 37	St. Thomas, 403 M; Great Britain, 58 M; United States, Canada, Demerara.
Corn.....	356	5,806 80	5 per cent.	St. Thomas, 570 boxes; Great Britain, 41 boxes; Canada, 45 boxes.
Corn.....	13	88 56	do	Turk's Island.
Corn.....	97,752	194,813 98	do	United States, 97,500 barrels; Canada, 108 barrels.
Corn.....	187	4,498 06	do	Canada, United States, Great Britain, Barbados, St. Thomas, Demerara.
Corn.....	310	2,363 64	do	Canada, United States.
Corn.....	75	486 08	do	United States.
Corn.....	949	8,445 00	do	Canada, 59; United States, 126; Great Britain, 66.
Corn.....	4	14,654 84	do	Canada, \$13,567; United States, \$67.84.
Corn.....	4	30 98	do	United States.
Corn.....	449	525 08	do	Do.
Corn.....	441	4,398 94	do	United States, 180 boxes; Great Britain, 966 boxes.
Corn.....	34	1,945 98	do	Great Britain, 18 boxes; Barbados, 18 boxes.
Corn.....	370	1,945 98	Free.	United States.
Corn.....	188	27,031 00	5 per cent.	Do.
Corn.....	158	27,031 00	do	Canada, 80 packages; United States, 914 packages; Great Britain, 254 packages.
Corn.....	2,051	17,981 80	do	Canada, 1,026 barrels; United States, 2,345 barrels.
Corn.....	2,051	17,981 80	do	Canada, 18; United States, 2.

Jewellery	do	2, 637 04	Canada, 2; United States, 2.
Lumber	do	3, 400 80	Canada, 17; United States, 12.
Lumber	do	2, 310 40	United States, 12.
Lard	do	2, 083	Canada, 1,508,000; United States, 567,000.
Lard	do	3, 816 34	United States.
Leather	do	3, 719 04	United States.
Leather	do	35, 937 60	United States, \$111; Canada, \$304 04.
Merchandise	do	943, 961 92	United States, \$15,840; Canada, \$8,053; Great Britain, \$12,083.
Merchandise	do	13, 886 56	United States, \$37,257; Canada, \$11,157; Great Britain, \$195,516.
Meat	do	110	United States.
Meat, preserved	do	155	Do.
Meat, preserved	do	9, 017 68	United States, 65 packages; Canada, 62 packages; Great Britain, 26 packages.
Malt liquors	do	92, 155 20	United States, 420 hogsheads; Canada, 1,285 hogsheads; Great Britain, 2,603 hogsheads.
Molasses	do	9, 045 76	Barbados, Demerara, Santa Cruz, Martinique, Porto Rico, Cuba.
Muls	do	2, 055 84	United States.
Muls	do	2, 996 40	United States, 37 barrels; Great Britain, 6 barrels.
Oil lamp	do	9, 000 48	United States, 29,549 gallons; Great Britain, 1,800 gallons.
Oil, linseed	do	3, 388 44	United States, 60 gallons; Great Britain, 5,219 gallons.
Oats	do	7, 463 32	United States, 6,057 bushels; Great Britain, 10,738 bushels.
Oysters	do	2, 105 22	United States.
Oars	do	119, 167 44	Do.
Oxen and cows	do	1, 090	Canada.
Oil, soap	do	307 20	Do.
Paints	do	3, 038 16	United States, 44 packages; Great Britain, 171 packages; Canada, 2 packages.
Perfumery	do	6, 152 88	United States.
Pork	do	4, 872 96	Do.
Pease and beans	do	23, 613 20	United States, 2,639 bushels; Great Britain, 32 bushels; Canada, 110 bushels.
Potatoes and vegetables	do	5 per cent.	United States, 7,353 barrels; Canada, 1,450 barrels.
Pickles and preserves	do	5 per cent.	Great Britain, 60 packages; Martinique, 12 packages.
Powder	do	128 48	United States.
Plants	do	7 20	Do.
Pipes	do	107 52	Canada.
Poultry	do	435 40	Do.
Rice	do	6, 085 12	Canada, \$1,724; Great Britain, \$2,206; United States, \$1,764.
Rope	do	8, 490 72	United States, 283 packages; Great Britain, 62 packages.
Sugar	do	33, 681 54	United States, 356 barrels; Great Britain, 262 barrels; Canada, 239 barrels;
Sugar	do	23 08	Barbados, 1,235 barrels; Saint Thomas, 142 barrels; Cuba, 357 barrels.
Spices	do	3, 096 68	United States.
Starch	do	18, 258 00	United States, 855 boxes; Great Britain, 157 boxes; Canada, 9 boxes.
Sheep and pigs	do	12, 414 80	United States, \$16,654; Canada, \$1,603.
Soap	do	2, 252 56	United States, \$4,917; Great Britain, \$5,889; Canada, \$1,608.
Stationery	do	307 20	United States, \$221; Great Britain, \$1,579; Canada, \$151.
Sewing machines	do	1, 364 17	United States.
Salt	do	1, 056 80	United States, 1,193; Great Britain, \$170.
Spars	do	2, 963 08	United States.
Seeds	do	3, 663 64	United States, \$610; Great Britain, \$1,651.
Sardines	do	434	Great Britain.
Soda	do	42 96	Do.
Sirup	do	369 26	Canada.
Spirits: brandy, gin, rum, whisky, &c.	do	\$14, 941 32	Great Britain, 17,949 gallons; Canada, 1,688 gallons; Demerara, 42,028 gallons;
		47, 125 32	Saint Thomas, Santa Cruz.

Statement showing the commerce at Bermuda, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Tea.....	11	\$9,654 92	5 per cent....	United States, \$1,877; Great Britain, \$5,587; Canada, \$2,180.
Tobacco and snuff.....	.....	5,429 25	\$1,037 80	United States, \$2,484; Great Britain, \$34; Canada, \$2,550.
Wines.....	.....	14 64	5 per cent....	Turk's Island, Great Britain, Canada.
Vinegar.....	.....	1,081 92	.....do.....	United States, Great Britain, Canada.
Wool-work.....	305	1,127 33	.....do.....	United States.
Wrapping paper.....	1,429	2,192 64	.....do.....	United States, 1,409 packages; Great Britain, 30 packages.
Wheat.....	2,147	1,209 16	.....do.....	United States.
Wine.....	8,000	17,297 92	3,887 89	United States, \$439; Great Britain, \$12,849; Canada, \$3,529; Demerara, Saint Thomas.
Wood.....	.....	247 68	5 per cent....	Canada.
Miscellaneous articles.....	.....	250,334 11	.....	United States, Great Britain, Canada, China, Portugal, &c.
Total.....	.....	1,215,041 32	.....	

Condensed statement of the above imports.

Countries.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
United States.....	\$614,755 98	\$25,853 42
Great Britain.....	377,602 52	41,062 36
British North America.....	132,433 74	7,038 91
Barbados.....	16,254 48	11 72
Turk's Island.....	186 12	9 40
Demerara.....	56,858 68	31,975 03
Saint Thomas.....	8,154 90	1,280 14
Santa Cruz.....	909 72	124 34
Martinique.....	106 00	9 40
Porto Rico.....	402 48	43 12
Cuba.....	5,051 60	262 54
Portugal.....	901 80	45 09
China.....	264 00	13 20
Total.....	1,215,041 32	109,402 51



*Statement showing the commerce at Bermuda, &c.—Continued.*

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Arrow-root.....tons	24	\$10, 190 64	Great Britain, \$4,734; United States, \$1,008; British America, \$4,398; &c.
Corks.....packages	15	231 92	United States.
Casks.....number	1, 486	1, 619 32	United States, Barbados, Great Britain.
Cedar posts.....do.	405	394 80	Danish West Indies, Barbados.
Carriages.....do.	1	480 00	Demerara.
Corn.....bushels	100	48 00	Turk's Island.
Fruit.....boxes	20	196 00	Danish West Indies.
Honey.....packages	8	124 00	United States.
Hides.....number	700	1, 758 40	Great Britain, Canada.
Horns.....do.	2, 000	19 92	Great Britain.
Iron, old.....tons	344	324 00	United States, Canada.
Junk.....		28 80	Canada.
Lumber.....		214 15	Demerara.
Lard.....		14 40	Turk's Island.
Malt liquors.....hogsheads	160	3, 840 00	Great Britain.
Onions.....tons	2, 627	146, 360 84	United States, \$137,837; Barbados, \$2,234; Canada, \$3,495; &c.
Potatoes.....barrels	20, 406	94, 419 16	United States, \$45,276; Barbados, \$3,449; Canada, \$464; &c.
Pork.....do.	17	278 40	Barbados.
Shooks.....bundles	496	343 60	Barbados, Demerara.
Sugar.....barrels	20	192 00	Canada.
Tallow.....cases	46	680 92	Great Britain.
Tomatoes.....boxes	87, 507	45, 276 28	United States.
Vegetables.....packages	159	460 56	Do.
Wine.....cases	16	230 40	Great Britain.
Miscellaneous.....		188 40	
Total.....		307, 854 91	

## RECAPITULATION.

*Value exported to the respective countries.*

United States .....	\$271,969 24
Great Britain .....	11,245 16
British North America.....	8,763 80
Barbados .....	6,431 61
Antigua .....	191 00
Demerara .....	4,080 48
Turk's Island.....	146 64
Danish West Indies .....	4,325 76
French West Indies .....	701 52
	<hr/> 307,854 91

During the year 1873 the imports of merchandise from all countries amounted in value to the sum of \$1,215,041.32, of which amount \$614,755.98 was from the United States, showing a decrease from the previous year of \$97,884.36. The exports to the United States for the same period of time amounted in value to \$271,969.24; the previous year they were \$286,712.80, showing a decrease of \$14,743.56.

By an act of the assembly, which took effect on the 1st day of June, 1873, coal, vegetables, manures, seeds, plants, and ice were taken from the free-list and subjected to a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Statement showing the navigation at Bermuda for the year ending December 31, 1873.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	New York.....	29	21,086	8	1,990	37	23,076
	Norfolk.....	1	212			1	212
	Leghorn.....			1	1,102	1	1,102
	Boston.....			6	894	6	894
	Baltimore.....			5	1,389	5	1,389
	Whaling voyage.....			2	444	2	444
	Cienfuegos.....			1	311	1	311
	Sierra Leone.....			1	206	1	206
	Messina.....			1	340	1	340
	Bangor.....			1	113	1	113
	Santa Cruz.....			1	170	1	170
	Sagua La Grande.....			1	272	1	272
	Charleston.....			1	113	1	113
	Wilmington, N. C.....			1	230	1	230
	Jacksonville.....						
	Nassau.....						
	Brunswick.....						
	Philadelphia.....						
	Amba.....						
	Martinique.....						
	Havana.....						
	Fernandina.....						
British.....	Condemned.....						
	Great Britain.....					*28	8,894
	British possessions.....					*59	14,000
	United States.....					*41	8,440
	Spanish possessions.....					*18	3,220
	Danish possessions.....					*17	4,740
	French possessions.....					*2	25
	Italy.....					*1	1,100
	Calcutta.....					*1	1,460
	Portugal.....					*1	65
	Antwerp.....						
Austrian.....	New York.....			1	460	1	460
	Bremen to New York.....			1	558	1	558
German.....	Africa to Philadelphia.....			1	206	1	206
Norwegian.....	Pensacola to Buenos Ayres.....			1	511	1	511
Argentine Republic.....	Italy.....			1	549	1	549
Italian.....	Havana to Great Britain.....			1	995	1	995
Spanish.....	Danish West Indies.....			5	353	5	353
Danish.....							
	Total.....					233	71,120

\* No record of class to be obtained.

Statement showing the navigation at Bermuda, &amp;c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	New York .....	27	22,485	3	512	30	22,997
	Norfolk .....	1	212			1	212
	Leghorn .....						
	Boston .....			4	728	4	728
	Baltimore .....						
	Whaling voyage .....			1	186	1	186
	Cienfuegos .....			1	209	1	209
	Sierra Leone .....						
	Messina .....						
	Bangor .....			1	113	1	113
	Santa Cruz .....						
	Sagua La Grande .....						
	Charleston .....			1	113	1	113
	Wilmington, N. C. ....						
	Jacksonville .....			1	169	1	169
	Nassau .....			1	101	1	101
	Brunswick .....			3	704	3	704
	Philadelphia .....			1	230	1	230
	Ambo .....			1	173	1	173
	Martinique .....			1	474	1	474
	Havana .....			2	326	2	326
	Fernandina .....			1	181	1	181
	Condemned .....			3	1,676	3	1,676
British .....	Great Britain .....					*8	2,967
	British possessions .....					*57	12,111
	United States .....					*68	16,553
	Spanish possessions .....					*4	825
	Danish possessions .....					*17	6,885
	French possessions .....					*1	474
	Italy .....						
	Calcutta .....						
	Portugal .....						
	Antwerp .....					1	342
Austrian .....	France .....					1	1,138
	New York .....						
	Bremen to New York .....					1	558
	Africa to Philadelphia .....					1	206
	Pensacola to Buenos Ayres .....					1	511
	Italy .....						
	Havana to Great Britain .....					1	995
	Danish West Indies .....					5	353
	Total .....					219	72,510

\* No record of class to be obtained.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Bermuda to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Empty casks and old metal.....	\$686 94	\$579 88	\$151 94	\$1,051 12	\$2,469 12
Arrow-root.....	177 60	387 88	1,116 96	689 12	2,350 4
Oil.....			1,268 50		1,268 50
Brandy.....	4,821 86		3,717 56	172 92	8,712 34
Wine.....			110 02		110 02
Miscellaneous.....	209 00	4,800 00	710 16	34 40	5,753 56
Vegetables.....		3,543 04	335,933 96	12,216 24	351,692 24
Hides.....	33 50		3,118 78		3,152 28
Old junk.....	504 42		198 68		703 10
Total in United States gold.....	6,493 32	9,310 80	346,324 52	14,149 80	\$376,278 44
Total for previous year.....	1,624 22	21,287 77	307,563 54	31,247 29	361,722 82
Increase.....	4,869 10		38,760 98	17,097 49	14,635 4
Decrease.....		11,976 97			

C. M. ALLEN.

## NASSAU.

MARCH 31, 1874. (Received April 6.)

The commercial returns of this consulate for the year ending 30th September, 1873, embrace the entire commerce of the Bahamas, and include not only the trade of those islands at which there is a consular agent, but also the commerce of every island which has a port of entry.

### PORTS OF ENTRY

have been established at the following islands, viz: Harbor Island; Inagua; Governor's Harbor, Eleuthera; Long Island; Long Cay; Green Turtle Cay, Abaco; San Salvador; Rum Cay; Ragged Island; and Exuma.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total imports of the colony during the year amount to the sum of \$994,002, as compared with \$911,582 for the previous year. The total exports amount to the sum of \$594,649, as compared with \$1,446,456 for the previous year.

### DECLINE IN TRADE.

During the latter half of the year the commerce of the colony very sensibly declined. In one particular and important branch, the sponge trade, there was a large falling off, not only in the quantity of sponges gathered, but also in their marketable value in this city. As a large proportion of Bahama sponges are exported to New York, the decline in prices was, doubtless, occasioned by the late commercial panic in the United States, while the falling off in the quantities gathered was caused by the partial exhaustion of the known and frequented sponge-grounds, together with the unusually boisterous weather which prevailed during the summer. On account of the growing scarcity of sponges in the Bahamas, efforts are being made to secure the restoration

of the fishing privileges upon the Cuban coasts, which were taken away by the Spanish government at the outbreak of the insurrection in Cuba, and unless these canceled rights are again secured, the former flourishing sponge trade of this colony will shortly dwindle into insignificant proportions.

#### PINE-APPLES.

The cultivation of the pine-apple, which a few years ago was solely confined to Eleuthera, has been successfully introduced at several other islands. The trade in this fruit is increasing annually, and is one of the great sources of the wealth of the Bahamas. The pine-apple preserving-factory, established in this city a few years ago, by Mr. Hy. Evans, jr., of Baltimore, has been closed, and the machinery is soon to be forwarded to the United States. Mr. Evans, it is said, has been compelled to take this step in consequence of the late decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, respecting the admission of tropical fruits, duty free, into the United States. During the season which closed in July, Mr. Evans packed one million and a half tins. The withdrawal of this industry will be seriously felt, not only by the laboring classes in this island, but also by the numerous cultivators of pine-apples. I am satisfied that it would have been far better for the interests of the colony could the duty have been retained upon tropical fruits, and in stating this I also express the opinion of many of the largest producers.

#### STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

The mail-service between New York and Nassau is being performed by the steamships of the Alexandre line, making their trips every third week from the month of November to May, and every fourth during the remainder of the year. No permanent contract has been entered into up to the present time for the performance of this service.

#### TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

The successor of Sir James Walker, Governor J. Pope Hennessy, P. M. G., arrived on the 27th May last. Shortly after he had assumed the duties of this government, an extra session of the colonial legislature was convened, when a very important act for establishing telegraphic communication with the United States was passed. This act authorizes the payment of an annual subsidy of £2,000 sterling, for a period of ten years, to any person or persons who may connect these islands by cable with the United States. It is to be hoped that some persons will be induced to undertake this enterprise, as the prosperity of the colony would be at once secured if this connection were established.

#### CLIMATE.

The climate of these islands during the winter is reported to be the mildest and most equable in the Western Hemisphere, and would attract great numbers of visitors from the United States, if this city were placed in direct daily communication with America. The present three-weeks and monthly communication by steam is not sufficiently frequent, and many tourists and invalids spend their winters at other places who would prefer visiting Nassau, with its better climate, were telegraphic communication established.

MAHLON CHANCE.

*Statement showing the commerce at Nassau for the year ending September 30, 1873.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Ale, in bottles .....gallons..	2, 763	\$4, 079	\$619	Great Britain, British North America, and wrecks.
in hogsheads.....do.....	22, 646	10, 210	2, 150	Do.
Apples .....barrels..	151	499	53	United States and British North America.
Beans and pease...bushels..	552	1, 066	.....	Do.
Books.....number..	826	3, 965	.....	Great Britain and United States.
Brandy .....gallons..	1, 373	5, 486	1, 906	Great Britain, United States, British North America, and colonies.
Bread.....barrels..	692	4, 555	418	Do.
Butter .....cwt..	696	20, 376	2, 501	United States and British North America.
Candles, adamantine...do....	293	5, 170	869	Great Britain and United States.
tallow.....do.....	248	3, 221	370	United States.
Cattle and calves...number..	149	3, 691	354	United States and British West India.
Cheese .....cwt..	228	3, 451	610	Great Britain, United States, and British West India.
Coffee .....do.....	729	13, 997	859	United States, British and French West India, and wrecks.
Copper, composition and metal.....cwt..	26	648	48	United States, Great Britain, and derelict.
Corn .....bushels..	14, 594	10, 099	.....	United States.
Cotton, raw .....bales..	2, 695	126, 878	.....	Wrecks.
Currants and raisins...cwt..	40	360	91	Great Britain, United States, and British North America.
Fish, dried.....do.....	636	2, 157	379	United States, British North America, and colonies.
pickled.....barrels..	102	989	77	British North America and British West India.
Flour.....do.....	18, 263	123, 770	16, 621	United States and British West India.
Gin, whisky, &c.....gallons..	9, 159	7, 205	6, 249	Great Britain, United States, derelict, and wrecks.
Horses .....number..	3	461	13	British West India and colonies.
Ice .....tons..	859	2, 442	.....	United States.
Iron, old.....cwt..	246	134	.....	Wrecks.
Lard.....do.....	117	8, 659	1, 642	United States and Hayti.
Lumber.....thousand feet..	1, 116	23, 515	2, 669	United States, British North America, British West India, derelict, and wrecks.
Mahogany .....logs..	395	8, 866	.....	Wrecks and colonies.
Meat, fresh.....cwt..	76	365	.....	United States.
salted.....do.....	6, 396	53, 678	8, 630	United States, British West India, colonies, and wrecks.
Metal.....do.....	22	129	.....	Wrecks.
Molasses sirup.....gallons..	27, 056	7, 358	422	United States, British West India, colonies, and wrecks.
Mules .....number..	3	312	6	British West India.
Nails, copper.....cwt..	5	216	6	Great Britain.
iron.....do.....	483	2, 998	432	Great Britain and United States.
Nuts.....bushels..	46	158	.....	United States.
Oats and bran.....do.....	1, 242	643	91	United States and British North America.
Oils.....gallons..	18, 335	8, 981	2, 731	Great Britain, United States, British West India, and wrecks.
Pitch, tar, and rosin, barrels..	150	523	48	Great Britain and United States.
Potatoes, onions, &c...do....	1, 206	3, 629	.....	United States and British West India.
Rice .....cwt..	8, 732	26, 030	3, 782	Great Britain and United States.
Rum.....gallons..	26, 749	23, 203	13, 233	Great Britain, British West India, and wrecks.
Tallow.....cwt..	10	96	10	United States.
Tea.....pounds..	9, 430	4, 002	1, 672	Great Britain, United States, and British North America.
Tobacco, manufact'd...cwt..	985	17, 534	3, 241	United States and British North America.
unmanufact'd, do.....	442	5, 501	470	United States, British West India, and Saint Domingo.
Turpentine.....gallons..	319	197	94	United States.
Turtles.....number..	218	619	.....	United States, British West India, &c.
Wines.....gallons..	22, 462	30, 078	5, 593	Great Britain, British and French West India, and Spanish Colonies.
Woolen, cotton, and linen goods; furniture, hardware, earthen-ware, paints, &c., comprising all imports paying an ad valorem duty.....	.....	356, 237	65, 808	Great Britain, United States, British West India, and wrecks.
Total.....	.....	944, 042	144, 897	.....

Statement showing the commerce at Nassau, &amp;c.—Continued.

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, includ- ing costs and charges.	Whither.
Ale bottles .....	quarts.. 76	\$144	United States.
Bark .....	cwt.. 906	3,610	Great Britain.
Brandy .....	gallons.. 170	412	United States.
Coffee .....	cwt.. 396	2,782	Great Britain and United States.
Cotton, raw .....	bales.. 2,332	116,194	United Kingdom and United States.
Cedars .....	number.. 1,422	177	United States.
Crabs .....	baskets.. 711	104	Do.
Fruit:			
Bananas .....	bunches.. 6,187	1,398	Do.
Oranges, grape fruit .....	M.. 2,026	16,694	United States and Great Britain.
Melons and canes .....	.....	1,267	Do.
Limes and lemons .....	M.. 307	442	Do.
Pine-apples .....	dozens.. 426,244	92,837	Do.
Pine-apples, in cans .....	do.. 74,742	70,707	Do.
Gin and whisky .....	gallons.. 112	72	United States.
Guano .....	tons.. 210	720	Do.
Hides, raw .....	number.. 612	916	Do.
Hoops, iron .....	bundles.. 4,697	432	Do.
Hata, straw .....	number.. 187	123	Do.
Iron, scrap .....	cwt.. 3,920	3,701	Do.
Junk and rags .....	packages.. 141	843	Do.
Lard .....	cwt.. 245	921	British West Indies.
Meat, salted .....	do.. 185	1,286	United States and British West Indies.
Metal, old .....	tons.. 153	5,045	Do.
Molasses .....	gallons.. 14,875	3,864	Do.
Miscellaneous articles .....	.....	4,641	United States, England, and Colo- nia.
Oil:			
Cotton-seed .....	gallons.. 256	62	United States and British West Indies.
Kerosene .....	do.. 2,538	691	British West Indies.
Rum .....	do.. 125	101	United States and Hayti.
Sugar:			
Refined .....	cwt.. 79	796	Do.
Unrefined .....	do.. 8,403	37,762	Do.
Salt .....	M bushels.. 707	40,833	Do.
Sponge .....	cwt.. 3,908	144,547	Great Britain and United States.
Soap .....	do.. 117	706	United States.
Tea .....	pounds.. 215	67	Do.
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	cwt.. 20	412	United States and Bremen.
Turtles .....	number.. 336	350	Great Britain and United States.
Turtle-shell .....	pounds.. 6,747	14,794	Do.
Wood:			
Ebony .....	tons.. 89	1,397	Great Britain.
Lignum-vitæ .....	do.. 424	1,013	Do.
Logwood .....	do.. 36	335	Do.
Mahogany .....	logs.. 8,406	16,099	Do.
Brazolette .....	tons.. 20	240	Do.
Woolen, linen, and cotton goods .....	.....	4,036	United States and British West Indies.
Total .....	.....	593,639	

*Statement showing the navigation at Nassau for the year ending September 30, 1873.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	United States .....	2	796	120	6,978	122	7,774
	Great Britain.....			10	1,723	10	1,723
	British North America.....			17	1,962	17	1,962
	British West Indies .....			73	4,903	73	4,903
	Cuba.....	1	754	19	1,000	20	1,754
	San Domingo.....			7	788	7	788
	Hayti.....			20	1,713	20	1,713
	Saint Thomas.....			20	4,479	20	4,479
United States.....	United States .....	17	22,441	117	12,611	134	35,052
	Great Britain.....			1	235	1	235
	Cuba.....	18	24,120	7	1,557	25	25,677
	British West Indies .....			10	1,138	10	1,138
	Hayti.....			16	2,307	16	2,307
	Saint Thomas.....			6	1,528	6	1,528
	Saint Domingo.....			1	106	1	106
Haytian.....	Hayti.....			14	366	14	366
Spanish.....	Cuba.....			2	246	2	246
Norwegian.....	Bremen.....			1	345	1	345
	Total.....	38	48,111	461	44,185	499	92,296

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	United States.....	2	290	150	10,120	152	10,410
	Great Britain.....			11	1,946	11	1,946
	British North America.....			2	158	2	158
	British West Indies .....			47	2,064	47	2,064
	Cuba.....	1	754	10	128	11	882
	San Domingo.....			7	697	7	697
	Hayti.....			17	1,124	17	1,124
	Saint Thomas.....						
United States.....	United States .....	18	24,120	119	13,512	137	37,632
	Great Britain.....						
	Cuba.....	20	20,760	7	1,719	27	22,479
	British West Indies .....			2	96	2	96
	Hayti.....						
	Saint Thomas.....						
	Saint Domingo.....						
Haytian.....	Hayti.....			13	351	13	351
Spanish.....	Cuba.....			1	195	1	195
Norwegian.....	Bremen.....			1	545	1	545
	Total.....	41	45,924	387	32,655	428	78,579

### TURK'S ISLANDS.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received January 16, 1875.)

#### RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TURK'S AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

In submitting my annual report on the trade of this consular district for the year ending September 30, 1874, I would premise by stating that the change in the governmental organization of these islands, previously advised, was fully initiated on the 31st December, 1873, by proclamation, placing them, as annexed, under the legislative control of Jamaica, beyond the mere supervision of the governor-general, as before, and



transforming their legislative council into a board, appointed by the Jamaica executive, under a commissioner, with a salary of \$2,000, and five others, three of whom are to be non-officials, and that such board met for the first time on August 12 of this year. The powers of this board are limited, and their measures, as before, subject to the approval of the governor-general.

#### TRADE OF THE COLONY.

The imports of these islands have fallen off in a measure, in comparison with those of last year, as is shown in the tabular statements herewith transmitted; there being a slight decrease in the value of imports, yet a balancing increase in the value of exports.

#### GRINDING COARSE SALT.

I am happy to add that the future prospects of this dependency have been much improved by the enterprise of grinding coarse salt for the fish-salt market of the United States and the British North American provinces, and the result will be by the 31st December an exportation of more than 100,000 bushels since the beginning of May last. This article is altogether new and, in comparison to the few cargoes of fine salt previously shipped, is very superior, and likely by such superiority to resuscitate the colony from its recent prostration.

Such was the stagnation of trade in the early and middle part of the year, that a number of its able-bodied men migrated, under a contract of labor, to Hayti, and many went previously to the Dominican or eastern portion of that island, the majority of whom have, however, since returned.

The demand for the ground or fish salt, mentioned above, has been such that the proprietors are calculating that so large a portion of their crop will be required for this purpose as to make the remainder (coarse salt) of more value, and thus the material interests of these people will be greatly improved. I am informed by one enterprising firm who have been grinding, that they contemplate a successful competition with European salt in the preparation of the staple for butter and other purposes.

I herewith append, as usual, in addition to my tabular statements of imports, exports, and navigation, (forms A, B, and C,) a comparative table of the present and three previous years; also, a statement exhibiting the value of declared exports for the year 1874.

*Comparative statement of imports, exports, and navigation for the years 1871-'74 of the Turks and Caicos Islands.*

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Navigation.			
			Entered.		Cleared.	
			No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1871.....	\$101,625 27	\$83,806 41	268	36,188	278	34,274
1872.....	145,337 04	159,702 19	433	61,359	381	55,046
1873.....	104,500 72	74,905 98	334	52,309	341	54,035
1874.....	100,622 29	115,682 77	349	57,434	356	53,189
Increase of 1873 over 1871.....	43,651 77	75,895 78	145	25,171	103	20,172
Decrease of 1873 below 1872.....	40,636 32	84,796 21	99	9,050	40	1,011
1874, increase.....		40,776 79	15		15	
1874, decrease.....	3,878 43			875		846

## THE MANILA PLANT.

The cultivation of the agave, known as the Manila plant, has been commenced on the Caicos Islands, with reasonable prospects of success, as it is indigenous in the entire Bahama group. The best species have been introduced, and nothing but a lack of perseverance in its culture can prevent, in a few years, the exportation of the Manila fiber.

## MAIL-COMMUNICATION.

The mail-communication with the United States has not been resumed by any governmental subsidy, and is therefore very irregular.

## THE CLIMATE.

The climate of these islands has ever been considered excellent, offering great inducements to northern residents desirous of a tropical change. Their exemption from hurricanes is also remarkable, the last one (of 1866) being the first since 1837, from which, in a commercial point of view, the inhabitants have scarcely recovered.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

I would also add that for the year ending this date, 94 American vessels have entered at and cleared from this consular district, with an aggregate tonnage of 29,248, carrying 735,501 bushels salt to the United States; the average price being 6½ cents on board ship. The quantity of salt on hand at this date is estimated at 900,000 bushels. The number of wrecks for the same period has been one American and six foreign vessels. Several American vessels have put into these ports in distress. The average amount of salvage allowed on wrecked property is 45 per centum. The number of seamen relieved at this consulate during the past year has been nine.

GEO. W. DRIGGS.

*Statement showing the commerce of Turk's Island for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

## A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Alcohol.....gallons..	13	\$20 40	\$12 48	Saint Thomas.
Ale, beer, &c. .... { dozen ..	430	1,695 84	95 22	London, Saint Thomas, Jamaica.
gallons..	1,095			
Bay-water.....do.....	65	115 72	15 54	Saint Thomas.
Baskets.....neats..	21	24 96	2 50	United States.
Beans and pease...bushels..	281	632 82	16 86	Bahamas, Hayti, San Domingo, United States.
Books, printed...packages..	14	491 04	.....	London, Saint Thomas, United States.
Bran and oats.....bags..	1,395	2,976 50	.....	United States.
Bread.....pounds..	41,622	2,295 92	133 24	Do.
Butter.....do.....	7,113	2,226 86	141 78	Derelict, Saint Thomas, United States.
Bitters.....packages..	6	69 52	6 96	Saint Thomas.
Brooms and brushes...do.....	5	10 60	1 05	Saint Thomas, United States.
Barley and sago....do.....	11	47 66	4 78	United States.
Boats.....number..	8	235 60	23 56	Antwerp, Hayti, Saint Thomas, United States.
Blacking.....packages..	7	28 84	2 90	Saint Thomas, United States.
Carts, cart-harness, shovels, bagging, machinery, and articles used in the manufacture and shipping of salt.	.....	1,905 75	.....	London, Saint Thomas, United States

*Statement showing the commerce of Turk's Island, &c.—Continued.*

## A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Carriage and harness, number	1	\$158 40	\$15 84	Bahamas.
Candles ..... pounds..	4,497	674 12	44 76	London, derelict, Saint Thomas, United States.
Cattle ..... number..	21	465 64	31 50	San Domingo, Hayti.
Chinese ..... pounds..	4,146	655 16	62 32	Saint Thomas, United States.
Chocolate ..... do..	1,160	389 48	16 70	San Domingo, United States.
Cigars ..... M.	14	157 66	33 68	Bahamas, San Domingo.
Coal and charcoal ..... do..		36 00		Saint Thomas, San Domingo, Hayti, United States.
Cocoa ..... pounds..	950	68 25	2 30	Hayti, San Domingo.
Coffee ..... do..	5,981	981 68	35 95	Antwerp, Jamaica, Hayti, United States.
Cordage ..... do..	6,432	764 14	62 34	Saint Thomas, United States.
Cordial ..... gallons..	23	72 36	28 20	Saint Thomas.
Corn ..... bushels	2,928	2,812 96	117 08	Bahamas, Hayti, San Domingo, United States.
Cotton, linen, woolen, and silk manufactures, pkgs.	178	10,548 52	1,018 12	London, Bahamas, Hayti, Saint Thomas, United States.
Crockery and earthen ware, packages	14	171 78	17 20	Bahamas, Saint Thomas, Hayti.
Cedar posts ..... number..	504	143 54	13 35	Bahamas.
Confectionery ..... packages	26	233 40	23 34	United States.
Corks ..... do..	4	31 04	3 10	Saint Thomas.
Clocks ..... number..	3	17 60	1 76	United States.
Cement ..... barrels..	61	133 56	13 35	Saint Thomas, United States.
Cutlery ..... packages..	3	16 14	1 60	Do.
Drugs ..... do..	54	533 38	53 35	London, Saint Thomas, United States.
Fish, dried and pickled.....		1,241 96	100 34	Trinidad, San Domingo, Saint Thomas, United States.
Flour, wheat ..... barrels..	2,272	15,992 12	2,039 98	Bahamas, Bermuda, Hayti, Porto Rico, Curaçoa, Saint Thomas, San Domingo, United States.
Flour, rye, and corn-meal, barrels..	1,170	4,844 00	398 34	Hayti, San Domingo, Saint Thomas, United States.
Fruit and vegetables, fresh ..		2,913 04		Bahamas, Bermuda, Demerara, Hayti, San Domingo, United States.
Fruit, preserved ..... packages..	34	105 20	10 50	Saint Thomas, United States.
Furniture ..... do..	57	390 56	39 06	Bahamas, Saint Thomas, United States.
Fish, smoked ..... do..	326	58 70	5 67	Porto Rico, United States.
Fireworks ..... do..	3	54 00	5 40	Saint Thomas, United States.
Flax and bird seed ..... do..	5	12 80	1 28	Do.
Glass ware ..... do..	9	55 52	5 52	Bahamas, San Domingo, United States.
Hay ..... bales..	95	248 52		United States.
Hats and caps ..... packages..	15	150 86	15 10	Bahamas, Saint Thomas, United States.
Hardware ..... do..	65	495 36	49 56	Saint Thomas, United States.
Hominy and samp ..... do..	43	222 38	22 25	United States.
Horses ..... number..	4	235 20	38 40	Bahamas, San Domingo.
Hulls and materials of wrecks, lots	452	4,035 06	577 68	Antwerp, Bahamas, derelict, Hayti, San Domingo, United States.
Iron ..... bars..	9	21 88	2 18	Saint Thomas.
Indigo ..... packages..	5	22 08	2 20	Saint Thomas, United States.
Lard ..... pounds..	17,835	2,052 38	177 98	Bahamas, derelict, Hayti, San Domingo, Saint Thomas, United States.
Lumber and shingles ..... M.	257	3,230 58	219 84	Demerara, Saint Vincent, Guadalupe, Saint Thomas, United States.
Leather manufactures ..... do..		1,895 24	188 80	Hayti, San Domingo, Saint Thomas, United States.
Logwood ..... tons..	20	285 48		Derelict, Hayti.
Meat, salted ..... pounds..	54,484	5,389 66	550 72	Antwerp, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Hayti, San Domingo, Saint Thomas, United States.
Molasses, sirup, and honey, gallons..	7,388	2,412 02	295 54	Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad, Saint Croix, San Domingo, Saint Thomas, Porto Rico.
Manures ..... tons..	40	50 00		Nevassa, (stranded.)
Mahogany ..... logs..	5	35 76		Derelict, San Domingo, Hayti.
Meats, preserved ..... packages..	46	645 70	64 70	London, Saint Thomas, United States.
Matches ..... do..	30	330 44	33 05	Saint Thomas, United States.
Matting ..... rolls..	4	36 58	3 65	Saint Thomas.
Milk, condensed ..... packages..	5	44 44	4 45	Saint Thomas, United States.
Musical instruments ..... pkg..	1	96 00	9 60	Saint Thomas.
Nuts ..... packages..	13	76 10	7 60	San Domingo, United States.
Oils ..... gallons..	2,685	800 25	218 48	Antwerp, London, derelict, Saint Thomas, United States.
Oars ..... number..	246	295 64	29 56	United States.
Oysters and sardines ..... pkgs..	24	156 68	15 70	Saint Thomas, United States.
Paint ..... pounds..	1,663	176 80	15 44	Do.
Pitch and tar ..... barrels..	16	48 12	7 68	United States.
Pipes ..... packages..	8	73 06	7 32	Saint Thomas, United States.
Perfumery ..... do..	16	116 76	11 68	Do.

Statement showing the commerce of Turk's Island, &c.—Continued.

A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Pease, split ..... packages..	29	\$189 30	\$18 93	United States.
Pickles and sauces ..... do....	18	46 76	4 68	Saint Thomas, United States.
Raisins and currants, pounds..	873	104 46	17 46	Do.
Rice ..... do.....	87,497	3,268 74	210 02	Bahamas, San Domingo, Saint Thomas.
Rum, brandy, and gin... galls..	4,424	3,788 22	2,923 44	United States.
Scales and weights, pack'ges..	3	20 88	2 10	Jamaica, Cuba, Saint Croix, Hayti.
Sheep and goats ..... number..	29	62 28	6 56	San Domingo, Saint Thomas.
Shooks, (stranded) .... pkgs..	2,213	1,054 96	105 50	United States.
Soap ..... pounds..	14,706	991 28	106 90	Bahamas, San Domingo.
Sugars ..... do.....	74,959	4,703 42	892 70	Derelict, Saint Thomas, United States.
Swine ..... do.....	274	16 56	2 74	London, Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica.
Stationery ..... packages..	46	433 76	43 38	Cuba, Demerara, Porto Rico, Saint Thomas.
Stove ..... do.....	1	33 60	3 36	Bahamas.
Starch ..... packages..	315	8 1 38	80 15	Saint Thomas, United States.
Soda, (carbonate) ..... do....	24	68 40	6 84	United States.
Teas ..... pounds..	749	357 60	75 92	Bahamas, San Domingo.
Tomestone ..... do.....	1	24 00	2 40	Derelict.
Tobacco ..... pounds..	12,390	2,154 80	204 70	London, Bermuda, San Domingo, Saint Thomas.
Tinware ..... packages..	2	14 16	1 42	United States.
Trunks, (empty) ..... do....	5	36 06	3 60	Do.
Vinegar ..... barrels..	14	76 62	7 66	Saint Thomas, United States.
Wax ..... pounds..	131	30 92	3 10	Derelict.
Wine ..... gallons..	522	1,015 80	222 04	London, Bermuda, San Domingo, Saint Thomas.
Wood ware ..... packages..	13	66 96	6 70	United States.
Zinc and metal sheathing....	4	22 20	2 22	Saint Thomas.
Total .....		100,622 29	12,242 68	

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Bay water ..... gallons..	46	\$42 74	Bahamas.
Bottles, empty ..... packages..	7	13 44	San Domingo.
Cotton goods ..... do....	1	100 00	Do.
Cigars ..... M.....	12	76 80	Hayti.
Donkeys ..... number..	10	100 00	Bermuda, (produce of the colony.)
Flag-stones ..... do.....	16	10 00	San Domingo.
Fish, salted ..... pounds..	4,500	100 00	Do.
Flour, wheat ..... barrels..	11	115 20	Do.
Furniture ..... packages..	46	340 80	Bahamas, San Domingo.
Gin ..... gallons..	40	63 16	United States.
Lumber and shingles ..... M.....	131	2,127 80	Hayti, San Domingo.
Logwood ..... tons..	100	386 40	United States.
Meat, salted ..... pounds..	400	45 00	San Domingo.
Matches ..... packages..	1	15 00	Do.
Mahogany ..... logs..	6	58 80	United States.
Old metal ..... packages..	19	1,549 68	Do.
Salt ..... barrels..	1,576,180	108,915 04	(Produce of the colony,) British North America, Bermuda, Jamaica, Central America.
Shells ..... package..	1	6 00	Hayti, San Domingo, United States.
Ships' materials ..... lots..	29	315 75	United States.
Sugar ..... pounds..	261	12 50	Do.
Sponge ..... cargoes..	3	211 20	Bermuda.
Turtles ..... number..	238	356 86	(Produce of the colony,) Bahamas.
Turtle-shell ..... pounds..	31	100 80	United States.
Wax ..... package..	1	20 00	Do.
Wood, Braziletto ..... tons..	73	599 70	Do.
Total .....		115,682 77	United States, (produce of the colony.)

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the consular district of Turk's Island for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	British North America.....			1	105	1	105
	Antigua.....			1	219	1	219
	Bahamas.....			33	549	33	549
	Barbados.....			5	1,146	5	1,146
	Bermuda.....			5	461	5	461
	Demerara.....			5	1,077	5	1,077
	Jamaica.....			4	95	4	95
	Trinidad.....			1	86	1	86
	Cuba.....						
	Porto Rico.....			15	1,883	15	1,883
	Saint Thomas.....			57	12,900	57	12,900
	Hayti.....			24	438	24	438
	San Domingo.....			58	1,594	58	1,594
	United States.....			10	2,050	10	2,050
	Porto Cabello.....			2	319	2	319
	Saint Andrew's.....						
	Truxillo.....						
Danish.....	Trinidad.....			1	262	1	262
	Saint Croix.....			1	262	1	262
	United States.....						
German.....	Liverpool, England.....						
	Santa Martha.....			1	279	1	279
Haytian.....	Hayti.....			2	51	2	51
Dominican.....	Jamaica.....						
	Hayti.....			3	21	3	21
	San Domingo.....			32	449	32	449
Portuguese.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....						
	Demerara.....			2	194	2	194
United States.....	Trinidad.....			1	185	1	185
	France.....			1	499	1	499
	Lisbon.....			1	400	1	400
	Barbados.....			9	2,816	9	2,816
	Bermuda.....			1	487	1	487
	Demerara.....			2	456	2	456
	Jamaica.....						
	Granada.....			1	186	1	186
	Saint Vincent.....			1	171	1	171
	Saint Lucia.....			1	314	1	314
	Trinidad.....			5	1,406	5	1,406
	Curacao.....			1	199	1	199
	Saint Thomas.....			17	5,777	17	5,777
	Saint Croix.....			5	969	5	969
	Guadeloupe.....			4	1,285	4	1,285
	Martinique.....			2	719	2	719
	Cuba.....						
	Porto Rico.....			6	1,247	6	1,247
	Hayti.....	3	2,133	1	64	4	2,197
	San Domingo.....			1	144	1	144
	Buenos Ayres.....			2	939	2	939
	Montevideo.....			1	621	1	621
	Nevassa.....			1	153	1	153
	Porto Cabello.....			2	629	2	629
	Rio.....			1	338	1	338
	Saint Andrew's.....						
	United States.....	2	1,422	14	3,375	16	4,797
	Total.....	5	3,555	344	47,879	349	51,434

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the consular district of *Turk's Island, &c.*—Cont'd.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	British North America.....			17	2,311	17	2,311
	Antigua.....			34	497	34	497
	Bahamas.....			3	162	3	162
	Barbados.....			6	210	6	210
	Bermuda.....			4	340	4	340
	Demerara.....			13	561	13	561
	Jamaica.....			23	371	23	371
	Trinidad.....			60	1,049	60	1,049
	Cuba.....			62	17,043	62	17,043
	Porto Rico.....			1	117	1	117
	Saint Thomas.....			3	348	3	348
	Hayti.....						
	San Domingo.....						
	United States.....						
	Porto Cabello.....						
	Saint Andrew's.....						
	Truxillo.....						
Danish .....	Trinidad.....						
	Saint Croix.....						
	United States.....			2	524	2	524
German .....	Liverpool, England.....			1	279	1	279
	Santa Martha.....			1	44	1	44
Haytian .....	Hayti.....			1	71	1	71
Dominican .....	Jamaica.....			5	35	5	35
	Hayti.....			30	441	30	441
	San Domingo.....			3	379	3	379
Portuguese .....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....						
	Demerara.....						
	Trinidad.....						
United States.....	France.....						
	Lisbon.....						
	Barbados.....						
	Bermuda.....						
	Demerara.....						
	Jamaica.....			4	271	4	271
	Granada.....						
	Saint Vincent.....						
	Saint Lucia.....						
	Trinidad.....						
	Curacao.....						
	Saint Thomas.....						
	Saint Croix.....						
	Guadeloupe.....						
	Martinique.....						
	Cuba.....			1	281	1	281
	Porto Rico.....						
	Hayti.....	2	1,422	2	309	4	1,731
	San Domingo.....			1	711	1	711
	Buenos Ayres.....						
	Montevideo.....						
	Nevassa.....						
	Porto Cabello.....						
	Rio.....						
	Saint Andrew's.....			1	118	1	118
	United States.....	3	2,133	73	23,162	76	25,295
	Total.....	5	3,555	351	49,634	356	53,189

).—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Turk's Islands to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
re-woods .....	\$150 00	\$152 75	\$1,025 00	\$255 75	\$1,613 50
ides .....			83 35		83 35
ahogany .....			22 45		22 45
alt .....	49,405 17	11,456 21	13,504 56	20,445 82	94,811 76
ails .....				50 00	50 00
miscellaneous .....	1,879 76		520 34	1,434 13	3,834 23
Total in United States gold .....	51,464 93	11,638 96	15,155 70	22,185 70	100,445 29
Total for preceding year .....	36,125 78	14,452 13	11,036 64	29,151 19	90,765 74
Increase .....	15,339 15		4,119 06		9,679 55
Decrease .....		2,813 17		6,965 49	

## GREECE.

## CEPHALONIA.

JULY 28, 1874. (Received August 31.)

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The year which has just elapsed does not afford matter for serious consideration, as far as the trade of this island is concerned, nor was it distinguished by any particular feature which requires special attention. The very limited circle for commercial enterprise which the island affords, arising from its geographical position with respect to continental Greece, precludes all chances of further development of its inward trade, which is almost entirely limited to local wants, with little or no variation.

It is, therefore, not to its inward trade to which I have principally to refer, but to its produce, its shipping, and its outward trade, with which the prosperity of the island is strictly connected.

The staple productions of the island, as stated in former reports, are currants, olive oil, and wine, besides some other articles of minor importance, such as linseed, pulse, grain, among which is wheat, scarcely enough for two months' consumption.

## CURRANTS.

We are gratefully struck by the fact that this important and valued produce, with which the destinies of the whole island are so strictly connected, has been exempt, for four consecutive seasons, from those vicissitudes which very often frustrated the best-founded hopes of both peasants and proprietors, on the very eve of gathering the reward due to a laborious and expensive cultivation.

The vine-disease, so fatal to the vines, and which has so much ravaged the plants since 1854, the dreaded *Cryptogamia*—known by the name of "*Oidium Turkey*"—of so fatal a renown in almost every wine-district in Europe, has lost very much of its former intensity and vehemence, and its sporadic appearance is readily controlled by the application of sulphur, which proves so efficient in preventing the spread of the disease.

The vintage this year has been carried out under the most favorable prospects. The whole crop has been housed in perfect condition, and the quality has turned out most satisfactorily. The total yield was reckoned at 19,603,933 pounds, comprising St. Maura and Ithaca, against 21,303,524 pounds last year; showing a falling off of 1,699,591 pounds; a diminution generally expected after the abundant crops of the last two years. Taking the aggregate of the last five years' yield, viz, 1869, 7,009 tons; 1870, 8,303 tons; 1871, 9,845 tons; 1872, 9,064 tons; 1873, 8,751 tons; we have a medium crop of 8,594 tons or 19,250,560 pounds, showing an excess over the average—which is calculated at 18,000,000 pounds—of 1,250,560 pounds. The remunerative prices obtained for the last five years have very much encouraged growers to a more active and careful cultivation, and there is not a single piece of ground capable of



being cultivated which is not soon converted into a vineyard. There is now every hope that the Cephalonian growth will attain larger proportions.

Notwithstanding the heavy stock of last year's crop existing in the English and continental markets, prices opened this year at \$24 per mille, and soon rose to \$26, but fell, later, to \$25.50, at which figure the bulk of the crop was disposed of, so that the currant-yield this year realized the sum of £123,176.

At the opening of the season the prices obtainable in the consuming markets slightly differed from those paid by speculators on the spot; so that if the speculators have not realized much profit they have sustained no great loss. It was only at the close of the season that the crop was discovered to be 10 per cent. less than had been originally estimated. A rise in price and a brisk demand ensued; but almost all the crop had been already disposed of, very little remaining in the hands of local speculators to avail themselves of the advance.

Table A will show the different countries to which Cephalonian currants have been exported, comparatively with the exports for the last five years. The principal markets to which Cephalonian currants are exported are Holland, Belgium, and North Germany. Very little was shipped to the United States. This is to be accounted for by the quality of the Cephalonian currants, which, being small, sweet, and of a peculiar flavor, are sought after by Dutch, Belgian, and German grocers, while in America and England the large-sized fruit of the Greek provinces is preferred.

The imports of currants in bond from the Morea this year present a sensible diminution, the whole amount being only 4,567,192 pounds, against 5,046,724 pounds last year. The description is from medium to low provincial, exported, as will be seen in Table B. The imports in bond of Morea currants are diminishing yearly, owing to the position of this island, proprietors finding it much more advantageous to dispose of their fruit in Patras and Zante than bringing it to Cephalonian, thereby incurring the expense for freight without being sure in the end of being able to sell, as the demand for provincial fruit here is limited. In case they could not dispose of their fruit here, they would be obliged to go back to Patras or Zante, and it suits them better to go there at first, from whence they make offers to merchants here, and only in case these offers are accepted do they come here; so that now there are imported merely what shippers buy in Patras and Zante to cover their requirements for the United States and England, to which countries the bulk of the Morea currants is shipped. In former years proprietors brought their fruit here and offered it on the spot. The merchants of the place, seeing that if these offers were not accepted the proprietors would have to reship to Patras or Zante, took advantage of them and offered lower rates. The proprietors were forced to accept these terms to avoid further risk and loss. Now very little fruit comes here which has not been previously bought.

From Tables A and B it will be seen that the currants exported from Cephalonian in 1873 consisted of:

	Pounds.
Cephalonian currants.....	12,504,093
Ithaca currants .....	349,440
St. Manra currants.....	750,400
Morea currants .....	4,567,192
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>24,171,125</b>

Of which were shipped for :

	Pounds
The Continent .....	17, 162, 524
English markets .....	4, 924, 453
United States .....	2, 04, 144
Total .....	24, 171, 125

The great inconvenience arising from the system now in force, of levying the duty on currants *ad valorem*, is detrimental to the trade, injurious to growers, and least suitable to the interests of the public. The hopes held out that the Hellenic government would have taken into consideration the grievances of shippers and owners, and would have substituted for this system another more suitable to the exigencies of the trade, were doomed to disappointment. The unsteadiness and sudden changes of the Hellenic ministry prevented the Greek government from seriously attending to this reform. A new bill passed by the Chamber has increased the duty on all exports 10 per cent. on the original duty, so that in the future the duty on currants, which has heretofore been 20 per cent., will be 22 per cent. *ad valorem*.

#### OLIVE OIL.

The olive-oil crop turned out almost a failure, owing to the small quantity produced this year. The stocks of the precedent crop were kept firm by holders, at prices much above those attainable in foreign markets, which rendered all transactions impracticable.

The consumption of olive oil is very much controlled by substitute oils, the use of which becomes daily more general in the principal markets, for burning and for machinery. The opinion prevails that henceforth prices for olive oil will range very low.

The yield of olive oil for the last five years was as follows :

Years.	Yield in barrels of 16 imperial gallons.	Available for exportation.	Price per barrel.	Value in sterling of the available stock.	Remarks.
1869 .....	30, 000	15, 000	\$11 and \$12	£35, 937	} Exported to England and the Black Sea.
1870 .....	28, 000	13, 000	9 and 10	38, 600	
1871 .....	20, 000	10, 000	10 and 12	23, 832	
1872 .....	16, 000	10, 000	10 and 11	22, 750	
1873 .....	16, 000	10, 000	9 and 10	20, 500	

#### WINE.

The establishment in Patras of an Anglo-German company, the principal object of which is the proper treatment of Greek wines so as to render them fit for introduction to foreign markets, has had a beneficial effect on Cephalonian wines. It has attracted the attention of some enterprising individuals, and they have discovered that the wines in question, if properly treated, would not differ much from the best Spanish wines. In the beginning of the year operations on a small scale were carried out, and in May some 11,000 gallons were shipped to Hamburg. This first experiment having been crowned with success—the wines having arrived at their destination in good condition—further experiments were effected for the North German market to the amount of 36,700 gal-

lons, and another cargo, of about the same quantity, is ready for the same market. The arrangements of the company, so far, are for the production of 1,000 pipes (110,000 gallons) annually. The efforts of the company are directed to make this a branch of trade, by a proper treatment of the wines in their natural state; their principal object being the production of a uniform quality, and of developing the natural good qualities of the island wines; avoiding the errors committed by the late company under the patronage of the Ionian Government, namely, imitating foreign wines, instead of ameliorating their own by proper treatment on a technical basis. This enterprise offers very good hopes of success, and there is no doubt but that the produce, hitherto so much neglected and considered of almost no value at all, will soon become one of the principal resources of the island. The correct yield cannot be estimated on account of the great local consumption; but by a rough calculation the island is likely to produce from 85,000 to 90,000 Ionian barrels of wine of all descriptions. Prices during the year ranged from  $\$3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\$4$  for red wines, and  $\$4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\$5$  for white wines. The export duty on wines has been hitherto 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, but, perforce of the new bill before mentioned, it will be for the future 9 per cent. *ad valorem*.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The tables C and D will show the value of imports and exports of the island for the year 1873. The principal articles of import are wheat, maize, barley, and rye. Prices this year ranged very high. The quantities imported during the last five years were as follows :

Description.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Wheat in general, mostly hard, from Danube and Black Sea .....	<i>Quarters.</i> 31, 202	<i>Quarters.</i> 49, 437	<i>Quarters.</i> 48, 243	<i>Quarters.</i> 39, 171	<i>Quarters.</i> 47, 125
Indian corn from the Greek provinces and Turkey.	5, 064	3, 125	4, 930	4, 254	4, 034

All transactions are carried out by bills on London at three months' date. The exchange during the last five years ruled as follows : 1869, 50*l.* to 51*d.*; 1870, 49*½d.* to 51*½d.*; 1871, 50*d.* to 51*½d.*; 1872, 50*½d.* to 51*½d.*; 1873, 49*¾d.* to 50*d.*

## SHIPPING.

As will be seen from Table E, of foreign vessels employed in the trade, the predominance is with the English shipping; however, since 1872, the steamers of the Royal Dutch Company call at this port every fortnight during the currant season, taking cargoes for the continent direct, at moderate freights. This has affected the British shipping, having diminished the requirements of the sailing-vessels of small size, which were formerly employed for the Dutch and German markets.

It gives me much pleasure to close this report by announcing that a spirit of enterprise has begun to develop itself among the inhabitants. To this we are indebted for the establishment of two steam mills, a want so long felt. The larger of these mills, 30 horse-power, is said to grind in every twenty-four hours 200 kilograms, (25 quarters,) and the smaller, only 8 horse-power, from 40 to 50 kilograms. Both these mills are already in good working order, and have favorable prospects before them.

There is another enterprise worthy of mention, which, although patronized by the Ionian government, was not carried into effect until this year. The communication between the two towns of Argastoli and

Lixuri, hitherto effected by sailing-boats, was undertaken by a steam company formed by shares raised in the island. It has already a small steamer keeping up hourly communication with the two towns, which proves highly beneficial. Unfortunately the spirit of antagonism, prevailing almost in every enterprise, caused other parties to hire another small steamer with a view of competing with the company already formed. The traffic being very limited, and the returns little more than sufficient to cover the expenses for one steamer, it is generally believed that if this opposition continues, it will prove ruinous to both. The usefulness of the enterprise being now generally felt, it would be desirable that a sum of money should be granted to the company out of the municipal revenues, so as to enable it to keep up the line.

F. O. CALDERARI.

A.—Statement showing the exports of Cephalonian currants and the value realized during the last five years, from 1869 to 1873.

Year.	England.	Holland.	Belgium.	German Empire.	United States.	Russia.	Austria.	Total.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1869 .....	9, 241, 456	2, 663, 543	2, 709, 260	466, 153	718, 575	308, 807	51, 543	16, 180, 637	272, 29
1870 .....	8, 034, 033	4, 817, 256	4, 729, 721	358, 243	317, 445	178, 985	.....	18, 439, 683	113, 14
1871 .....	7, 456, 132	7, 033, 196	5, 512, 807	2, 213, 338	.....	64, 718	7, 685	22, 288, 018	123, 76
1872 .....	6, 574, 560	5, 968, 360	5, 013, 360	2, 344, 533	40, 380	62, 790	.....	20, 303, 833	131, 97
1873 .....	1, 951, 611	6, 922, 952	6, 345, 945	3, 807, 368	555, 066	.....	20, 971	19, 603, 933	123, 72

B.—Statement showing the shipments of Morea currants from Cephalonia during the last five years, from 1869 to 1873, and the value realized.

Year.	New York.	England.	Russia.	German Empire.	Austria.	Rotterdam.	Belgium.	Total.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1869 .....	737, 937	2, 296, 310	292, 754	.....	.....	68, 906	151, 457	3, 547, 364	214, 53
1870 .....	1, 367, 647	1, 256, 984	171, 162	96, 716	45, 746	.....	.....	2, 832, 255	17, 51
1871 .....	1, 336, 435	3, 649, 537	251, 408	55, 281	.....	45, 466	.....	5, 338, 127	32, 15
1872 .....	2, 251, 200	2, 564, 800	230, 720	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 046, 720	36, 64
1873 .....	1, 529, 058	2, 972, 842	36, 556	.....	3, 220	23, 516	.....	4, 567, 192	25, 72

C.—Statement showing the imports at Cephalonia for the year 1873.

Articles.	Holland.	England.	Austria.	Italy.	Russia.	Roumania.	Turkey.	France.
Cereals and flour .....	.....	296	21, 900	.....	275, 722	281, 379	215, 720	.....
Colonial produce .....	26, 173	10, 932	4, 629	.....	.....	.....	.....	25, 94
Salt provisions .....	.....	3, 013	178	2949	130	230	.....	.....
Timber and staves .....	.....	.....	11, 782	.....	318	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures .....	.....	18, 373	5, 222	2, 614	.....	.....	.....	3, 87
Sulphur and petroleum .....	.....	590	692	11, 118	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals, &c. ....	.....	4, 552	2, 325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides, &c. ....	590	173	1, 477	691	713	.....	1, 974	1, 53
Cattle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 693	.....
Total .....	6, 763	37, 729	28, 259	15, 372	76, 943	61, 609	26, 267	11, 24

## D.—Statement showing the exports from Cephalonia for the year 1873.

Articles.	Holland.	England.	Belgium.	Germany.	Russia.	Italy.	Turkey.	Austria.	United States.
Currents .....	£50, 739	£41, 848	£33, 079	£11, 856	£1, 492			£140	£9, 890
Wines .....				7, 034		£1, 989			
Oils .....					5, 973				
Hides .....					93	61	£2, 117	69	
Sundries .....							161		
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>50, 739</b>	<b>41, 848</b>	<b>33, 079</b>	<b>18, 890</b>	<b>7, 558</b>	<b>2, 050</b>	<b>2, 278</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>9, 890</b>

## E.—Statement showing the number of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Argostoli during the last five years, from 1869 to 1873.

[In this table are not included the Austrian and Greek mail-steamers, which touch here twice a week.]

Flag.	ENTERED.									
	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	15	11, 537	15	12, 211	13	9, 740	12	10, 741	11	9, 706
Do .....	36	5, 633	37	4, 978	49	5, 033	48	7, 731	38	7, 648
Austrian .....	16	1, 993	10	1, 400	8	1, 223	9	814	8	1, 115
Russian .....	16	2, 887	12	1, 914	8	1, 351	11	1, 991	9	1, 734
Italian .....	37	4, 322	35	3, 897	39	4, 043	25	2, 710	37	3, 748
Turkish .....	11	757	7	775	7	600	11	741	8	824
Dutch Principalities .....	3	387	5	959	2	241	9	1, 240	6	1, 043
Dutch .....	2	323	7	1, 002	9	1, 264	6	802	6	1, 094
Do .....			1	650			2	1, 125	3	2, 673
German .....	1	280			6	1, 084	2	305	1	170
French .....			1	550	1	482				
Norwegian .....					1	170				
United States .....			2	625	1	360			1	360
<b>Total tonnage .....</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>22, 119</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>22, 961</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>23, 791</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>22, 900</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>30, 115</b>
Greek .....	177	26, 421	118	22, 960	149	31, 021	115	17, 896	169	23, 317

Flag.	CLEARED.									
	1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	15	11, 537	15	12, 211	13	9, 740	12	10, 741	11	9, 706
Do .....	36	5, 633	37	4, 978	49	5, 033	46	7, 320	39	7, 867
Austrian .....	17	1, 897	11	1, 496	8	1, 223	9	814	8	1, 115
Russian .....	15	2, 734	13	2, 067	8	1, 351	11	1, 991	9	1, 734
Italian .....	35	4, 073	37	4, 146	39	4, 043	25	2, 710	37	3, 748
Turkish .....	11	757	7	775	7	600	11	741	8	824
Dutch Principalities .....	3	377	5	959	2	241	9	1, 240	6	1, 043
Dutch .....	2	323	7	1, 002	9	1, 264	6	802	6	1, 094
Do .....			1	650			2	1, 125	3	2, 673
German .....	1	280			6	1, 084	2	305	1	170
French .....			1	550	1	482				
Norwegian .....					1	170				
United States .....			2	625	1	360			1	360
<b>Total tonnage .....</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>27, 621</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>29, 459</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>23, 791</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>27, 789</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>30, 334</b>
Greek .....	165	24, 630	119	23, 010	159	32, 071	146	19, 203	169	23, 317

## PATRAS.

JANUARY 23, 1875. (Received February 15.)

*Commercial report of the trade of the port of Patras with the United States of America, and touching on the trade in general of Greece, for the year ending December 31, 1874.*

Trade during the past year has been brisk, without undue or rash speculation, and on the whole fairly profitable. The trade, particularly of this port, with the United States in currants has considerably increased, the shipments amounting to 6,212 tons, against 4,877 tons in 1873, and 2,163 in 1872. Prices at the beginning of the year were moderate, ranging from 15s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt. on board ship; but when the new fruit came in, in August, they were forced up to 19s. to 21s. 6d., but soon declined again to 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., the greater portion of the fruit shipped being bought at the lower rates.

## DECLINE IN THE WOOL EXPORT.

In wool there has been a considerable falling off in the shipments to the United States from this port, the total only reaching 418,146 pounds, against 1,005,883 pounds in 1873, and 1,171,850 pounds in 1872. This decrease must be attributed to the large supplies received by the United States from other countries, with which this country is not able to compete, it being only under exceptional circumstances, when high prices rule in the United States, which was the case after the German-Franco war, that this country can export wool to America advantageously. That this is the case there seems to be no doubt, for, notwithstanding that the cost-price in 1872 and 1873 ruled much higher than during the past year, there has been the falling off as seen by the above figures. The trade, however, between this port and the United States is on the whole steadily on the increase, as will be seen from the following statement:

*Statement showing the value of declared exports to the United States from the port of Patras for five years—1870 to 1874 inclusive.*

The total value of the invoices certified at this office amounted to—

In 1870.....	\$121,678 39
In 1871.....	312,071 68
In 1872.....	339,287 22
In 1873.....	472,542 01
In 1874.....	538,209 11

The total value of goods exported to the United States during the past year, as taken from the returns of this office, and the agencies attached thereto, amounts to \$671,164.90, represented by 7,845 tons of currants, about 420,000 pounds unwashed wool, and a few other trifling articles. I have not the data to make comparison with other years, this office as a consulate having only been established during the past year.

Unfortunately there is no means here of ascertaining the value of the imports from the United States; there is no direct trade, and what is the value of the goods that come indirectly it is impossible to ascertain; however, a considerable quantity of petroleum is imported through Trieste and Genoa, and two or more cargoes have come directly to Corfu, so that in time a trade will no doubt develop itself.

## EXPORTS OF CURRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The direct exports of currants from Greece to the United States for the past ten years have been as follows :

From the crop of 1865, 1,411 tons, duty 5 cents per pound ; 1866, 2,637 tons, duty 5 cents per pound ; 1867, 2,182 tons, duty 5 cents per pound ; 1868, 2,808 tons, duty 5 cents per pound ; 1869, 1,143 tons, duty 5 cents per pound ; 1870, 3,356 tons, duty 2½ cents per pound ; 1871, 5,020 tons, duty 2½ cents per pound ; 1872, 4,458 tons, duty 1 cent per pound ; 1873, 6,280 tons, duty 1 cent per pound ; 1874, 6,129 tons, duty 1 cent per pound. About 9,000 tons of last season's crop remain for shipment at the end of the year, of which a portion will go to the United States ; indeed, two vessels are now loading which will take at least 600 tons.

The above figures, of course, do not represent the total shipments ; currants being sent to the United States indirectly from Trieste, London, and Liverpool. But taking these figures as a basis, and bearing in mind that the direct shipments during the year, as previously stated, amount to 7,845 tons, it is plainly shown that the customs revenue of the United States from currants is but little decreased by the reduction of the import duty from five to one cent per pound ; and there is every probability that consumption in the United States will go on increasing and more than make up the present deficiency, the resources of this country for growing currants being still capable of great development.

The total crop of currants of the past year was estimated at about 77,000 tons, of which 6,129 tons were shipped to United States, 50,032 tons to Great Britain, 395 tons to Canada, 3,135 tons to Trieste, 7,671 tons to the north of Europe, 501 tons to Russia, 24 tons to Turkey, 3 tons to France ; total, 67,890 tons, and there were still remaining for shipment, 9,110 tons at the end of the year.

The crop would have been larger had not very dry weather set in during the early summer, and prevented the development of the fruit on poor or hilly ground. Notwithstanding, however, the unfavorable weather the crop exceeded that of the previous year by about 5,000 tons. The reason for this is that the constant new plantations begin to bear. The currant-vine requires seven to eight years to come to its full bearing, and it is reckoned that in a few years the crop under favorable circumstances will reach 100,000 tons. Large quantities of sulphur are still used to keep the *Oidium* or vine-blight in check. No signs of the *Phylloxera vastatrix* have yet been observed, and it is to be hoped Greece may escape this scourge.

## THE WINE TRADE.

A considerable quantity of wine is now made here, for export, from currants and the common grape. The quantity exported last year was about 80,000 gallons. The white wine is a good deal employed by English wine-merchants to make up as sherry, and the red is mostly exported to Germany, and there used for manufacturing port wine and fortifying light French wines. The wine chiefly consumed in the Morea is made in a very rough way, without care, and to prevent its spoiling, a good deal of resin is mixed with it, which renders it disagreeable to those who are unaccustomed to it.

Attempts are making to cultivate the Sultana grape in the Morea, and about 300 tons of this species have been exported this year to England.

## OLIVE OIL.

The crop throughout Greece is very abundant, and large shipments are making to England, Germany, and Russia; present price is about £35 10s. per ton on board ship in casks.

## THE GRAIN CROPS.

The crops of grain of all kinds were only middling, and about sufficient for five months' consumption. Wheat for the remainder of the year is imported from Turkey and the Black Sea.

## VALONIA.

The crop of valonia of the Morea has been small this year, say about 3,000 tons. An average crop is about 5,000 tons. Crops elsewhere having been deficient also, the prices have ruled high, say £17 per ton free on board for good quality, and £20 per ton for finest quality; usual prices about £13 to £14. It is principally shipped to England and Trieste.

## FIGS.

The crop of figs at Calamata reached about 8,000 tons; sold at an average of \$70 per ton. The skin of these figs is very tough; the bulk of them were sent to Russia by the Black Sea, and some to Trieste and England.

## SILK.

The export of silk from the Morea is confined to the port of Calamata, where silk-winding establishments are in operation and employ 500 to 600 women, and produce about 27,500 pounds of spun silk, which is exported to Marseilles; value about \$75,000. In addition to the above, about \$9,500 worth of light silk, mosquito curtains, and ladies' dresses are manufactured at Calamata, and exported to various parts.

## TOBACCO.

The total crop of tobacco produced in Greece amounted to about 50,000 bales, or about 4,200 tons; value about \$345,000. About 15,000 bales were exported to Holland, Marseilles, Trieste, and Turkey; at the former place it is used for mixing with the American growths.

## SHIPPING.

The supply of shipping has been plentiful throughout the year, and freights have been very moderate, say, per steamer, to United States, 35s. to 50s. per ton, and 10 per cent., all English; per sailing-vessels about an average of 25s. per ton, all Italian; per steamer to England, 20s. to 40s.; per sailing-vessels to England, 32s. 6d. to 42s. 6d., mostly English.

Prices of imports and exports have ruled as follows:

## IMPORTS.

Madapollams, 40 yards per piece .....	\$3 70
Prints, 24 yards per piece .....	2 42
Cotton water-twist No. $\frac{1}{4}$ , per 10-pound bundles .....	3 76
Gray T cloths, 24 yards per piece, 6 pounds .....	1 96



# GREECE.

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Gray T cloths, 24 yards per piece, 7 pounds.....	\$2 31
Lead, per cwt .....	5 30
Sugar, per cwt .....	10 50
Coffee, per cwt .....	34 62
Pepper, per cwt .....	10 00
Alum, per cwt .....	3 23
Sulphur, per cwt .....	1 88
Iron bars, per cwt.....	4 15
Swedish, per cwt .....	5 54
hoops, per cwt.....	4 00
Tin bars, per cwt.....	33 46
Tin plates, I C per box .....	8 30
Dry hides, per cwt .....	36 40
Codfish, (dried,) per cwt .....	4 96
Red herring, per barrel .....	5 00
Coal, per ton.....	10 00
Petroleum, per case.....	3 80

## EXPORTS.

Tobacco, per cwt.....	6 70
Valonia grossa, per ton .....	78 50
Valonia camata, per ton.....	92 00
Eustic, per ton .....	20 00
Currants, finest, per cwt.....	6 00
Currants, second quality, per cwt .....	4 60
Currants, third quality, per cwt .....	3 70
Cotton, per pound.....	12
Figs, per cwt.....	3 46
Resin, per cwt .....	80
Olive-oil, per ton.....	164 00
Wool, per pound.....	10½

The average prices of grain have been as follows :

Wheat, per imperial quarter .....	\$14 20
Barley, per imperial quarter .....	4 85
Oats, per imperial quarter.....	5 15
Raize, per imperial quarter.....	9 20
Potatoes, per imperial quarter.....	2 00

## EXCHANGE.

The exchange on London for bills at three months' date has ruled as follows : January, 28.65 drachmas per pound, or \$4.77½; February, 28.80 drachmas per pound, or \$4.80; March, 28.90 drachmas per pound, or \$4.81½; April, 28.80 drachmas per pound, or \$4.80; May, 28.80 drachmas per pound, or \$4.80; June, 28.90 drachmas per pound, or \$4.81½; July, 28.30 drachmas per pound, or \$4.71½; August, 28.45 drachmas per pound, or \$4.74½; September, 28.30 drachmas per pound, or \$4.71½; October, 28.30 drachmas per pound, or \$4.71½; November, 28.20 drachmas per pound, or \$4.70; December, 28.50 drachmas per pound, or \$4.75.

The value of the silver drachma is equal to 16½ cents, but a law has been passed authorizing a new drachma equal in value to a franc; this law has not yet come into force, and is being put off from year to year, but the new coin is in circulation and passes at 1.12 drachmas, or 18½ cents.

## RAILWAYS AND ROADS.

No progress has been made in either during the past year. A tax of 1 per cent. has been added to all previous taxes and duties, the addition being for the purpose of road-making, and it is to be hoped that this extra will be expended for the purpose that it is said to be raised for.

E. HANCOCK.

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Statement showing the commerce of the Hawaiian Islands for the year 1874.

Articles.	Value goods paying duty.	Value goods in bond.	Total.
IMPORTS AT HONOLULU.*			
Ale, porter, beer, cider.....	\$23, 379 72	\$2, 112 00	\$25, 491 72
Animals and birds .....	21 60		21 60
Building-materials .....	15, 496 14	690 00	16, 186 14
Clothing, hats, boots .....	147, 779 96	3, 232 05	151, 011 01
Crockery and glass ware.....	6, 371 08	16 50	6, 387 58
Drugs.....	12, 944 16		12, 944 16
Dry goods:			
Cottons .....	113, 494 69	6, 963 56	120, 458 25
Linens .....	7, 922 42	132 40	8, 054 82
Silks .....	9, 453 93	48 20	9, 502 13
Woolens .....	26, 080 75	695 46	26, 776 21
Mixtures.....	23, 293 98	2, 600 98	25, 894 96
Fancy goods, millinery, &c .....	34, 379 29	297 96	34, 677 25
Fish, (dry and salt) .....	17, 979 80	5, 544 50	23, 524 30
Flour .....	54, 837 21	6, 835 57	61, 672 78
Fruits, (fresh) .....	2, 302 13	31 20	2, 333 33
Furniture .....	14, 462 37	474 40	14, 936 77
Furs and ivory .....	243 93	13, 262 69	13, 506 62
Grain and feed .....	12, 795 13	4 42	12, 799 55
Groceries and provisions .....	68, 173 53	25, 512 34	93, 685 87
Guns and gun-materials .....	5, 817 43	1, 085 03	6, 902 46
Gunpowder .....	1, 348 90	98 00	1, 446 90
Hardware, agricultural implements, and tools.....	61, 115 48	2, 046 35	63, 161 83
Iron and steel, &c .....	23, 069 01	191 80	23, 260 81
Jewelry, plate, clocks .....	19, 996 59	25 00	19, 991 59
Leather .....	5, 363 19		5, 363 19
Lumber .....	46, 736 70	1, 361 75	48, 098 45
Machinery .....	19, 135 96		19, 135 96
Matches .....	9, 370 52		9, 370 52
Musical instruments .....	2, 141 68		2, 141 68
Naval stores .....	14, 532 61	20, 897 67	35, 430 28
Oils, (cocoa-nut, kerosene, whale, &c) .....	19, 990 12	24, 406 01	44, 396 13
Opium .....	316 65	4, 000 00	4, 316 65
Paints and paint-oils .....	12, 141 47	15 50	12, 156 97
Perfumery and toilet articles .....	5, 837 45	197 60	6, 035 05
Saddlery, carriages, &c .....	16, 846 48	216 00	17, 062 48
Shooks and containers .....	32, 663 00	4, 164 02	36, 827 02
Spirits .....	1, 863 84	31, 091 79	32, 955 63
Stationery and books .....	24, 133 82	1 64	24, 135 46
Tea .....	4, 199 07	8 00	4, 207 07
Tin and tin-ware .....	1, 430 35		1, 430 35
Tobacco, cigars, &c .....	10, 794 74	15, 331 18	26, 125 92
Whalebone .....		34, 789 24	34, 789 24
Whaling-gear .....	187 74	304 38	492 12
Wines, (light) .....	4, 717 70	2, 710 35	7, 428 05
Sundry merchandise not included in above .....	14, 674 34	2, 513 45	17, 187 79
Sundry merchandise imported by whalers .....	311 68		311 68
Sundry unspecified merchandise .....	2, 710 33		2, 710 33
Charges on invoices .....	21, 355 63	2, 397 93	23, 753 56
25 per cent. added on uncertified invoices .....	5, 202 00		5, 202 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>979, 356 30</b>	<b>217, 134 80</b>	<b>1, 196, 491 10</b>
Discounts .....		6, 351 13	
Discounts on United States currency .....		6, 694 23	
Damaged and short .....		4, 080 67	
			1, 179, 455 03
OTHER PORTS.			
Hilo .....	5, 539 81		5, 539 81
Lahaina .....	1, 190 44		1, 190 44
			1, 190 44

\* This table and the statements on the following pages (748 to 755) are from the report of the collector-general of customs of the Hawaiian Islands, forwarded to the Department of State by Mr. Henry A. Pierce, minister of the United States to that Kingdom.

*Domestic exports from Honolulu for the year 1874.*

Sugar, pounds.....	24,566,611
Molasses, gallons.....	90,060
Paddy, pounds.....	439,157
Rice, pounds.....	1,187,986
Coffee, pounds.....	75,496
Salt, tons.....	730½
Poi, barrels.....	506
Fungus, pounds.....	50,955
Bananas, bunches.....	6,494
Beef, barrels.....	117
Cotton, pounds.....	2,355
Hides, pieces.....	22,620
Calf-skins, pieces.....	297
Goat-skins, pieces.....	71,955
Sheep-skins, bundles.....	6
Tallow, pounds.....	125,596
Pulu, pounds.....	418,320
Wool, pounds.....	399,926
Whale oil, gallons.....	48,605
Sperm oil, gallons.....	621
Cocoa-nut oil, gallons.....	5,449
Whalebone, pounds.....	16,174
Ivory, pounds.....	10,979
Peanuts, pounds.....	6,899
Cattle, head.....	242
Horses, head.....	4
Mules, head.....	3
Sheep, head.....	12
Potatoes, barrels.....	60
Betel-leaves, boxes.....	92
Pine-apples, number.....	1,600
Pumpkins, number.....	50
Hay, tons.....	19½
Plants, packages.....	149
Ginger, pounds.....	300
Horns, pieces.....	382
Bones, tons.....	2
Hairs, box.....	1
Barks' fins, boxes.....	4
Soap, boxes.....	5
Tongues, kegs.....	4
Amarinds, keg.....	1
Arina, tins.....	2
Curiosities, packages.....	31
Photographs, box.....	1
Reserves, packages.....	9
Whip-lashes, cases.....	2

Total value domestic produce exported, including the catch of Hawaiian whalers.....	\$1,555,355 37
Furnished as supplies to whalers, as per estimate.....	12,500 00
Furnished as supplies to merchantmen, as per estimate.....	20,600 00
Furnished as supplies to national vessels, as per estimate.....	30,000 00
All other ports—all vessels, cargoes and supplies, estimated.....	4,000 00

Total..... 1,622,455 37

*Total of all exports, Hawaiian Islands.*

Value of foreign goods exported.....	\$217,164 90
Value of domestic goods exported.....	1,555,355 37
Value of domestic goods furnished as supplies.....	67,100 00
	<u>1,839,620 27</u>

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Statement showing the commerce of the Hawaiian Islands for the year 1874.

Articles.	Value goods paying duty.	Value goods in bond.	Total.
IMPORTS AT HONOLULU.*			
Ale, porter, beer, cider.....	\$23,379 72	\$2,112 00	\$25,491 72
Animals and birds.....	21 60	.....	21 60
Building materials.....	15,496 14	690 00	16,186 14
Clothing, hats, boots.....	147,779 96	3,838 05	151,617 01
Crockery and glass ware.....	6,371 08	16 50	6,387 58
Drugs.....	12,944 16	.....	12,944 16
Dry goods:			
Cottons.....	113,494 69	6,963 56	120,458 25
Linen.....	7,932 42	132 40	8,064 82
Silks.....	9,453 03	45 20	9,498 23
Woolens.....	96,080 75	693 46	96,774 21
Mixtures.....	23,293 92	2,600 98	25,894 90
Fancy goods, millinery, &c.....	34,379 29	297 26	34,676 55
Fish, (dry and salt).....	17,979 80	5,544 50	23,524 30
Flour.....	54,637 21	6,685 57	61,322 78
Fruits, (fresh).....	2,302 13	31 20	2,333 33
Furniture.....	14,482 37	474 40	14,956 77
Furs and ivory.....	243 93	13,262 69	13,506 62
Grain and feed.....	12,795 13	4 42	12,799 55
Groceries and provisions.....	62,173 53	25,512 34	87,685 87
Guns and gun materials.....	5,817 43	1,085 03	6,902 46
Gunpowder.....	1,348 90	98 00	1,446 90
Hardware, agricultural implements, and tools.....	61,115 48	2,046 35	63,161 83
Iron and steel, &c.....	23,069 01	191 80	23,260 81
Jewelry, plate, clocks.....	19,996 59	25 00	19,991 59
Leather.....	5,383 19	.....	5,383 19
Lumber.....	46,736 70	1,361 75	48,098 45
Machinery.....	19,135 96	.....	19,135 96
Matches.....	9,370 52	.....	9,370 52
Musical instruments.....	2,141 68	.....	2,141 68
Naval stores.....	14,532 61	20,697 67	35,230 28
Oils, (cocoa-nut, kerosene, whale, &c).....	19,990 12	24,406 01	44,396 13
Opium.....	316 65	4,000 00	4,316 65
Paints and paint-oils.....	12,141 47	15 50	12,156 97
Perfumery and toilet articles.....	5,637 45	197 80	5,835 25
Saddlery, carriages, &c.....	16,846 48	216 00	17,062 48
Shooks and containers.....	32,683 00	4,164 02	36,847 02
Spirits.....	1,863 84	31,091 79	32,955 63
Stationery and books.....	24,133 82	146 42	24,280 24
Tea.....	4,129 07	8 00	4,137 07
Tin and tin-ware.....	1,430 35	.....	1,430 35
Tobacco, cigars, &c.....	10,794 74	15,331 18	26,125 92
Whalebone.....	.....	34,782 84	34,782 84
Whaling-gear.....	187 74	304 28	492 02
Wines, (light).....	4,717 70	2,710 35	7,428 05
Sundry merchandise not included in above.....	14,674 34	2,513 45	17,187 79
Sundry merchandise imported by whalers.....	311 68	.....	311 68
Sundry unspecified merchandise.....	2,710 33	.....	2,710 33
Charges on invoices.....	21,355 63	2,397 93	23,753 56
25 per cent. added on uncertified invoices.....	5,202 00	.....	5,202 00
Total.....	979,356 30	217,134 60	1,196,491 10
Discounts.....	.....	6,351 13	6,351 13
Discounts on United States currency.....	.....	6,684 23	6,684 23
Damaged and short.....	.....	4,080 67	4,080 67
OTHER PORTS.			1,179,435 07
Hilo.....	5,559 81	.....	5,559 81
Lahaina.....	1,190 44	.....	1,190 44
			1,186,185 32

\* This table and the statements on the following pages (748 to 755) are from the report of the collector-general of customs of the Hawaiian Islands, forwarded to the Department of State by Mr. Henry A. Pierce, minister of the United States to that Kingdom.

*Domestic exports from Honolulu for the year 1874.*

ounds	24,566,611
gallons	90,060
ounds	439,157
ands	1,187,986
ounds	75,496
s	730½
els	506
pounds	50,955
bunches	6,494
rels	117
ounds	2,355
ieces	22,620
s, pieces	297
ns, pieces	71,955
ins, bundles	6
pounds	125,596
ands	418,320
ounds	399,926
l, gallons	48,605
l, gallons	621
it oil, gallons	5,449
me, pounds	16,174
ounds	10,979
pounds	6,899
ead	242
head	4
ad	3
ead	12
, barrels	60
ves, boxes	92
les, number	1,600
is, number	50
s	19½
ackages	149
ounds	300
ieces	382
ns	2
t	1
ins, boxes	4
res	5
kegs	4
ds, keg	1
ins	2
es, packages	31
phas, box	1
s, packages	9
thes, cases	2

*Value of domestic produce exported, including the catch of Hawaiian*

as	\$1,555,355 37
d as supplies to whalers, as per estimate	12,500 00
d as supplies to merchantmen, as per estimate	20,600 00
d as supplies to national vessels, as per estimate	30,000 00
ports—all vessels, cargoes and supplies, estimated	4,000 00

otal..... 1,622,455 37

*Total of all exports, Hawaiian Islands.*

foreign goods exported	\$217,164 90
domestic goods exported	1,555,355 37
domestic goods furnished as supplies	67,100 00
	<u>1,839,620 27</u>

*Value of goods paying duty imported at Honolulu, from—*

United States, Pacific ports.....	\$624,631 00
United States, Atlantic ports.....	63,999 77
Great Britain.....	82,776 88
British Columbia.....	7,086 23
Australia and New Zealand.....	27,623 16
Germany.....	133,687 90
China.....	20,341 80
Society Islands.....	1,093 82
Micronesia, Guano Islands, &c.....	557 00
Sea, by whalers.....	1,363 26
Panama.....	57 96
Callao.....	32 10
Valparaiso.....	321 95
	<hr/>
	963,552 83

*Value of goods including spirits bonded from—*

United States, Pacific ports.....	\$70,629 55
United States, Atlantic ports.....	12,391 05
Great Britain.....	10,404 30
British Columbia.....	2,770 38
Australia and New Zealand.....	17,080 47
Germany.....	17,321 81
China.....	5,386 24
Society Islands.....	397 65
Micronesia, Guano Islands, &c.....	7,354 74
Sea, by whalers.....	63,840 43
Panama.....	7 50
Russian possessions.....	7,615 10
	<hr/>
	214,999 68

*Customs receipts for 1874.*

Import duties, goods.....	\$98,278 21
Import duties, spirits.....	53,437 21
Import duties, bonded goods.....	8,065 73
Blanks.....	4,028 00
Fees.....	1,412 23
Storage.....	4,783 04
Hospital fund, (passengers).....	1,092 00
Marine-hospital fund, (seamen).....	1,230 21
Buoys.....	240 00
Coasting license.....	1,151 00
Passenger license.....	269 50
Lights.....	506 00
Passports.....	367 00
Interest.....	245 35
Wharfage.....	6,545 90
Fines and forfeitures.....	174 33
Registry.....	255 00
Samples.....	8 00
Kerosene storage.....	305 32
	<hr/>
Honolulu.....	183,029 40
Lahaina.....	\$132 79
Hilo.....	604 97
Kawaihae.....	14 50
Kealahakua.....	4 00
Koloa.....	12 00
	<hr/>
	762 26
	<hr/>
Receipts, 1873.....	183,857 66
	<hr/>
Decrease, 1874.....	192,665 76
	<hr/>
	14,808 10

*Merchant-vessels and steamers at ports of the Hawaiian Islands.*

Nationality.	Honolulu.				Hilo.		Kawaihae.		Lahaina.		Total.	
	Inside.		Outside.									
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	49	16,904	14	9,285	2	959	.....	.....	1	432	66	26,890
British.....	30	37,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	113	.....	.....	31	37,333
Hawaiian.....	15	4,680	1	431	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	5,111
German.....	3	491	.....	.....	1	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	589
Danish.....	.....	.....	1	1,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,118
Tabitian.....	2	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	235
Total.....	99	58,830	16	10,834	3	1,057	1	113	1	432	120	71,266

*Whaling-vessels at ports of the Hawaiian Islands.*

Nationality.	Honolulu.				Kawaihae.	Hilo.	Kealahou.	Koloa.	Total.
	Inside.		Outside.						
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.					
American.....	12	3,835	6	2,131	3	2	2	6	31
Hawaiian.....	7	1,214							7
British.....	2	715	1	304	1				4
Russian.....			1	215					1
Total.....	21	5,764	8	2,650	4	2	2	6	43

*War-vessels which have visited Honolulu during the year 1874.*

Arriv'd.	Flag.	Name.	Commander.	Guns.	From—	Sailed.	Destination.
Jan. 5	British.....	Tenedos....	E. H. L. Ray.....	8	San Francisco	Mar. 26	Victoria, B. C.
Feb. 2	United States.	Tuscarora...	Geo. E. Belknap...	6	San Diego.....	Mar. 17	Japan.
Feb. 27	United States.	Portsmouth...	J. S. Skerrett.....	4	Christmas Isl's	Mar. 23	San Francisco.
Mar. 29	United States.	Benicia.....	Wm. E. Hopkins...	12	Panama.....	Sept. 9	Cruise.
July 12	United States.	Kearsarge....	D. B. Harmony....	6	San Francisco	Apr. 7	Japan.
July 12	British.....	Cameleon....	A. J. Kennedy.....	7	Callao.....	Aug. 20	Tahiti.
July 12	Russian.....	Haydamak....	S. Tiroff.....	7	Valparaiso....	Aug. 6	Japan.
Sept. 9	British.....	Scout.....	R. P. Cator.....	17	Valparaiso....	Nov. 2	Hawaii.
Sept. 12	French.....	Gazelle.....	A. P. de Lautrec...	2	Tahiti.....	Sept. 22	New Caledonia.
Sept. 14	United States.	Benicia.....	Wm. E. Hopkins...	12	Cruise.....	Nov. 17	San Francisco.
Oct. 14	British.....	Tenedos....	F. Vander Meulen...	8	San Francisco	Dec. 6	Hawaii.
Oct. 16	British.....	Scout.....	R. P. Cator.....	17	Hawaii.....	Dec. 17	Tahiti.
Oct. 23	British.....	Reindeer....	Charles V. Anson...	7	Panama.....	Dec. 6	Kauai.
Oct. 25	United States.	Tuscarora...	Henry Erben, jr....	6	San Francisco	.....	In port.
Oct. 9	British.....	Reindeer....	Charles V. Anson...	7	Kauai.....	.....	In port.
Oct. 10	British.....	Tenedos....	F. Vander Meulen...	8	Hawaii.....	Dec. 14	Hawaii.
Oct. 18	British.....	Tenedos....	F. Vander Meulen...	8	Hawaii.....	Dec. 19	Kauai.
Oct. 21	British.....	Tenedos....	F. Vander Meulen...	8	Kauai.....	Dec. 22	Kauai.
Oct. 24	British.....	Tenedos....	F. Vander Meulen...	8	Kauai.....	.....	In port.

*Principal domestic exports from the port of Honolulu, showing the country to which exported, for the year 1874.*

Articles.	United States.		German ports.	British Columbia.	New Zealand and Australia.	Tahiti.	Guano Islands.	China and Japan.	All other ports.	Total.
	Pacific ports.	Atlantic ports.								
Sugar.....pounds.	18,132,244	60,996	71,205	1,285,183	4,945,647	67,986		550	2,800	24,568,811
Molasses.....gallons.	67,928			7,240	5,076	8,446	1,370			90,160
Paddy.....pounds.	439,157									439,157
Rice.....do.	885,646			43,000	247,040	2,000			10,300	1,145,986
Coffee.....do.	58,255	9,031	150	5,703					2,357	73,496
Salt.....tons.	604			100		3			23	734
Poi.....barrels.							456		50	506
Fungus.....pounds.	45,488							5,467		50,955
Bananas.....bunches.	6,494									6,494
Beef.....barrels.										117
Goat-skins.....pieces.	71,955					19	54		44	72,052
Hides.....do.	10,205	2,968	9,447							22,620
Tallow.....pounds.	3,584	12,292	109,730							125,506
Pulu.....do.	286,290		1,012	25,681	104,937	400				418,320
Wool.....do.	366,985	32,941								399,926
Peanuts.....do.	6,899									6,899
Whale-oil.....gallons.		29,938	18,667							48,605
Sperm-oil.....do.	621									621
Whalebone.....pounds.	16,174									16,174

*Arrivals of merchant-vessels at Honolulu during the year 1874.*

Countries.	American.		Hawaiian.		German.		British.		Tahitian.		Danish.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States:														
Pacific ports.....	36	14,419	9	3,438	1	89	12	17,003					58	34,949
Atlantic ports.....	3	1,962											3	1,962
Victoria, British Columbia	4	953					1	79					5	1,032
German ports.....			2	1,130									2	1,130
Great Britain.....					1	313	1	324					2	637
Australia and New Zealand	3	1,589	1	154	1	89	16	19,814					21	21,646
Guano Islands.....	5	660											5	660
China and Japan.....	2	1,438											2	1,438
Marquesas and Micronesia	1	181	1	41									2	222
Society Islands.....	2	1,549	2	314					2	235			6	2,098
Central America.....	1	1,098											1	1,098
South America.....	1	1,235											1	1,235
Islands in the Pacific	3	229	1	94									4	323
Russian possessions.....											1	1,118	1	1,118
Arctic Ocean.....	2	176											2	176
Total.....	63	25,489	16	5,111	3	491	30	37,220	2	235	1	1,118	115	69,668

*Departures of merchant-vessels from Honolulu during the year 1874.*

Countries.	American.		Hawaiian.		German.		British.		Tahitian.		Danish.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States:														
Pacific ports.....	32	12,580	8	3,137	2	178	16	19,843					58	35,738
Atlantic ports.....	1	876											1	876
Victoria, British Columbia	4	996	1	427									5	1,423
German ports.....					1	573							1	573
Australia and New Zealand	2	520	1	431			14	17,377					17	18,328
Guano Islands.....	13	9,269									1	1,118	14	10,387
China and Japan.....	1	670											1	670
Marquesas and Micronesia	1	181	1	41									2	222
Society Islands.....	1	27	2	314					2	235			3	576
North Pacific.....	7	353											7	353
Russian possessions.....	1	229	1	70									2	304
Islands in the Pacific	1	108			1	313							2	421
Total.....	64	25,809	15	5,002	3	491	30	37,220	2	235	1	1,118	115	69,875



*from the Hawaiian Islands for nineteen years.*

Articles.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Sugar.....	554,805	700,556	1,204,061	1,898,620	1,444,371	2,567,498	3,005,603	5,292,131	10,414,441	15,318,997
Molasses.....	48,935	97,087	71,783	82,654	108,613	128,259	113,997	90,394	319,922	113,997
Rice.....							111,008	123,451	319,835	154,857
do.....							301,699	286,981	105,390	
Coffee.....	63,532	311,897	58,121	82,528	48,966	45,366	146,463	133,171	50,083	263,705
do.....							70,524	40,388		
Wool.....	67	253	119	200	48,966	119,927	294,417	283,163	196,067	144,085
do.....							278,390	278,158	368,835	292,979
Fungus.....	370	375	449	523	178,794	278,390	294,417	278,158	368,835	292,979
Hides.....	5,358	9,835	13,901	14,601	577,741	243,783	282,759	477,622	355,051	131,086
Palm.....	4,180	2,889	3,887	4,059	649,204	530,838	738,064	495,081	643,477	591,906
Gut-skins.....	70,914	40,805	35,901	45,345	37,473	81,945	53,076	32,333	32,333	54,988
Tallow.....	226	642	548	606	90,300	166,400	242,942	223,640	189,700	179,545
Whale and sperm oil.....										
Whalebone.....										
Cotton.....										
Salt.....										
								3,132	2,518	11,780
Articles.										
Sugar.....	17,729,161	17,197,187	18,319,926	18,319,926	18,302,110	18,723,620	21,760,773	16,995,492	23,192,101	24,566,611
Molasses.....	831,795	544,994	473,839	473,839	338,311	26,628	271,291	192,105	146,459	90,060
Rice.....	433,967	471,730	40,450	40,450	48,830	124,063	417,011	453,131	941,438	1,167,986
do.....							817,432	382,376	507,945	439,157
Paddy.....							41,929	38,276	2,02,092	75,496
Coffee.....	93,682	127,546	78,383	78,383	340,841	413,111	471,706	298,526	329,507	389,998
Wool.....	13,131	409,471	258,914	258,914	218,732	234,696	37,473	32,161	57,538	50,955
Fungus.....	130,342	167,666	76,781	76,781	85,215	41,968	37,473	37,066	90,877	82,680
Hides.....	283,305	304,095	111,144	111,144	113,803	13,968	19,384	37,066	412,830	418,390
Palm.....	212,095	303,958	349,882	349,882	692,998	253,803	292,720	321,227	66,702	71,955
Gut-skins.....	76,115	51,899	56,670	56,670	67,736	67,463	58,900	53,594	609,855	125,296
Tallow.....	159,731	60,939	109,504	109,504	67,736	90,388	185,246	493,978	23,181	49,296
Whale and sperm oil.....	91,182	70,704	53,592	53,592	168,706	137,821	145,186	23,336	46,101	16,174
Whalebone.....	56,840	48,444	11,960	11,960	80,542	101,101	17,561	23,336	8,691	2,355
Cotton.....	22,289	13,518	8,413	8,413	5,411	7,596	7,596	10,390	8,445	7304
Salt.....							7114	5594		

**\* Pounds**

Comparative statement of the commerce of the Hawaiian Islands, for twenty-nine years, from 1846 to 1874, giving the totals each year.

Year.	Total imports.	Total exports.	Domestic produce exported.	Foreign merchandise re-exported.	Total customs receipts.	Oil, bone, and ivory transhipped.				National vessels.	Merchant-vessels.		Entries of whalers.*	Spirits consumed.
						Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.	Ivory.		No.	Tons.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Pounds.	No.			No.	Galls.
1874	1,310,857 40	1,839,620 27	1,622,455 37	217,164 90	183,857 66	23,187	403,876	174,111	56,532	10	115	89,664	43	18,466
1873	1,437,611 77	2,128,054 66	1,725,507 78	402,546 88	198,655 76	56,687	573,697	321,554	25,108	10	109	62,767	63	21,212
1872	1,746,178 97	1,607,321 99	1,402,685 38	204,836 61	218,375 43	50,887	32,974	21,998	.....	6	138	96,987	47	18,843
1871	1,635,884 27	1,892,069 45	1,733,094 46	158,974 99	221,332 34	63,310	283,055	29,362	.....	9	163	102,172	47	18,823
1870	1,930,227 42	2,144,942 62	1,403,025 06	630,517 56	223,515 75	105,234	1,443,809	628,905	.....	12	155	89,662	118	19,948
1869	2,040,068 10	2,326,358 83	1,639,091 39	623,067 24	215,798 42	137,690	1,698,189	627,770	.....	7	127	75,656	102	17,016
1868	1,935,090 72	1,708,215 63	1,340,469 36	447,946 37	210,076 30	106,778	774,913	306,043	.....	9	113	54,833	133	16,030
1867	1,957,410 17	1,898,661 87	1,305,622 02	355,539 85	220,599 91	103,215	821,929	405,140	.....	9	134	60,268	243	13,144
1866	1,993,821 56	1,804,257 55	1,430,211 82	367,045 73	192,566 63	42,841	578,363	337,394	.....	5	151	62,142	229	13,135
1865	1,946,265 68	1,692,181 49	1,113,328 81	548,852 66	150,116 72	33,860	608,502	339,331	.....	7	151	67,068	180	11,745
1864	1,712,241 61	1,692,181 49	1,113,328 81	548,852 66	150,116 72	33,860	608,502	339,331	.....	7	151	67,068	180	11,745
1863	1,175,403 25	1,025,852 74	744,413 54	281,439 20	129,759 05	56,687	675,344	400,407	.....	9	116	75,339	140	10,237
1862	998,239 67	836,424 61	586,541 87	251,882 74	107,490 42	12,522	795,988	527,910	.....	7	88	42,930	102	7,862
1861	761,109 57	630,774 72	476,872 74	182,901 98	100,115 56	40,435	782,066	572,900	.....	7	94	45,962	190	9,676
1860	1,223,749 05	827,459 20	480,526 54	336,932 66	117,392 57	47,859	1,147,130	527,910	.....	10	117	41,226	325	14,395
1859	1,525,558 74	931,329 27	628,575 21	302,754 06	132,129 37	156,300	9,551,382	1,614,710	.....	5	115	45,875	526	14,537
1858	1,059,660 60	787,093 08	529,966 11	257,115 97	140,777 63	176,306	9,018,027	1,295,525	.....	10	82	36,817	387	16,144
1857	1,130,165 41	645,526 10	423,303 91	222,222 91	123,171 75	131,994	1,641,579	1,074,942	.....	9	123	42,213	366	16,474
1856	1,351,422 99	670,824 67	466,278 19	204,545 88	123,171 75	131,994	1,436,810	872,954	.....	13	154	51,304	468	18,318
1855	1,353,169 87	572,601 49	374,741 67	207,869 82	158,411 90	156,484	1,683,922	1,479,678	.....	16	135	47,288	525	17,337
1854	1,590,857 71	583,122 67	274,029 10	311,093 97	128,125 58	156,484	3,757,348	2,030,264	.....	7	211	50,451	535	18,123
1853	1,401,975 86	472,996 83	281,569 17	191,397 66	155,659 17	173,396	1,182,738	3,159,951	.....	3	925	61,065	519	14,150
1852	759,868 54	638,305 20	357,351 69	381,142 51	113,001 03	173,396	909,379	901,604	.....	7	446	87,920	320	9,500
1851	1,823,821 68	691,231 49	309,628 94	391,609 72	160,692 19	104,363	.....	.....	.....	12	469	90,394	237	8,252
1850	1,035,058 70	783,053 35	336,922 63	446,139 07	121,506 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	180	.....	234	5,717
1849	729,829 44	477,845 81	270,724 74	198,103 07	83,321 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	90	.....	274	3,443
1848	605,618 73	300,370 98	366,819 43	37,551 55	46,801 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	71	.....	167	3,271
1847	710,138 52	264,326 63	300,012 53	57,368 07	46,801 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846	595,362 24	363,750 74	301,625 00	62,525 74	56,306 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	65	.....	.....	6,491

\* These figures give the number of custom-house entries of whales at various ports—some of the vessels entering several ports during the year.

Articles.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Sugar..... pounds.	554,805	700,556	1,204,061	1,886,690	1,444,271	2,567,498	3,005,603	5,292,131	10,414,441	15,318,097
Molasses .. gallons	48,953	57,067	71,783	83,634	106,613	126,259	111,967	90,394	331,992	534,927
Rice .. do.							132,451	319,535	154,951	154,957
Paddy .. do.							301,699	153,291	105,390	
Coffee .. do.	63,532	311,897	58,121	85,528	48,966	45,366	146,463	133,171	50,063	963,705
Wool .. bales.	67	353	119	200	*70,324	*119,927	*40,308	*253,163	*196,667	*144,085
Fur .. do.	370	375	449	523	*178,794	*279,330	*294,417	*368,835	*268,835	*852,979
Hides .. number.	5,336	9,331	13,501	14,601	*377,341	*242,783	*562,758	*477,432	*355,631	*131,006
Peln .. bales.	4,139	2,838	3,867	4,059	*649,304	*530,958	*728,064	*493,081	*643,437	*921,006
Goat-skins .. number.	70,914	49,965	35,901	45,345	37,473	61,945	53,076	32,343	53,770	54,968
Tallow .. packages.	296	642	35,901	45,345	*90,300	*106,400	*242,943	*283,640	*189,700	*179,545
Whale and sperm oil .. gallons.										
Whalebone .. pounds.										
Cotton .. do.										
Salt .. tons.								3,122	2,518	11,780
Articles.	1866. •	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	
Sugar..... pounds.	17,729,161	17,127,187	18,312,936	13,302,110	18,783,639	91,760,773	16,985,492	22,139,101	24,566,611	
Molasses .. gallons	651,795	544,994	492,839	338,311	36,662	277,591	192,105	146,459	90,060	
Rice .. do.	438,367	441,750	40,450	46,830	152,063	477,011	453,121	941,438	1,187,986	
Paddy .. do.		572,099	862,954	1,586,959	535,453	817,452	894,382	507,945	1,439,157	
Coffee .. do.	93,692	127,546	76,353	340,841	415,111	41,929	38,776	3,2,095	75,496	
Wool .. do.	73,131	409,471	258,914	212,752	234,696	471,706	298,596	292,927	399,998	
Fur .. do.	190,349	167,666	76,781	65,815	37,473	57,539	38,161	50,955	50,955	
Hides .. do.	295,305	304,095	111,144	182,803	13,095	19,384	32,066	22,690	22,690	
Goat-skins .. number	912,096	903,958	342,898	622,998	253,803	392,730	431,227	412,823	418,390	
Peln .. do.	76,115	56,670	56,670	67,736	67,463	56,900	43,927	66,702	71,955	
Tallow .. gallons.	159,731	109,504	109,504	109,504	185,396	403,978	609,855	609,855	125,596	
Whale and sperm oil .. gallons.	91,193	70,704	55,592	102,706	137,821	145,186	23,181	46,101	49,296	
Whalebone .. pounds.	56,840	48,440	11,960	108,706	101,101	17,561	23,336	16,174	16,174	
Cotton .. do.	92,289	13,518	8,413	5,411	7,596	8,283	10,390	8,691	9,355	
Salt .. tons.						711½	559¾	8,445½	730¼	

* Pounds.	Number.
100	1
200	2
300	3
400	4
500	5
600	6
700	7
800	8
900	9
1000	10
1100	11
1200	12
1300	13
1400	14
1500	15
1600	16
1700	17
1800	18
1900	19
2000	20
2100	21
2200	22
2300	23
2400	24
2500	25
2600	26
2700	27
2800	28
2900	29
3000	30
3100	31
3200	32
3300	33
3400	34
3500	35
3600	36
3700	37
3800	38
3900	39
4000	40
4100	41
4200	42
4300	43
4400	44
4500	45
4600	46
4700	47
4800	48
4900	49
5000	50
5100	51
5200	52
5300	53
5400	54
5500	55
5600	56
5700	57
5800	58
5900	59
6000	60
6100	61
6200	62
6300	63
6400	64
6500	65
6600	66
6700	67
6800	68
6900	69
7000	70
7100	71
7200	72
7300	73
7400	74
7500	75
7600	76
7700	77
7800	78
7900	79
8000	80
8100	81
8200	82
8300	83
8400	84
8500	85
8600	86
8700	87
8800	88
8900	89
9000	90
9100	91
9200	92
9300	93
9400	94
9500	95
9600	96
9700	97
9800	98
9900	99
10000	100

## HONOLULU.

Statement showing the commerce at Honolulu for the year ending September 30, 1873.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered
Ale, porter, and beer .....	6,984 dozen quarts and 6,746 dozen pints .....	\$19,1
Animals and birds .....	5 head cattle, 2 horses, 24 sheep, and lot fowls and birds.	1,
Cider .....	155 cases .....	3,
Coal .....	6,584 tons .....	23,
Building materials:		
Blinds .....	416 pairs .....	1,
Cement .....	1,500 barrels .....	3,
Doors .....	1,199 .....	2,
Lime .....	2,300 barrels .....	4,
Window-sash .....	1,778 pairs .....	3,
Assorted material .....		5,
Clothing, hats and boots:		
Boots and shoes .....	1,456 dozen pairs .....	31,
Coats and jackets .....	425½ dozen .....	9,
Shawls .....	712½ dozen .....	13,
Shirts, all kinds .....	5,856½ dozen .....	43,
Socks and stockings .....	4,906½ dozen pairs .....	6,
Suits .....	107½ dozen .....	6,
Trowsers and pants .....	843½ dozen .....	14,
Vests .....	75½ dozen .....	1,
Assorted clothing .....		10,
Caps, all kinds .....	194 dozen .....	1,
Hats, all kinds .....	3,115 dozen .....	22,
Crockery and glass ware:		
Crockery .....		3,
Glass ware .....		4,
Drugs and medicines .....		19,
Dry-goods:		
Cottons .....	2,988 pieces and 1,376,283 yards .....	126,
Woolens .....	179 pieces and 63,487 yards .....	27,
Linen .....	66 pieces and 38,866 yards .....	7,
Silks .....	130 pieces and 7,234 yards .....	8,
Silks, various .....		9,
Mixtures .....	112 pieces and 153,171 yards .....	36,
Assorted dry-goods .....		15,
Fancy goods and millinery .....		36,
Fish, dry and salt:		
Codfish .....	6,282 pounds .....	
Salmon .....	2,237 barrels, 265 half barrels, and 87 kits .....	10,
Assorted fish .....		1,
Flour:		
Wheat flour .....	3,000 half sacks and 35,292 quarter sacks .....	49,
Sundry flour .....		1,
Fruits, fresh:		
Apples .....	1,181 boxes .....	1,
Sundry fruits .....		
Furniture .....		12,
Furs and ivory .....		
Grain and feed:		
Bran .....	332,274 pounds .....	3,
Hay .....	803 bales .....	1,
Oats .....	389,629 pounds .....	8,
Sundry .....		2,
Groceries and provisions:		
Apples, dried .....	11,718 pounds .....	
Bacon .....	8,451 pounds .....	1,
Beef, salt .....	103 barrels .....	
Beans, dry .....	39,545 pounds .....	1,
Bread .....	167 cases and 160,593 pounds .....	7,
Butter .....	14,524 pounds .....	2,
Cheese .....	13,453 pounds .....	2,
Condensed milk .....	940 dozen .....	
Candles .....	10,024 packages and 4,823 pounds .....	2,
Crackers and cakes .....	3,726 tins and 70 cases .....	2,
Fruits and berries .....	786 dozen .....	2,
Ham .....	41,741 pounds .....	7,
Hops .....	3,600 pounds .....	1,
Lard .....	7,400 pounds .....	9,
Nuts, assorted .....	23,938 pounds .....	1,11

Statement showing the commerce at Honolulu, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value entered.
ed provisions—Continued :		
canned .....	685 dozen .....	\$1,622 25
.....	37,970 pounds .....	788 40
canned .....	308 dozen .....	547 14
.....	731 dozen and 169 kegs .....	1,621 22
.....	227 barrels .....	2,811 75
.....	198,431 pounds .....	2,766 53
ed meats and game .....	363 dozen and 534 pounds .....	1,749 76
.....	209 half-boxes, 130 quarter-boxes, and 924 lbs .....	889 30
.....	175,742 pounds .....	3,202 40
canned .....	1,012 dozen .....	2,179 00
.....	12,424 dozen and 7 cases .....	1,818 94
assorted .....	.....	1,003 83
common .....	32,749 pounds .....	1,683 03
assorted .....	287 dozen and 4,910 pounds .....	1,816 21
refined .....	154,347 pounds .....	12,477 14
.....	3,599 gallons .....	799 47
powders .....	2 cases and 2,331 dozen .....	2,208 60
groceries and provisions .....	.....	11,811 41
un material .....	.....	1,439 48
.....	.....	839 77
tools, and agricultural imple-	.....	77,051 22
.....	.....	11,369 69
and pig .....	.....	5,564 10
ite, and clocks :	.....	.....
eters and watches .....	.....	3,117 94
.....	.....	1,445 32
ware .....	.....	1,214 98
rare .....	.....	1,474 25
ed jewelry .....	.....	7,076 23
sorted .....	.....	7,953 64
.....	3,325,275 feet .....	35,539 84
sorted .....	.....	6,087 13
.....	3,973½ thousand .....	8,886 56
.....	.....	31,144 46
.....	12,453 gross .....	7,852 77
truments .....	.....	3,453 33
.....	.....	.....
.....	153,301 pounds .....	18,882 83
.....	.....	3,687 95
nd naval stores .....	.....	6,316 59
ut .....	11,314 gallons .....	3,394 20
oe .....	54,220 gallons .....	20,291 02
.....	25,348 gallons .....	22,813 20
.....	222,971 gallons .....	77,929 95
oils .....	.....	2,602 72
.....	3,534½ pounds .....	20,173 81
oint stuffs .....	.....	12,432 60
and toilet articles .....	.....	5,060 08
rrriages, and materials .....	.....	29,637 25
containers :	.....	.....
.....	18,146 and 21 packages .....	3,704 58
.....	2,249 .....	2,611 46
books and heads .....	4,461 bundles shooks and 302 barrel-heads .....	4,098 80
oks and heads .....	103,543 sets and 5,807 keg-heads .....	33,285 38
assorted .....	.....	3,516 79
nd books .....	.....	20,880 18
.....	1,545 gallons .....	1,221 21
.....	3,687 gallons and 817 cases .....	9,067 61
.....	2,694 gallons and 2,223 cases and baskets .....	5,355 08
.....	455 gallons, 47 cases, and 20 barrels .....	1,046 19
y .....	4,332 gallons and 513 cases .....	12,500 18
ne .....	205 gallons, 107 cases, and 3½ casks .....	1,272 20
.....	431 gallons, 177 cases, and 4½ casks .....	2,023 04
assorted .....	1,494 dozen, 123 gallons, and 130 cases .....	3,668 11
.....	30,518 pounds and 1,563 packages .....	9,433 59
ware .....	.....	4,091 24
l cigars :	.....	.....
.....	1,498 thousand and 16 cases .....	19,931 85
and snuff .....	46,750 pounds and 17 boxes .....	13,316 14
.....	48,181 pounds .....	33,726 70
ar .....	.....	729 80
.....	.....	.....
da .....	697 dozen and 1,499 gallons .....	4,273 00
.....	1,260 dozen, 28 casks, and 5 barrels .....	4,285 58

*Statement showing the commerce at Honolulu, &c.—Continued.*

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Wines, light—Continued.		
Rhine.....	321 dozen and 42½ gallons.....	\$1,886 38
Sundry assorted .....	.....	1,270 55
Sundry assorted merchandise, private effects, &c., not included in above.	.....	22,927 79
Sheathing, copper, and yellow metal .....	.....	11,232 75
Total.....	.....	1,407,356 55

NOTE.—To compute the duties on the classed items of the above table would be a difficult matter, as in the quantity are contained not only that immediately paying duty, but also the quantity entered in bond and subsequently withdrawn for consumption or re-exported, as the state of the market might require. A certain proportion is also entered free of duty, some wholly, such as coal, pig and plate iron, and sheathing metal, or in part, such as materials imported directly by the government, diplomatic representatives, &c. Neither would it be possible to give in this connection the "country whence imported," as no statistics are kept showing the quantity of any described article imported from any given country. The class, quantity, and value are kept in one instance for statistical purposes, and in the other the total value of imports, and the name of vessel, and the country from which imported, are made up for a special table.

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Sugar.....pounds..	15,404,857	\$850,738 29	United States.
Do.....do....	5,818,555	275,817 96	Australia and New Zealand.
Do.....do....	1,437,076	84,044 56	British Columbia.
Do.....do....	12,297	600 00	Tahiti.
Do.....do....	9,084	585 56	Guano Islands, &c.
Molasses.....gallons..	72,975	9,562 47	United States.
Do.....do....	5,871	1,187 70	Australia and New Zealand.
Do.....do....	39,045	6,018 18	British Columbia.
Do.....do....	815	295 00	Tahiti.
Do.....do....	2,256	400 68	Guano Islands, &c.
Paddy.....pounds..	751,689	16,306 60	United States.
Do.....do....	19,870	292 05	Bremen.
Rice.....do....	738,930	35,210 72	United States.
Do.....do....	39,000	2,068 05	British Columbia.
Do.....do....	12,618	599 65	Guano Islands, &c.
Coffee.....do....	213,766	34,225 29	United States.
Do.....do....	9,227	1,586 58	British Columbia.
Do.....do....	1,025	200 71	Bremen.
Fungus.....do....	31,659	4,202 56	United States.
Do.....do....	29,376	3,402 54	China.
Salt.....tons.....	414	2,102 78	United States.
Hides.....number..	14,218	58,934 75	Do.
Do.....do....	9,157	38,389 04	Bremen.
Do.....do....	136	596 16	British Columbia.
Calf-skins.....do....	583	564 01	United States.
Goat-skins.....do....	63,944	36,245 36	Do.
Sheep-skins.....do....	2,076	497 98	Do.
Tallow.....pounds..	48,147	3,025 36	Do.
Do.....do....	811,647	42,679 67	Bremen.
Pulu.....do....	322,136	19,505 00	United States.
Do.....do....	63,090	5,079 62	Australia and New Zealand.
Do.....do....	15,132	1,264 50	British Columbia.
Wool.....do....	65,073	12,461 22	United States.
Do.....do....	191,461	20,696 85	Bremen.
Beef.....barrels..	204	2,819 00	Guano Islands.
Do.....do....	40	440 00	Tahiti.
Do.....do....	95	1,030 75	Islands in the Pacific.
Sperm oil.....gallons..	3,582	3,223 80	United States.
Do.....do....	98	73 50	Bremen.
Whale oil.....do....	30,393	10,637 55	United States.
Do.....do....	12,252	4,143 04	Bremen.
Whalebone.....pounds..	9,937	6,955 90	United States.
Do.....do....	13,199	8,884 66	Bremen.
Bananas.....bunches..	6,400	3,875 40	United States.
Peanuts.....pounds..	56,864	1,665 05	Do.
Do.....do....	10,295	537 61	Australia and New Zealand.
Cotton.....do....	8,621	2,149 25	United States.

*Statement showing the commerce at Honolulu, &c.—Continued.*

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Poi.....barrels..	811	\$3, 270 73	Guano Islands.
Do.....do.....	88	316 28	Islands in the Pacific.
Ivory.....pounds..	3, 803	760 60	Bremen.
Horns.....pieces..	13, 339	226 78	Do.
Shark-fins.....boxes..	4	49 00	China.
Betel-leaves.....do.....	45	839 00	United States.
Total.....		1, 697, 290 65	

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Honolulu to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Sugar.....	\$70, 819 64	\$171, 013 76	\$381, 725 46	\$187, 885 51	\$811, 444 37
Molasses.....	7, 777 94	1, 422 38	516 28	6, 116 26	15, 832 86
Hides, goat-skins, and seal-skins.....	33, 698 30	8, 496 11	33, 216 30	21, 941 20	97, 341 91
Rice and paddy.....	12, 031 11	4, 830 78	11, 717 67	25, 963 41	54, 542 97
Pulu.....	3, 907 01	1, 790 04	6, 579 00	7, 866 19	20, 142 24
Sperm, whale, seal, and cocoa-nut oil.....	5, 791 40		3, 593 67	2, 874 60	12, 259 67
Whalebone, walrus-teeth, and tortoise-shell.....	22, 590 77		4, 453 60	19, 748 47	46, 792 84
Coffee.....	12, 817 79	3, 136 75	1, 097 09	2, 036 98	19, 088 61
Hawaiian Islands salt.....	899 26	294 20	1, 325 50	411 47	2, 860 43
Wool.....			12, 837 09	10, 953 91	23, 791 00
Corals.....			412 50		412 50
Furs.....			3, 302 02		3, 302 02
Soap stock.....	8, 313 92				8, 313 92
Fungus.....				7, 156 15	7, 156 15
Miscellaneous.....	2, 153 56	1, 757 75	2, 111 80	355 36	6, 378 47
Total in United States gold.....	180, 720 70	192, 741 77	462, 887 98	293, 309 51	1, 129, 659 96





[illegible]

*Men-of-war at the port of Honolulu during the year ending September 30, 1873.*

Date of arrival.	Flag.	Name.	From—	Guns.	Date of departure.	To—
.....	American	Rosaca.....	San Francisco.....	9	.....	San Francisco.
Jan. 3, 1873	American	Benicia.....	San Francisco.....	12	Feb. 20, 1873	Hilo, Hawaii.
Jan. 15, 1873	American	California.....	San Francisco.....	21	May 7, 1873	San Francisco.
Jan. 17, 1873	British	Scout.....	Victoria, British Columbia	17	Mar. 29, 1873	Victoria, British Columbia.
Jan. 31, 1873	British	Candeon.....	Victoria, British Columbia	7	Feb. 16, 1873	Cruise to southward.
Mar. 2, 1873	American	Benicia.....	Hilo, Hawaii.....	12	Mar. 19, 1873	San Francisco.
Mar. 2, 1873	American	Portland.....	Valparaiso.....	4	June 10, 1873	Surveying.
May 23, 1873	American	Vaudreuil.....	Marquesas Island.....	4	June 21, 1873	San Francisco.
May 31, 1873	French	Repulse.....	Paiti, Peru.....	16	June 27, 1873	Victoria, British Columbia.
June 12, 1873	British	Portsmouth.....	Surveying.....	4	In port.	
Aug. 6, 1873	American	Portsmouth.....	Valparaiso.....	12	Sept. 28, 1873	Nagasaki.
Aug. 11, 1873	Russian	Ankold.....	Valparaiso.....	12		

**C. S. MATTOON.**

## H A Y T I.

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### CAPE HAYTIEN.

OCTOBER 27, 1874. (Received December 4.)

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM AND TO THE UNITED STATES.

The imports from the United States into Cape Haytien for the year ending September 30, 1874, amounted to \$644,627.63, and were brought to the port in 65 vessels of 15,879 tons; \$547,061.10, or 85 per cent. of the whole imports, were brought here in 52 American vessels of 11,747 tons, 74 per cent. of the whole tonnage..

The exports to the United States from this port during the same year amounted to \$81,196.01.

#### THE COFFEE-CROP.

The coffee-crop promised an abundant yield, but late heavy rains have caused considerable damage, and it is now thought the crop will be far below the average. In Europe they anticipate a further decline in prices the coming season, because they think the Brazilian crop will be unusually large; they know that the unprecedented prices paid for coffee last year caused the Brazilians to plant a large number of coffee-trees. It must, however, be borne in mind that it takes three years for young trees to yield, consequently neither Brazil nor Hayti will furnish any more coffee during the coming than during the past season. With stocks that are rapidly diminishing in the principal coffee-marts of the world, it is to be presumed that prices will advance instead of decline.

#### GENERAL BUSINESS.

Business has been unusually dull during the latter part of the season just past, and we do not expect much commercial animation during the coming season. Such hard times have rarely been seen in Hayti.

#### A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

A new line of steamers has been established, running between New York and the city of San Domingo, and touching at Cape Haytien and Porto Plata. This line will cease touching here on account of the exorbitant medical fees to which steamers are subjected under the new law.

STANISLAS GOUTIER.

*Statement showing the imports at Cape Haytien from the United States for the year ending December 31, 1873.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alewives ..... barrels.	1, 936	Preserved meats ..... dozen cans.	26
Do ..... half-barrels.	280	Nails ..... kegs.	124
Axes ..... dozen.	138	Oil, kerosene ..... gallons.	12, 600
Apples ..... barrels.	65	linseed ..... do.	430
Beef, salt ..... do.	52	Oars ..... dozen.	9
Do ..... half-barrels.	100	Oats ..... barrels.	87
Do ..... quarter-barrels.	10	Ochre, red and yellow ..... do.	16
Beef, smoked ..... barrels.	4	Onions ..... do.	31
Boards ..... feet.	565, 459	Oakum ..... pounds.	400
Butter ..... pounds.	39, 328	Potatoes ..... barrels.	166
Beets ..... barrels.	4	Pails ..... dozen.	164
Biscuit ..... pounds.	9, 787	Pork ..... barrels.	6, 633
Bran ..... barrels.	7	Do ..... half-barrels.	1, 551
Blacking ..... gross.	9	Do ..... quarter-barrels.	10
Carts ..... number.	3	Paint ..... kegs.	217
Cigars ..... do.	5, 000	Pulleys ..... dozen.	8
Codfish ..... pounds.	1, 401, 773	Pipes ..... gross.	8
Cheese ..... do.	9, 582	Plank ..... feet.	9, 667
Clocks ..... dozen.	14	Rice ..... pounds.	332, 886
Cupboards ..... number.	5	Raisins ..... boxes.	405
Corn ..... barrels.	38	Rope ..... pounds.	163
Chairs ..... dozen.	101	Rides ..... number.	222
rocking ..... do.	9	Scantling ..... feet.	240, 285
Candles, tallow ..... pounds.	27, 948	Shingles ..... number.	774, 785
Cradles ..... dozen.	2	Slippers ..... dozen.	12
Denims ..... yards.	288, 654	Scales ..... number.	8
Drugs and medicines ..... cases.	30	Sewing-machines ..... do.	8
Garden-engines ..... number.	2	Shoes ..... dozen.	260
Flour ..... barrels.	13, 150	Sugar, loaf ..... pounds.	79, 698
Do ..... half-barrels.	4, 685	Soap ..... boxes.	51, 227
Figs ..... boxes.	86	Salmon ..... half-barrels.	4
Glue ..... barrels.	2	Tambora ..... dozen.	30
Hay ..... bales.	2	Trunks ..... nests.	245
Herrings, smoked ..... boxes.	27, 850	Tongues, pickled ..... barrels.	2
Hats ..... dozen.	147	Do ..... half-barrels.	16
Hatchets ..... do.	17	Do ..... quarter-barrels.	12
Iron bar ..... pounds.	4, 668	Tin ..... boxes.	20
Knives, field ..... dozen.	7	Tube ..... nests.	16
Lamps ..... do.	24	Tar ..... barrels.	29
Lamp-black ..... barrels.	2	Tobacco ..... pounds.	48, 794
Matches ..... gross.	3, 073	Tables ..... number.	15
Mackerel ..... barrels.	3, 916	Watches ..... do.	18
Do ..... half-barrels.	1, 045	Water, Florida ..... dozen.	262
Mills, coffee ..... dozen.	1	Wheelbarrows ..... number.	29
corn ..... do.	2	Wheels, cart ..... do.	106
Condensed milk ..... dozen cans.	18	Zinc, sheets ..... pounds.	9, 477

The whole amounting to \$571,634.79 in gold.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Cape Haytien to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Coffee .....	\$11, 710 73				\$11, 710 73
Dry hides .....		\$120 05	\$109 80	\$326 43	556 28
Honey .....		1, 344 82		16 85	1, 361 67
Logwood .....	19, 511 69	13, 333 23	12, 638 15	15, 296 78	60, 789 85
Old metal .....			4, 020 00		4, 020 00
Peppers .....	309 77	169 74	248 08	978 51	1, 706 08
Sisal grass .....	791 00		245 90		1, 036 90
Tortoise-shell .....		94 50			94 50
Total in United States gold .....	32, 323 19	15, 062 34	17, 016 01	16, 794 47	81, 196 01

## GONAIVES.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Gonaives to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Logwood .....	\$9,533 95	\$2,216 99	\$348 86	\$2,432 34	\$14,532 14
Coffee .....		13,527 05	17,001 10	6,953 03	37,481 18
Cotton .....			10,190 46	942 52	11,132 98
Dry hides .....		43 52		50 40	93 92
Total in United States .....	9,533 95	15,787 56	27,540 42	10,378 29	63,240 22

JOHN D. METZGER.

## JACMEL.

*Statement showing the commerce of the port of Jacmel for the year ending September 30, 1873.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value.	Whence.
Provisions, &c .....	\$298,913 86	New York.
Do .....	87,215 54	Boston.
Lumber, &c .....	10,749 55	Machias, Me.
Dry goods, &c .....	105,422 08	Kingston, Jamaica.
Do .....	91,625 02	St. Thomas, Southampton, &c.
Do .....	69,192 31	Grimaby, England.
Wines, oil, &c .....	35,828 89	Marseilles.
Dry goods, &c .....	48,185 84	Havre.
Do .....	8,336 26	Curaçoa.
Do .....	31,654 88	Port-au-Prince; transit from Liverpool
Total .....	767,124 23	

## EXPORTS.

Whither.	Coffee.	Logwood.	Cotton.	Beeswax.	Mahogany.	Orange peel.	Hides.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Fest.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
New York .....	1,757,019	1,108,450	61,248		5,433		1,718
Boston .....		336,950					1,318
Havre .....	274,871	6,000	4,470	686			
Marseilles .....	1,546,293	284,400					
Kingston .....		25,000					
Falmouth, for orders .....		251,750			15,296	24,397	
Curaçoa .....	6,597,339					12,862	
Total .....	10,175,522	2,012,550	65,718	686	20,659	37,189	3,036

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Jacmel for the year ending September 30, 1873.*

Flag.	Whence.	Whither.	ENTERED.					
			Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
			No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	New York .....	New York .....	8	.....	7	775.10	15	775.10
		Cuba .....	.....	.....	4	399.79	4	399.79
		Inagua .....	.....	.....	1	197.63	1	197.63
		Turk's Island .....	.....	.....	1	106.44	1	106.44
	Boston .....	Navaasa .....	.....	.....	1	126.12	1	126.12
		Aux Cayes .....	.....	.....	1	133	1	133
		Boston .....	.....	.....	4	509.27	4	509.27
		Inagua .....	.....	.....	1	106.11	1	106.11
	Machias .....	New York .....	.....	.....	1	146.49	1	146.49
		St. Domingo City .....	.....	.....	1	197.78	1	197.78
British.....	New York .....	Cuba .....	.....	.....	1	182.19	1	182.19
		do .....	.....	.....	1	114.68	1	114.68
		New York .....	2	.....	2	267.61	4	267.61
		Lost in port .....	.....	.....	1	161.79	1	161.79
	Boston .....	Boston .....	.....	.....	1	144.89	1	144.89
		Inagua .....	.....	.....	1	133	1	133
	Kingston .....	St. Thomas .....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
		Kingston .....	.....	.....	10	582.93	10	582.93
	St. Thomas .....	Falmouth .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
		do .....	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
North German.	Laguayra .....	Falmouth for orders .....	.....	.....	2	449.88	2	449.88
		do .....	.....	.....	1	186.18	1	186.18
		do .....	.....	.....	6	1,088.70	6	1,088.70
		do .....	.....	.....	1	160	1	160
Dutch .....	St. Thomas .....	do .....	.....	.....	1	181.83	1	181.83
French .....	St. Thomas .....	do .....	.....	.....	1	118.01	1	118.01
Norwegian.....	Havre .....	do .....	.....	.....	1	209.11	1	209.11
	Marseilles .....	do .....	.....	.....	1	189	1	189
British.....	Aux Cayes .....	do .....	.....	.....	1	113.34	1	113.34
British.....	Jamaica .....	do .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
French .....	Havre .....	Havre .....	.....	.....	1	209.11	1	209.11
Italian.....	Marseilles .....	Marseilles .....	.....	.....	2	433.49	2	433.49
French .....	Marseilles .....	Lost in port .....	.....	.....	1	209.79	1	209.79
French .....	Trinidad .....	Marseilles .....	.....	.....	1	164.09	1	164.09
	Laguayra .....	do .....	.....	.....	1	164.09	1	164.09
	Carthage .....	Lost in port .....	.....	.....	1	163.32	1	163.32
	Mayaguez .....	Marseilles .....	.....	.....	1	219.62	1	219.62
Italian.....	Curacao .....	Curacao .....	.....	.....	1	21	1	21
Dutch .....	Port au Prince .....	Port au Prince .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Haytian .....	transit to Liverpool .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British.....	Port au Prince .....	do .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Dutch .....	Laguayra .....	Rio Hacha .....	.....	.....	1	58.92	1	58.92
Total .....	.....	.....	61	.....	65	8,624.30	126	8,624.30

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Jacmel, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	Whence.	Whither.	CLEARED.						
			Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		
			No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
American.....	New York .....	New York .....	8		6	664.48	14	664.48	
		Cuba .....			4	399.79	4	399.79	
	Boston.....	Inagua .....			1	197.63	1	197.63	
		Turk's Island .....			1	106.44	1	106.44	
		Navassa .....			1	126.12	1	126.12	
		Aux Cayes .....			1	133	1	133	
		Boston .....			4	509.27	4	509.27	
		Inagua .....			1	106.11	1	106.11	
		Machias .....	New York .....			1	146.49	1	146.49
			St. Domingo City .....			1	197.78	1	197.78
British.....	New York .....	Cuba .....			1	182.19	1	182.19	
		do .....			1	114.68	1	114.68	
		New York .....	2		2	267.61	4	267.61	
	Boston.....	Lost in port .....							
		Boston .....			1	144.89	1	144.89	
		Inagua .....			1	133	1	133	
	Kingston .....	St. Thomas .....	24				24		
		Kingston .....			10	582.53	10	582.53	
		Falmouth .....	1				1		
	St. Thomas .....	do .....	24				24		
Falmouth for orders .....				2	442.88	2	442.88		
do .....				1	186.18	1	186.18		
North German.	Laguayra .....	do .....			6	1,082.70	6	1,082.70	
Dutch .....	Grimsby .....	do .....			1	160	1	160	
	St. Thomas .....	do .....			1	181.83	1	181.83	
French .....	St. Thomas .....	do .....			1	118.01	1	118.01	
	Havre .....	do .....			1	209.11	1	209.11	
Norwegian .....	Marseilles .....	do .....			1	189	1	189	
	Aux Cayes .....	do .....			1	113.34	1	113.34	
British.....	Jamaica .....	do .....	1				1		
French .....	Havre .....	Havre .....			1	209.11	1	209.11	
Italian.....	Marseilles .....	Marseilles .....			2	433.49	2	433.49	
French .....	Marseilles .....	Lost in port .....							
	Trinidad .....	Marseilles .....			1	164.09	1	164.09	
	Laguayra .....	do .....			1	164.09	1	164.09	
Italian.....	Carthagena .....	Lost in port .....							
Dutch .....	Mayaguez .....	Marseilles .....			1	219.62	1	219.62	
	Curaçoa .....	Curaçoa .....			1	21	1	21	
Haytian .....	Port au Prince .....	Port au Prince .....			1		1		
British.....	transit to Liverpool .....								
	Port au Prince .....	do .....	1				1		
Dutch .....	Laguayra .....	Rio Hacha .....			1	58.92	1	58.92	
Total .....			61		61	7,978.38	122	7,978.38	

NOTE.—Steamers and Haytian vessels being exempt from tonnage dues, the tonnage of these vessels does not appear in the custom-house books.

HENRY O'KILL.

## ITALY.

## ANCONA.

OCTOBER 1, 1874. (Received November 5.)

The Chamber of Commerce of Ancona has prepared a petition to the government authorities showing various difficulties which exist in the way of commercial activity. One, and not the least, of the difficulties is forced paper currency, and duties to be paid in gold or silver. Some time ago the authorities abolished the tare usually granted. The result has been that the receivers of goods now import articles in bags which were formerly imported in hogsheads or cases; the bags being less adapted to resist the inclemency of the weather, the quality of the goods thus imported is not at all improved. Another complaint of the chamber of commerce is relative to the system of declaration required by the customs authorities. If a merchant makes a declaration relative to quantity, and it turns out that the quantity is more, he is subject to the same penalty as if he had declared more and the quantity found to be less.

From a report published, it appears that 630,000 lire are required for the dredging of this harbor. The report adds, that if the excavation is not continued, in a few years no vessel of any reasonable size will be able to enter the harbor.

The immense premium upon gold has had a pernicious effect upon commerce generally. Everything has risen in price, and, in consequence, the consumption of necessities has been greatly limited. Butchers' meat, which a year ago was 80 centimes a kilogram, rose to 160; wine, from 26 lire the hectoliter to 43. This increase in price has caused a reduction in consumption. In this district the people lived principally by agriculture; such a thing as emigration was unknown. Now, in consequence of the rise in the necessities of life, there is a large emigration to South America.

Cocoons, in spite of the exceptional season, gave good results. The adoption of original Japanese seed has been found unsuited to resist the changeable influence of the season, the local production being far more preferable. The quantity of cocoons brought to market during the year was calculated at 312,835 kilograms.

A very useful institution, called the Philological Society, has been established here through the exertions of a few respectable citizens. The society is composed of about 320 members; and, for 40 francs a year, English, French, German, Spanish, stenography, and Italian literature are taught. Besides these, newspapers of the several nationalities are supplied for the use of the members.

The United States corvette "Juniata" anchored in this harbor during the past year. The presence of that vessel in Ancona caused much pleasure to both the authorities and the public, as the frequent exchange of courtesies testified.

Ancona is gradually improving in buildings, and, on the whole, the city is worthy of the consideration of the government on account of its position, considered in both a military and a commercial sense. Railways connect it with the central parts of Italy, and it is the only port between Brindisi and Venice on this side of the Adriatic.

A. P. TOMASSINI.

*Statement showing the commerce at Ancona for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Dry fish .....kilograms.	956, 517	\$172, 010	\$10, 106	Italy, Austria, North America.
Glass goods.....do...	327, 777	95, 336	15, 911	Italy, Austria, France.
Coffee .....do...	468, 044	300, 860	71, 815	Italy, England, Austria, Egypt, France.
Pepper .....do...	86, 249	41, 444	9, 230	Do.
Sugar .....do...	2, 332, 929	606, 552	81, 912	Italy, England, Austria, Egypt, France.
Hardware .....do...	250, 573	83, 093	21, 310	Holland.
Linseed-oil .....do...	152, 798	61, 120	3, 615	Italy, England, Austria, France.
Petroleum .....do...	2, 467, 343	406, 112	37, 722	England, Austria.
Manufactures .....do...	2, 492, 796	640, 707	83, 315	Italy, United States.
Hides .....do...	1, 646, 368	515, 226	Exempt ..	Italy, England, Austria, France.
Metals .....do...	4, 177, 964	432, 227	48, 791	Italy, England, Austria, Egypt.
Dye-stuffs .....do...	455, 039	129, 670	3, 650	Italy, England, Austria.
Rice .....do...	2, 908, 977	361, 801	Exempt ..	Italy, England, Austria, Egypt, France.
Medicinals.....do...	453, 502	42, 005	3, 111	Italy, England.
Coal .....do...	42, 253, 420	507, 036	Exempt ..	Italy, England, Austria, France.
Spirits .....do...	1, 373, 851	412, 120	87, 914	Do.
Wheat .....do...	1, 365, 127	95, 557	2, 116	Italy, England, Austria.
Maize .....do...	353, 392	14, 136	870	Italy, Austria, Egypt.
Tobacco .....do...	187, 437	106, 440	32, 918	Italy, England, Austria.
Earthenware.....do...	130, 533	17, 827	891	Italy, England, Austria, France.
Machinery .....do...	101, 185	29, 470	1, 250	Italy, England, Austria.
Bitumen.....do...	2, 635, 452	86, 862	1, 918	Italy, England, Austria.
Total.....		5, 057, 611	512, 365	

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Dry fish .....kilograms.	1, 119, 675	\$201, 546	Italy, Austria, Egypt, Turkey.
Fruit.....do...	252, 803	39, 488	Italy, Austria, Egypt.
Walnut planks . . .pieces.	4, 446	37, 824	England, France.
Railway-sleepers . .do...	38, 243	30, 595	Italy, Egypt.
Colonials .....kilograms.	1, 812, 661	93, 150	Italy, Austria, England, Egypt, Turkey.
Furniture .....do...	133, 420	23, 595	Italy, Austria, England, Egypt, Turkey, Greece.
Hardware .....do...	217, 335	30, 812	Italy, Austria, England, Egypt, Greece.
Bitumen.....do...	2, 071, 768	63, 059	Italy, Greece.
Manufactures .....do...	1, 814, 095	340, 008	Italy, Austria, Egypt, Turkey, Greece.
Building-materials .do...	6, 281, 655	88, 871	Do.
Hides .....do...	1, 615, 268	450, 342	Italy, Austria, England, Turkey.
Lamb-skins .....do...	41, 609	74, 481	Italy, Austria, England.
Metals .....do...	1, 939, 433	115, 332	Italy, Austria, Egypt, Turkey.
Preserves .....do...	773, 405	90, 648	Italy, Austria, England, Egypt, Turkey, Greece.
Legumes .....do...	3, 477, 481	287, 233	Italy, Austria, England, Egypt, Turkey.
Fine arts .....do...	7, 851	4, 323	Italy, Austria, England.
Medicinals .....do...	88, 677	9, 703	Italy, Austria, England, Egypt.
Cereals .....do...	1, 614, 153	64, 568	Italy, Austria, Turkey.
Cocoons .....do...	99, 055	45, 556	Italy, Egypt, France.
Hemp .....do...	195, 405	70, 545	Italy, Austria, Turkey, Greece.
Tartar .....do...	182, 253	72, 880	Italy, United States, England, Austria, Greece.
Total.....		2, 234, 559	



*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Ancona for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Austria .....	36	28, 190	10	875	46	28, 995
	Italy .....	41	31, 615	12	1, 250	53	32, 865
	Greece .....	29	11, 849	6	932	35	12, 781
British.....	Great Britain.....	83	92, 791	10	2, 111	93	94, 902
	Italy .....	10	19, 860	4	736	14	20, 596
	Austria .....	38	42, 615	1	190	39	42, 805
	Greece .....	31	29, 810	1	95	32	29, 905
	Newfoundland .....			5	560	5	560
Italian.....	Italy .....	60	30, 118	216	18, 650	276	48, 768
	Austria .....	30	11, 500	190	9, 918	220	21, 418
	Greece .....			150	8, 611	150	8, 611
	Egypt .....			29	5, 101	29	5, 101
Dutch .....	Holland .....	2	1, 092	2	176	4	1, 268
	England .....			3	418	3	418
	Austria .....						
Danish .....	England .....			2	311	2	311
	Austria .....			1	118	1	118
American.....	United States .....			2	555	2	555
	Italy .....						
French .....	France .....			1	252	1	252
	Italy .....						
Greek .....	Greece .....			5	658	5	658
	Austria .....						
Norwegian .....	Great Britain.....			2	243	2	243
	Italy .....						
German.....	United States .....			3	397	3	397
	Turkey.....						
	Total.....	360	299, 370	655	52, 157	1, 015	351, 527

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Austria .....	36	28, 190	18	1, 490	54	29, 610
	Italy .....	41	31, 615	6	932	47	32, 547
	Greece .....	29	11, 849	5	416	34	12, 265
British.....	Great Britain.....	13	22, 760				22, 760
	Italy .....	65	87, 860	9	1, 514	74	89, 374
	Austria .....	49	61, 919	5	980	54	62, 899
	Greece .....	40	58, 990	4	865	44	59, 855
	Newfoundland .....						
Italian.....	Italy .....	60	30, 118	316	22, 311	376	52, 429
	Austria .....	30	11, 500	210	10, 914	240	22, 414
	Greece .....			52	8, 601	52	8, 601
	Egypt .....			10	3, 111	10	3, 111
Dutch .....	Holland .....						
	England .....						
	Austria .....	2	1, 092	5	594	7	1, 686
Danish.....	England .....			3	429	3	429
	Austria .....						
American.....	United States .....						
	Italy .....			2	555	2	555
French .....	France .....						
	Italy .....			1	252	1	252
Greek .....	Greece .....						
	Austria .....			5	658	5	658
Norwegian .....	Great Britain.....						
	Italy .....			2	243	2	243
German.....	United States .....						
	Turkey.....			3	397	3	397
	Total.....	365	345, 823	656	54, 262	1, 021	400, 085

## CARRARA.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Carrara to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Alabaster .....			\$960 80		\$960 80
Blocks, marble .....	\$115,890 19	\$112,729 73	176,890 83	\$118,845 46	594,356 21
Cheese .....	64				64
Frames .....			38 40		38 40
Maccaroni .....		13 44		41 65	55 09
Mosaics .....				228 20	228 20
Olive-oil .....	9 66	5 34	5 86		20 86
Paintings .....			114 10	265 14	379 24
Pumice-stone .....	555 12			99 28	654 40
Plaster bust .....	62 88				62 88
Sculpture .....	6,553 79	3,691 99	7,772 94	11,292 17	29,310 19
Slabs .....		2,040 54	1,255 53	543 63	3,839 70
Wrought-marble .....	11,417 50	10,092 52	8,162 13	9,144 33	38,816 48
Wine .....		11 34	8 35		19 69
Miscellaneous .....	68 47			51 30	119 77
Total in United States gold ..	134,558 25	128,584 90	194,508 24	140,514 16	598,165 55
Total for preceding year ..	72,581 39	91,741 90	162,552 98	99,570 13	426,446 40
Increase .....	61,976 86	36,843 00	31,955 26	40,944 03	171,719 15

FRANKLIN TORREY.

## FLORENCE.

## I.

JANUARY 15, 1874. (Received February 21.)

The report which I have now the honor to submit to you does not, I regret to say, realize the expectations which I expressed last year. It was impossible then, however, to foresee all the circumstances which have supervened to materially affect the welfare and prosperity of this province.

The crisis in Vienna and in New York caused a general depression here in all commercial circles, and the deficit in the grain, wine, and olive crops caused a rise in the prices of these articles which has been sorely felt by the lower classes.

There is no manufacturing in this district, except some cloth and woolen factories at Prato, which employ about one thousand hands.

Florence has always been, and still is, a favorite residence for strangers, and this is one of the chief sources of its prosperity; but this year, unfortunately, the state of affairs in Europe and in America has not only deterred many from coming here, but has compelled a large number to return to their homes.

It is impossible to furnish a tabular statement of the imports and exports of this consular district, as I have no means of procuring the necessary data, the local custom-house being unable to furnish any. The customs-duties on all imports are necessarily collected at the seaport cities or the frontier towns of the kingdom, and in this province no export duty is levied.

The following is a statement in detail of the goods exported from this city to the United States, for the year ending September 30, 1873.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR.

*Statement showing the exports from Florence to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1873.*

Description.	Whither.	Value.
		• Lire.
Straw goods .....	New York .....	4, 448, 903 51
Marble statuary .....	New York, Boston, Philadelphia. ....	439, 740 00
Alabaster statuary .....	do .....	21, 537 00
Paintings and frames .....	do .....	268, 194 00
Mosaics .....	do .....	34, 765 00
Bronzes .....	do .....	24, 861 00
Engravings .....	do .....	2, 745 00
Wine and olive-oil .....	do .....	4, 379 13
Photographs .....	do .....	2, 735 00
Carved furniture .....	do .....	27, 373 00
Total in Italian lire .....		5, 285, 232 64

## II.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received November 2.)

### COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

I have the honor of laying before the Department my annual report, showing the declared value of the exports from this consular district to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874, exhibiting a total of \$1,214,742.16, an increase of \$139,636.58 over the preceding year.

### AGRICULTURE.

The harvest of the present year in the Tuscan provinces, and, in fact, all over the kingdom, has been abundant. The wheat and corn crops, favored by the fine weather which prevailed during the winter and spring, have yielded rich harvests, and the poorer classes, who have passed through three years of privation and misery, now look forward to a remunerative return for their labor in the fields.

The high price of grain has caused some trouble, and riots have taken place both in this province and in several others in the kingdom; but as the price of cereals has now decreased, there is no reason to fear a recurrence of these riots this year.

### THE SILK CULTURE.

The cultivation of this article, which is of so much importance to Italy, has been very remunerative, and the production generally good and abundant, although the prices are not so high as they have been for the last few years, owing in a great measure to the fact that foreign orders, especially from France, have fallen off.

According to the most authentic statistics, it is evident that Italy is the largest silk-producing nation. The silk-production of the world amounts to 8,469,000 kilograms; of which Italy produces 3,125,000 kilograms; China produces 3,105,700 kilograms; France produces 594,000 kilograms; Japan produces 508,000 kilograms; Spain produces 171,000 kilograms; Georgia, Persia, and Khorassan produce 110,000 kilograms; Syria produces 107,500 kilograms; Brusa produces 77,400 kilograms; Volo and Salonica produce 83,300 kilograms. The balance by various nations.

## THE WINE MANUFACTURES.

The late vintage has been exceedingly good, and the quantity of wine manufactured will far exceed the average of the last decade. Italy, by reason of its climate and fertility of soil, is capable of becoming the first wine-growing country in the world. Its wines are, in fact, of a superior quality. The Barolo, Barbera, and Nebbiola, of Piedmont; the wines of Inferno and Sasella, in Valtellina; the Palisella, of Verona; the Lambrusco, of Modena; the Chianti, of Tuscany; the Lachryma Christy and Capri, of Naples; the wines of Falerno, Syracuse, and Marsala, as well as many others of inferior note, furnish abundant proofs of the superiority of the Italian soil for the culture of the grape. I regret to have to add, however, that the culture of the grape and the mode of manufacturing the wine in Italy are very imperfect, owing to the fact that the agriculturists have failed to adopt the necessary means for the full development of this source of national wealth. The soil devoted to the cultivation of the grape for manufacture into wine in the kingdom is estimated at 2,000,000 of hectares; producing 33,000,000 hectoliters of wine, which is equal to 15 hectoliters to every hectare. The yield may be properly classified as follows:

	Hectoliters
Piedmont .....	8,000,000
Naples and Sicily .....	9,000,000
Emilia, the Marches Umbria, and Romagne .....	8,000,000
Venetian provinces .....	2,500,000
Modena and Parma .....	2,000,000
Tuscany .....	2,000,000
Lombardy .....	1,500,000

Calculating the price at 25 francs per hectoliter, the amount of the entire produce will be 825,000,000 francs.

Add to the foregoing the finest prospect for a large yield of olives, a product of almost as much importance as wheat itself, and we may safely assert that the gifts of Providence have this year been showered in abundance over this kingdom.

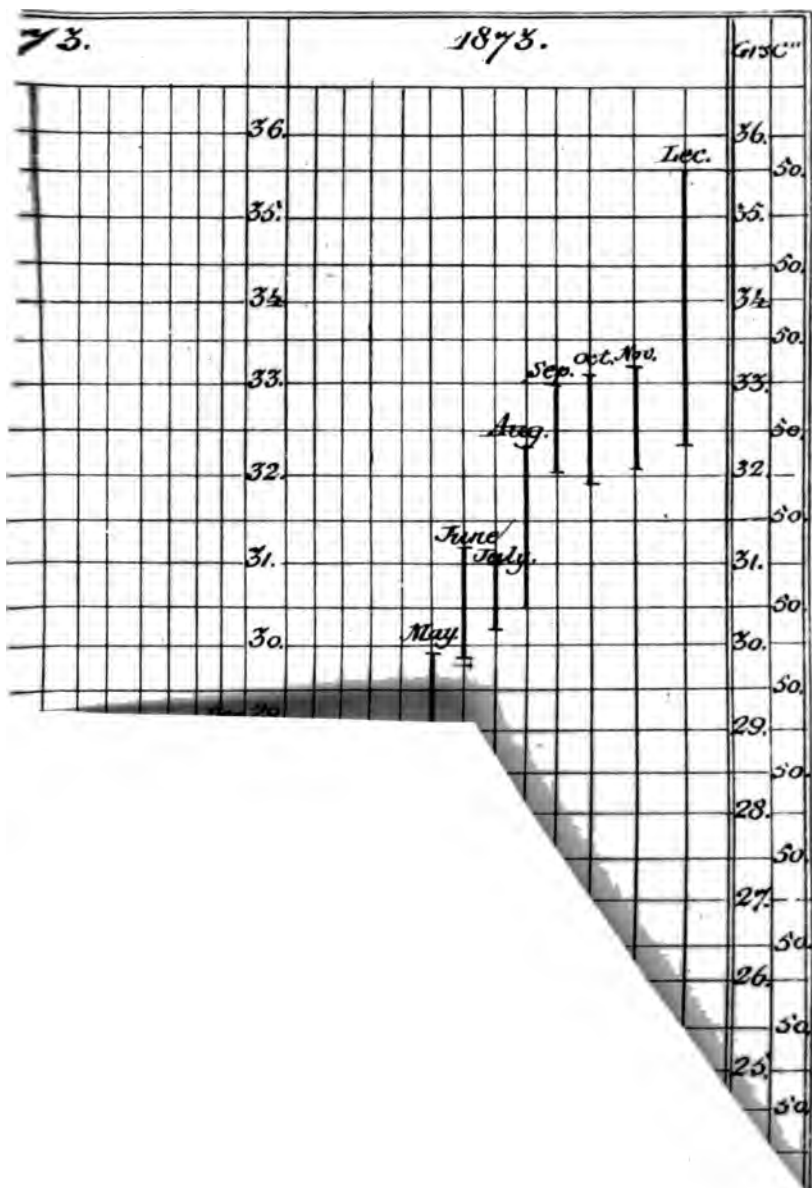
JAMES L. GRAHAM, JR.

*Statement showing the declared value of exports from the consular district of Florence to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Straw goods .....	\$398,609 45	\$378,885 71	\$119,189 89	\$817,043 63	\$1,041,721 61
Paintings and frames .....	10,619 47	11,076 15	19,063 97	15,978 66	57,358 25
Marble statuary .....	24,290 30	11,475 80	30,873 63	14,758 32	81,398 05
Alabaster statuary .....	493 57	735 00	343 15	679 93	2,160 65
Mosaics .....	245 00	1,295 36	2,090 43	5,054 41	8,615 20
Wine, oil, and Italian paste .....	507 44	344 47	383 70	222 32	1,458 13
Bronzes .....			875 50		675 50
Photographs .....	19 20	131 51	569 64	403 17	1,076 32
Furniture .....	2,270 26	119 70	1,153 17	14,725 90	18,268 03
Books .....	24 50	19 60	569 78	96 50	703 38
Miscellaneous .....	177 38	92 19	381 87	731 47	1,382 84
Total in United States gold .....	365,115 57	404,168 42	175,763 66	260,694 51	1,214,742 16
Total for preceding year .....	360,900 07	300,183 14	198,330 84	221,691 63	1,075,105 58
Increase .....	4,215 50	103,985 28		48,002 88	139,636 56
Decrease .....			16,567 18		



R.



## GENOA.

OCTOBER 24, 1874. (Received December 27.)

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The commercial movement at this port for the year 1873 represented a total value of 426,633,178 francs, which, compared with that of 1872, viz, 446,607,971, shows a decrease of 19,974,793 francs. Exclusive of merchandise in transit, the imports amounted to 304,958,302 francs, and the exports to 77,028,520 francs, showing a falling off in the former, as compared with the preceding year, of 8,289,186 francs, and in the latter of 9,735,911 francs, as will appear from the following statement :

	<i>Francs.</i>
Imports for 1872 .....	313,247,488
Imports for 1873 .....	304,958,302
Decrease .....	8,289,186
Exports for 1872 .....	86,764,431
Exports for 1873 .....	77,028,520
Decrease .....	9,735,911

The commerce thus represented was distributed as follows:

## IMPORTS.

Whence.	1873.	1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
England .....	114,238,000	97,672,800	16,565,200	
France .....	60,803,100	63,717,800		2,914,700
North and South America .....	67,013,000	45,408,000	21,605,000	
Russia .....	20,144,300	35,890,500		15,746,200
Turkey and Egypt .....	14,988,700	13,925,200	1,063,500	
Holland .....	14,009,500	13,569,900	439,600	
Spain .....	4,186,900	1,161,400	3,025,500	
Barbary States .....	6,015,900	973,500	5,062,400	
East Indies .....	6,377,600	6,487,500		109,900
Austria .....	4,495,400	9,467,800		4,972,400
Germany .....	3,698,800	633,100	3,065,700	
Various .....	7,198,100			

## EXPORTS.

Whither.	1873.	1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
France .....	30,107,100	33,928,100		3,821,000
North and South America .....	29,433,900	35,753,100		6,319,200
England .....	6,637,700	7,311,500		673,800
Turkey .....	6,373,100	3,824,000	2,549,100	
Russia .....	3,934,900	5,832,000		1,897,100
Austria .....	3,208,300	3,418,200		209,900
Spain .....	845,800	3,428,700		2,582,900
Barbary States .....	884,400	2,488,100		1,603,700
Greece .....	967,500	378,200	589,300	
Switzerland .....	300,900	115,700	185,200	
Germany .....	315,000	241,200	73,800	
East Indies .....	227,000	440,100		213,100
Portugal .....	224,800	141,400	83,400	
Holland .....	188,200	468,200		280,000
Various .....	3,300			

The imports for the entire kingdom for 1873 were 1,279,000,000 francs, and the exports 1,129,000,000 francs, representing an aggregate of 2,408,000,000; of this amount France figures for 834,000,000 francs; Austria, 447,000,000; England, 412,000,000; Switzerland, 200,000,000; North and South America, 186,000,000; Russia, 65,000,000; Holland, 40,000,000; Turkey, 50,000,000; Germany and Egypt, each 38,000,000;

Greece, 23,000,000; Tunis and Tripoli, 21,000,000; Belgium, 19,000,000, and Spain, 15,000,000.

During the first six months of 1874 the imports of Italy amounted in value to 592,000,000 francs, and the exports to 526,000,000; showing an increase in the imports of 112,000,000 francs, and a decrease of 26,000,000 francs in the exports, as compared with the corresponding period for 1873; the importations exceeding the exportations by 66,000,000 francs. During this period there was a decrease in the exportation of wines from 167,000 hectoliters to 142,000; of olive-oil, from 375,000 quintals to 275,000; of oranges and lemons, from 61,000 tons to 44,000; of sulphur, from 119,000 tons to 92,000. As compared with the corresponding six months of 1873, there has been an increase in the importation of petroleum from 120,000 quintals to 156,000; of alcohol, from 69,000 hectoliters to 92,000; of wool, from 24,000 quintals to 30,000; of coal, from 493,000 tons to 556,000; of linseed-oil, from 23,000 quintals to 46,000; and of unrefined sugars, from 107,000 quintals to 180,000. The importation of coffee shows a falling off from 76,000 quintals to 41,000. With regard to the cereals, flour, and macaroni, there has been an increased importation of nearly 38,000,000 francs, and a diminished exportation of 9,500,000. A diminished exportation of crude silk, while both the importation and exportation of silk goods have sensibly diminished, would indicate a decrease in the consumption of this class of goods both in Italy and abroad; while, on the other hand, the increased importation of coal, wool, and cotton, with a decrease in the importation of cotton and woollen goods, clearly points to the gradual development or increased activity in Italian or home manufactures.

The falling off in the commerce of this port during 1873 and the partial stagnation of business throughout the peninsula, as indicated by the foregoing figures, is to be attributed in good part, no doubt, to the monetary crisis from which Italy is just emerging, and which has been aggravated by a lax and defective system of banking, coupled with a mania for wild and reckless speculation.

#### BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

Though banks are of Italian origin, and Genoa, as early as 1345, could boast of the celebrated Bank of St. George, that for four hundred years was the marvel of European finance, there were comparatively few banks in Italy as late as 1870. The new political life, however, upon which the nation had entered, and the increased stimulus thereby given to industry and commerce, created an unusual demand for banks of discount and deposit. These, in response to this increased demand, began to multiply with great rapidity, until the supply became as excessive as it had hitherto been inadequate. Unlimited as to capital, in many instances the capital stock, originally too large, was doubled, tripled, and even quadrupled within a very short space of time. The natural result was that this large amount of accumulated capital, failing to find remunerative employment within the legitimate sphere of banking operations, sought it in other and inappropriate channels. Not a few of these banks, embarking in commercial ventures which resulted disastrously, were compelled to go into liquidation, with heavy liabilities. Some engaged in manufacturing and other industrial enterprises of great magnitude, requiring long periods of time for their development, which in some instances absorbed the entire amount of their capital before they were in successful operation, had a tendency not only to make money scarce, but to depreciate their stock in the market, while others wasted their resources and ruined their credit by speculating in their own shares and engaging in the fallacious op-



tions of the stock-exchange. When to this misapprehension of the legitimate sphere of banking operations are added the negligence and inexperience of bank directors, the want of foresight in their management and the want of economy in their administration, it is not at all surprising that, under the pressure of the monetary crisis of 1873, so many of the banks succumbed—at once the cause and the victims of commercial disaster.

On the 31st of August there were in Italy ninety-six *banche popolare*, (people's banks,) with a paid-up capital of 33,773,276 francs; discounted notes amounting to 70,000,000 francs, and deposits amounting to 88,000,000 francs. There were one hundred and twenty-seven banks of discount and deposit proper, with 176,000,000 of discounted notes and 329,000,000 of deposits; and ten agricultural banks, (*banche agrarie*,) with a paid-up capital of 8,535,085 francs; discounted notes amounting to 14,000,000, and deposits amounting to 8,000,000. Besides these there are eight *banche fondiaria*, or mortgage banks, corresponding to the French *banques fonciers*, with a circulation of 112,000,000 francs of notes or obligations; and six banks of issue, with a nominal capital of 295,000,000, and a circulation of 1,571,000,000 francs; of which, 711,000,000 are legal-tender notes. The deposits in the vaults of the principal savings-banks amounted, on the 31st of August last, to 331,000,000 francs, showing an increase of more than 2,000,000 francs over the preceding month.

#### SHIP-BUILDING.

In view of the general dullness in commercial affairs, it is refreshing to witness the increased activity in the ship-building interest. There are now in process of construction within this province, at the various ship-yards along the Ligurian coast, 103 vessels of various classes, representing an aggregate tonnage of 108,900 tons. During the year 1873 there were constructed 89 vessels, representing a total of 46,005 tons, being an increase of 5,149 tons over the aggregate tonnage of the preceding year.

#### HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

A commission has recently been appointed by the government to examine the various projects, and decide upon a plan for the enlargement and improvement of this port. This assumes the greater importance in view of the railway now in process of construction over the St. Gotthard, by which Genoa will become the nearest accessible seaport to Switzerland, and consequently the most natural outlet for her large and constantly increasing commerce. The contemplated improvements are projected upon a large scale, and will require for their completion a period of time correspondingly long to the magnitude of the undertaking.

#### QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Without discussing the question of the practical utility of establishing a quarantine in view of the impossibility of completely isolating any great center of trade under the existing conditions of our modern civilization, the system as at present enforced in Italian ports, not only becomes a serious restriction on trade and commerce, but fails to realize the advantages usually claimed for quarantine regulations. The futility of the present system consists in this, that while the strictest quarantine is enforced, during the prevalence of an epidemic, with regard to arrivals by sea, none whatever is observed in reference to passengers and merchandise, from the infected districts, arriving by land. By

way of illustration, we may state that during the prevalence last summer of the cholera in Venice, vessels arriving from that port, after being out a month or more at sea with no signs of the epidemic on board, on their arrival in Genoa were subjected to a rigid quarantine, while arrivals direct by rail, occupying a few hours only in their transit, suffered no detention or inconvenience whatever. Steamers from a foreign port infected with cholera or yellow fever and bound for Genoa, not unfrequently land their passengers at Marseilles, who arrive in this city by the next train in advance of the steamer, while the latter on arrival is quarantined, together with any passengers who may be so unfortunate as to remain on board. All vessels hailing from an American port south of the latitude of Richmond, though provided with a clean bill of health properly viséd by an Italian consul, are invariably quarantined in an Italian port without any reference whatever to the sanitary condition of the port of departure. As a logical result of such a regulation a United States man-of-war was quarantined not long since in this port for communicating, in accordance with the Navy regulations, with an American vessel on its arrival from New Orleans with a clean bill of health and no indications whatever of sickness on board. It has been suggested by some of the consular representatives of the great maritime powers whose trade suffers seriously thereby that something might be done in the way of friendly expostulation on the part of foreign governments to obtain a relaxation of the present vexatious system of sanitary regulations.

#### RAILROADS.

The completion of the railroad from Genoa to Spezia has opened to the traveling public a continuous line of railway along the sea-coast from Marseilles to Naples. This will doubtless have the effect of greatly increasing the tide of foreign travel through Genoa, many tourists hitherto shunning this route, which is the most direct one from France to Southern Italy, in order to avoid the discomfort of a diligence-ride of eight or ten hours, or that of a passage by sea from Genoa to Leghorn. At the same time, the inauguration of the railway from Savona to Turin, which has recently taken place, not only brings the whole of Piedmont into more direct communication with the sea, but will greatly increase the importance of Savona as a commercial sea-port.

#### THE HARVESTS.

The harvests of 1874 have been most abundant, not only within this consular district, but everywhere throughout Italy. This is a cause for congratulation, not only from an economic but a political standpoint. In a country where the government is regarded by the ignorant masses as a sort of special providence, and is held more or less responsible for the dearthness of the necessities of life, the price of bread constitutes an important factor in its political well-being. Under such conditions, a failure in the crops may mean bread-riots, if not revolution. Instances of popular discontent and outbreak, owing to the high price of provisions, have not been infrequent of late in different parts of Italy. The bountiful harvests will, no doubt, do more to restore the public tranquillity than the vigilance of the police or the discipline of a prison. Among a people where wine is both meat and drink to a large portion of the population, an abundant vintage is of scarcely less importance than an abundant harvest; and the present season recalls the palmy days of the Italian vintage when the *Cryptogamia* had not yet made its appearance and committed such frightful ravages among the Italian vineyards.

O. M. SPENCER.

Statement showing the commerce at Genoa for the year ending December 31, 1873.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Wines, liquors, and volatile oils .....		\$2, 676, 903	*\$754, 545	{ France, England, United States, South America, Spain.
Olive-oil ..... kilograms	681, 007	119, 176		
Colonial products ..... do..	31, 666, 105	5, 254, 055	1, 403, 565	{ France, Greece. South America, Holland, England, France, India. South America, United States, India. France, England. England, France, South America.
Gums, resins, &c ..... do..	3, 139, 276	330, 284		
Medicines ..... do..	839, 083	291, 045	7, 342	{ England, France, Austria, Zollverein. England, France, Turkey. Spain, France, Turkey, Greece.
Chemicals ..... do..	13, 331, 074	1, 620, 185		
Colors ..... do..	573, 021	205, 925	18, 965	{ Holland, Switzerland, France. Norway, Sweden, England, Spain, France.
Dyes, paints, &c ..... do..	1, 352, 318	649, 204		
Sundry articles ..... do..		280, 242	64, 604	{ Switzerland. South America, France, England, Belgium.
Fruits, green and dried ..... kilo's	8, 868, 799	792, 671		
Butter, cheese, and fats ..... do..	4, 872, 172	1, 161, 064	41, 665	{ England, France, Holland. England, France, Austria, Egypt. England, France, Holland.
Fish, fresh and salt ..... do..	9, 450, 000	802, 096		
Cattle ..... do..		1, 447	35	{ United States, India, South America. England, France, Switzerland.
Hides and furs ..... kilograms	5, 743, 665	1, 843, 322		
Manufactured ..... do..		61, 330	122, 372	{ America, India. England, France, Germany.
Hemp and flax ..... kilograms	122, 306	21, 628		
Manufactured ..... do..	1, 821, 328	1, 276, 352	13, 237	{ India. England, France, Egypt. Russia, Turkey, France.
Cotton ..... do..	17, 344, 461	6, 504, 173		
Cotton cloth ..... do..	1, 474, 875	2, 916, 500	269, 110	{ India, England, France. France, Austria, England. France, Austria. Russia, Turkey, France, Switzerland, Austria.
other manufactures of ..... do..	1, 792, 943	127, 554		
Wool ..... do..	2, 438, 877	1, 761, 233	7, 159	{ America, Spain. England, France, Austria.
Woolen cloth ..... do..		7, 660		
other manufactures of ..... do..		1, 294, 324	70, 685	{ Greece, France. Switzerland, England, France. France, Greece. Germany, France.
Silk ..... kilograms	649, 121	3, 797, 115		
Manufactured ..... do..		607, 126	290, 625	{ England. England, Belgium, France. England, France. England. England, Spain. England, France, Holland, Egypt.
Wheat ..... kilograms	113, 046, 410	6, 029, 143		
Rice ..... do..	3, 155, 432	157, 772	1, 632	{ Russia, Turkey, France. England, France, Austria.
Flour ..... do..	412, 716	27, 514		
Macaroni ..... do..	119, 063	11, 740	917	{ England, France. England, France.
Other cereals ..... do..		177, 137		
Lumber, furniture, &c ..... do..		362, 027	3, 743	{ United States, South America, Turkey. Turkey, Switzerland.
Books and stationery ..... do..		139, 390		
Hardware, fire-arms, machinery, &c. .... do..		1, 554, 865	4, 553	{ United States, South America, Turkey. Turkey, Switzerland.
Coral ..... kilograms	8, 589	515, 783		
Clocks and watches ..... do..		31, 573	1, 632	{ Russia, Turkey, France. England, France, Austria.
Rags ..... kilograms	148, 292	9, 886		
Musical instruments ..... do..		45, 930	917	{ England, France. England, France.
Iron, pig ..... kilograms	17, 544, 686	11, 320		
Manufactured ..... do..	46, 867, 454	2, 440, 914	21, 349	{ United States, South America, Turkey. Turkey, Switzerland.
Copper and brass ..... do..	1, 047, 783	292, 741		
Lead ..... do..	1, 823, 649	149, 385	917	{ England, France. England, France.
Tin ..... do..	255, 056	161, 899		
Other metals ..... do..	778, 099	264, 489	917	{ England, France. England, France.
Jewelry and precious stones ..... do..		60, 660		
Stones, clays, &c. .... kilograms	2, 188, 361	565, 407	21, 349	{ United States, South America, Turkey. Turkey, Switzerland.
Marble in blocks ..... do..		126		
Manufactured ..... do..		373	21, 349	{ England, France. England, France.
Coal ..... tons	266, 353	1, 553, 720		
Earthenware, porcelain and glass ..... do..		334, 988	4, 553	{ United States, South America, Turkey. Turkey, Switzerland.
Tobacco, leaf ..... kilograms	7, 153, 840	1, 609, 614		
Manufactured ..... do..	2, 505	5, 368	3, 350, 264	{ United States, South America, Turkey. Turkey, Switzerland.
Total ..... do..		50, 826, 383		
Total for 1872 ..... do..		152, 207, 915	1, 381, 532	{ United States, South America, Turkey. Turkey, Switzerland.
Decrease ..... do..		1, 381, 532		

\* Duties are estimated according to categories.

† \$62,301,590 currency.

*Statement showing the commerce at Genoa, &c.—Continued.*

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Books and stationery.....	.....	\$554, 156	France, Spain, England, America, Austria.
Butter, cheese, and fats. kilos.	1, 608, 663	918, 043	England, France, United States, South America.
Cattle.....No.	1, 869	71, 769	France.
Chemicals.....kilos.	1, 150, 317	196, 700	England, France, Greece, Turkey, South America.
Clocks and watches.....	.....	105	France.
Colonial products.....kilos	75, 477	21, 425	Egypt, France, South America, Austria.
Copper and brass.....do..	160, 176	27, 742	England, France, South America, Turkey.
Coral.....do..	13, 194	2, 781, 000	France, England, South America.
Cotton, raw.....do..	1, 171, 863	611, 963	Spain, England, Austria.
Dyes, paints, &c.....do..	146, 230	15, 809	England, South America, Egypt, Greece.
Earthenware, porcelain, glass-ware.....kilos.	195, 890	24, 779	Russia, Spain, South America.
Fruits.....do..	1, 453, 356	134, 046	France, Spain, United States, Russia.
Fish.....do..	176, 939	46, 466	England, France, United States, South America.
Flour.....do..	737, 102	49, 140	England, Spain, France.
Gums, resins, &c.....do..	98, 619	44, 043	France, South America.
Hardware and fire-arms.....	.....	425	France.
Hides and furs.....kilos.	299, 804	157, 585	England, France, Russia, Turkey, Egypt.
Hemp and flax.....do..	1, 466, 185	454, 779	France, Spain, Portugal, United States.
Iron.....do..	5, 361, 116	46, 259	England, Russia, South America, Austria.
Jewelry and precious stones..	.....	30, 984	South America, France.
Lead.....kilos.	55, 676	2, 787	South America.
Other metals.....	.....	6, 417	England, France, Austria, South America.
Lumber, furniture, &c.....	.....	443, 367	England, Spain, South America, France.
Macaroni.....kilos	4, 589, 315	458, 932	England, South America, United States.
Machinery.....do..	100, 986	17, 195	England, France.
Medicines.....do..	381, 046	175, 749	South America, Egypt, Spain, Holland, Turkey.
Marble.....do..	1, 788, 848	298, 147	United States, South America, England.
Musical instruments.....	.....	14, 040	France, England, South America, United States.
Olive-oil.....kilos.	2, 252, 494	482, 040	South America, England, United States.
Rags.....do..	1, 896, 821	79, 034	England, South America, United States.
Rice.....do..	29, 674, 519	1, 879, 386	England, France, Spain, South America.
Silk.....	.....	1, 064, 823	France, South America, Egypt.
Stone, clays, &c.....kilos	2, 455, 006	83, 577	France, Spain, Austria, Russia.
Sundry articles.....	.....	430, 611	France, Spain, Turkey, England.
Tobacco.....kilos.	120, 481	50, 201	France.
Tin.....do..	129	86	South America, United States, Austria.
Wine and liquors.....liters	2, 321, 734	553, 622	Austria, France.
Wheat.....kilos.	3, 754, 792	125, 160	Austria, England, France.
Other cereals.....do..	3, 892, 260	190, 115	France, Austria, South America.
Wool.....	.....	239, 579	
Total.....	.....	12, 838, 086	
Total for 1872.....	.....	*14, 460, 738	
Decrease.....	.....	1, 622, 652	

\* \$17, 352, 753, currency.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Genoa to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Asbestos .....				\$337 02	\$337 02
Books .....		\$29 86		269 18	299 04
Cheese .....	\$788 24	68 82	\$641 00		1,518 06
Filigree .....	74 87		548 26		623 13
Gum arabic .....	1,936 03				1,936 03
Hemp .....	1,335 80	668 70	669 10		2,673 60
Hides .....	19,432 00	21,400 62			40,832 62
Lemons .....	267 56		152 26		419 82
Macaroni .....	16,053 20	5,764 34	56,634 72	2,133 41	80,585 67
Marble .....	204 44		968 62		1,193 06
Matches .....		19 70		166 84	186 54
Mushrooms .....	69 00	88 80			157 80
Olive oil .....	819 00	69 74	2,310 80		3,199 54
Petroleum barrels, (empty) .....		1,469 28	1,039 85	1,063 30	3,572 43
Preserved fruits .....	1,599 34	378 84	1,655 12	4,300 37	7,933 67
Rags .....	19,583 44	39,298 40	65,762 10	45,598 73	170,242 67
Rice .....	162 64	47 82		325 00	535 46
Saffron and saltpeter .....	1,684 12	629 50	835 33		3,348 95
Sausages .....	329 85	232 00			561 85
Talc powder and soap .....	5,508 44			710 00	6,218 44
Velvet .....	79 98			2,080 91	2,160 89
Wine .....	4,733 24		410 74	3,213 80	8,357 78
Miscellaneous .....	23,675 47	13,389 58	2,480 23	2,835 56	42,380 84
Total in United States gold .....	98,536 66	83,576 00	134,128 13	63,034 12	379,274 91
Total for preceding year .....	85,239 89	77,316 11	76,307 37	54,089 42	292,953 79
Increase .....	13,296 77	6,259 89	57,820 76	8,951 70	86,329 12
Decrease .....					

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Genoa for the year ending December 31, 1873.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian .....	Argentine Republic .....	13	11,906	18	5,567	31	17,473	36	17,444
	Austria .....			17	2,086	17	2,086	5	1,043
	Barbary States .....	51	16,151	48	5,384	99	21,535	34	3,588
	Belgium .....			1	521	1	521	1	461
	Brazil .....			11	3,274	11	3,274	8	1,748
	Chili .....							6	3,803
	England .....	9	8,544	207	137,024	276	135,568	105	37,493
	France .....	180	40,139	494	54,094	674	94,323	334	43,518
	Holland .....			1	305	1	305	2	1,187
	Portugal .....			2	658	2	658	2	1,453
	Russia .....	1	589	127	44,406	128	44,995	31	11,905
	Spain .....			91	13,050	91	13,050	62	10,202
	Sweden and Norway .....			1	107	1	107		
	Turkey .....	58	36,084	65	16,548	123	52,632	168	56,143
	United States .....	2	1,123	44	16,481	46	17,604	26	14,153
	Uruguay .....			17	5,321	17	5,321	8	3,567
	Various ports .....			6	1,658	6	1,658	9	3,539
	United States .....			42	25,454	42	25,454	8	5,820
	Other Italian ports .....							26	13,603
United States.....	Spain .....							5	2,053
	France .....							1	355
	Havana .....							1	482
	South America .....	8	8,996			8	8,996	1	414
	Austria .....							3	1,053
	Belgium .....								
	England, Turkey, Russia, United States .....	230	161,788	162	61,839	392	236,627	159	63,084
	Holland .....	19	11,715			19	11,715	11	715
	France .....	507	170,625	60	8,163	567	183,788	14	7,521
	Germany .....			16	8,771	16	8,771	14	7,521
	Greece .....			23	5,739	23	5,739	20	4,061
	Portugal .....			2	321	2	321	2	321
	Russia .....			18	4,708	18	4,708	11	3,708
	Spain .....			57	6,460	57	6,460	71	12,178
	Norway .....			24	7,054	24	7,054	17	5,659
	Turkey, Egypt, Spain .....			6	1,115	6	1,115	6	1,115
	Various ports .....			184	54,065	184	54,065	180	46,595
	Total .....	1,079	473,553	1,804	483,163	2,883	956,716	1,377	380,283
	Coasting navigation .....								
	Grand total .....	1,079	473,553	1,804	483,163	2,883	956,716	1,377	380,283
						7,237	1,462,040	7,237	1,462,040

*Statement showing the value of goods imported from the United States at Genoa during the year 1873.*

	Value.
Petroleum .....	\$2,090,833
Cotton, raw .....	1,857,567
Tobacco .....	1,012,100
Hides .....	83,333
Alcohol .....	28,367
Sundry articles .....	22,533
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,094,733</b>

## LEGHORN.

*Statement showing the imports from the United States at Leghorn for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Tobacco .....	2,874 hogsheads	\$457,090 00
Petroleum .....	44,199 barrels	390,212 50
Do .....	94,543 cases	959,251 00
Extract of logwood .....	1,000 barrels	4,000 00
Roain .....	do	2,700 00
Alcohol .....	14,090 do	259,034 00
Spirits of turpentine .....	300 do	3,000 00
Corn .....	40,399 bushels	22,854 58
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>1,398,142 08</b>

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Leghorn to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Alabaster works .....	\$3,076 81	\$1,551 80	\$2,881 55	\$2,045 90	\$9,556 06
Argols .....	4,257 97	4,417 10	4,505 59	30,369 61	33,543 27
Barrels, (empty) .....	581 43	9,515 49	5,398 39	1,397 92	16,893 16
Citron, (candied) .....	1,935 27	29,256 17	38,980 93	168,975 34	238,447 71
Cheese .....	393 43	910 84	177 19	851 27	2,339 66
Cream of tartar .....		2,408 74	1,287 62		3,696 36
French chalk .....	223 66	134 23			358 90
Hemp .....	8,331 49	13,679 69	12,929 00	5,892 61	40,832 79
Juniper berries .....	228 30				228 30
Laurel leaves .....	297 06	893 03	492 51	509 69	2,115 29
Marble, (in blocks) .....	16,851 60	5,116 76	13,926 29	12,211 27	48,105 92
Marble-works .....	1,065 28	5,072 94	2,155 52	2,187 54	10,481 28
Mustard-seed .....				274 40	274 40
Nutgalls .....			9,587 17	333 05	9,920 22
Olive-oil .....	9,998 13	9,492 89	14,773 51	8,039 00	42,303 53
Orris-root .....		434 11	999 96	230 59	1,594 66
Pumice-stone .....	7,248 72	5,716 71	4,482 88	1,757 09	19,205 40
Paste .....	115 80	263 66			379 46
Rags .....	219,915 08	293,070 63	362,854 01	278,362 27	1,144,201 99
Soap .....	12,314 51	17,765 62	13,653 33	12,755 75	57,489 21
Senna earth .....	587 26			133 43	730 68
Senna leaves .....	1,155 20		236 76		1,391 96
Talc .....			253 03		253 03
Turkey amber .....			1,177 34	517 44	1,734 78
Tow .....		6,606 67	12,592 72		19,199 39
Wine .....	105 38	190 47	51 17		277 02
Wool .....	4,643 05				4,643 05
Miscellaneous .....	1,517 96	1,273 66	2,177 14	691 81	5,660 57
<b>Total in United States gold .....</b>	<b>294,236 41</b>	<b>397,631 13</b>	<b>505,503 54</b>	<b>518,531 97</b>	<b>1,715,903 05</b>
<b>Total for preceding year .....</b>	<b>254,798 91</b>	<b>414,932 20</b>	<b>654,353 43</b>	<b>523,763 86</b>	<b>1,848,848 40</b>
<b>Increase .....</b>	<b>39,437 50</b>				
<b>Decrease .....</b>		<b>17,301 07</b>	<b>148,849 89</b>	<b>4,231 89</b>	<b>130,945 35</b>

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Leghorn for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	(Not ascertained).....			25	7,665	25	7,665
British.....	do.....	188	145,810	111	32,169	299	177,979
Danish.....	do.....			6	1,138	6	1,138
Dutch.....	do.....	18	12,791	4	955	22	13,746
French.....	do.....	422	124,544	75	6,712	501	131,256
German.....	do.....	18	10,520	9	2,919	27	13,439
Greek.....	do.....			108	22,219	108	22,219
Italian.....	do.....	1,190	454,739	3,517	189,289	4,707	644,028
Norwegian.....	do.....			10	3,405	10	3,405
Russian.....	do.....			18	7,007	18	7,007
Spanish.....	do.....	3	984	15	1,198	18	2,182
Swedish.....	do.....	1	254			1	254
Turkish.....	do.....			11	1,167	11	1,067
Tunisian.....	do.....			9	787	9	787
United States.....	Venice.....			2	863	2	863
	Genoa.....			9	6,227	9	6,227
	Spain.....			3	1,913	3	1,913
	Marseilles.....			5	2,609	5	2,609
	Cette.....			1	564	1	564
	Palermo.....						
	Messina.....						
	Naples.....			1	369	1	369
	London.....						
	Civita Vecchia.....			1	486	1	486
	Trieste.....			2	1,074	2	1,074
	New York.....			9	4,063	9	4,063
	Boston.....						
	Philadelphia.....			1	369	1	369
	Total.....	1,844	742,642	3,952	295,667	5,796	1,045,309

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	(Not ascertained).....			19	4,810	19	4,810
British.....	do.....	184	141,277	104	28,516	288	169,793
Danish.....	do.....			5	850	5	850
Dutch.....	do.....	18	12,791	2	720	20	13,511
French.....	do.....	422	123,930	70	6,230	492	130,160
German.....	do.....	18	10,520	8	2,749	26	13,269
Greek.....	do.....			100	19,969	100	19,969
Italian.....	do.....	1,183	448,410	3,402	178,997	4,585	627,407
Norwegian.....	do.....			9	3,002	9	3,002
Russian.....	do.....			18	7,007	18	7,007
Spanish.....	do.....	3	984	14	1,102	17	2,086
Swedish.....	do.....	1	254			1	254
Turkish.....	do.....			9	1,230	9	1,230
Tunisian.....	do.....			9	787	9	787
United States.....	Venice.....						
	Genoa.....						
	Spain.....			2	515	2	515
	Marseilles.....						
	Cette.....						
	Palermo.....			1	297	1	297
	Messina.....			2	680	2	680
	Naples.....						
	London.....			1	429	1	429
	Civita Vecchia.....						
	Trieste.....						
	New York.....			11	8,321	11	8,321
	Boston.....			11	5,985	11	5,985
	Philadelphia.....			6	2,907	6	2,907
	Total.....	1,829	732,166	3,803	275,103	5,632	1,012,269



## MARSALA, SICILY.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Marsala to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Salt .....	\$733 06	.....	.....	.....	\$733 06
Wine.....	.....	\$61 50	\$2,726 15	\$2,769 71	5,557 36
Total in United States gold.....	733 06	61 50	2,726 15	2,769 71	6,290 42
Total for preceding year.....	111 36	.....	514 92	.....	626 29
Increase.....	621 70	61 50	2,211 23	2,769 71	5,664 14

JAMES D. HORE.

## MESSINA, SICILY.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received October 26.)

I have the honor to inclose tables showing the imports, exports, and movements at this port for the year 1873. I inclose also a statement of the exports to the United States from the 1st of October, 1873, to the 30th September, 1874. I regret that I have not been able to obtain from my consular agents statements of like character; their excuses being that they cannot obtain any reliable information from the custom-houses or from the captaincies of the ports. This I know is perfectly correct, as the same state of affairs prevails here; but having taken great care to procure monthly accounts, I have been enabled to obtain the most correct and reliable information. I hope that, in conformity to the instructions given, my consular agents will be able to furnish all needed statistics for the present year.

## AMERICAN SHIPPING.

No American vessel left for the United States during the quarter ending September 30. The American bark Fannie is in port and will be dispatched for an intermediate port by the 1st of next month, and will appear in my next quarterly return.

## STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

No changes have taken place since my last annual report in this consular district. The wealth of the country is increasing, although we suffer from continual internal disturbances.

## AGRICULTURE.

The crops are very abundant this year, and will greatly add to the comfort of the population, as the prices of all the necessaries of life will be much reduced by such abundance. Wine will probably be sold at 25 to 30 lire per hectoliter.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

The dry-dock, of which I gave the dimensions in my report of June 7, 1873, is not yet in operation, and will not be ready for use before the middle of next year. Railroads are being constructed between this city and Palermo, one running around the southern coast, via Girgenti, and the other by the eastern coast, via Montedore.

F. W. BEHN.

Statement showing the commerce at Messina for the year ending December 31, 1873.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Coffee.....kilograms.	201,602	\$100,836	\$24,290	Belgium, Brazil, France, East Indies, and other countries.
Cocoa.....do.	2,100	6,300	1,100	Austria, Egypt, France, England, Tunis, Switzerland.
Copper and brass.....do.	63,588	41,800	1,740	England, Austria, Belgium, France.
Cuila.....do.	25,385,410	254,300	Free	Do.
Cheese.....do.	12,320	40,284	2,464	Austria, France, Greece, Holland, Switzerland.
Cotton yarn.....do.	501,021	397,250	20,640	Austria, France, Brazil, Egypt, Holland, England.
Cotton manufactures.....do.	301,460	346,000	37,700	Austria, France, England, Belgium.
Cotton velvet.....do.	11,740	28,330	1,780	Austria, France, England, Spain, Switzerland.
Drugs and colors.....do.	1,450	58,600	2,199	Austria, France, England.
Kitchenware and glass.....packages	154,000	616,000	3,698	Austria, France, England, Belgium, Switzerland, Zollverein.
Flax and hemp.....kilograms	180,000	126,000	7,990	Austria, France, England, Belgium, Switzerland.
Furniture and wood for same.....do.		205,670	24,490	Austria, France, Switzerland, America.
Gold and silver.....do.		81,700	1,235	Austria, France.
Galloons and ribbons.....do.	3,346	8,800	1,401	Austria, France, Switzerland, England, Zollverein.
Hats.....do.	3,009,922	210,830	1,902	Austria, France, Switzerland, England.
Iron, raw.....kilograms	220,400	32,300	2,685	England, France, Austria, Belgium.
Iron, manufactured.....do.	165,443	76,000	Do.	Do.
Lead.....do.	4,400	19,000	284	Greece, Turkey, France.
Leathers.....do.	130,180	227,290	22,320	Austria, France, England, Switzerland, and other countries.
Linon cloth.....do.	88,323	60,000	2,533	Do.
Linen yarn.....do.	1,994	60,740	Do.	Do.
Machinery.....do.	32,670	6,560	899	Do.
Paper.....do.	27,000	11,170	1,391	Do.
Pepper.....do.	2,507	6,960	Do.	Austria, France, England, Belgium, Spain.
Powder.....do.	640,200	20,656	30,000	America, France, England.
Potroleum.....do.	110,373	20,656	17	Austria, France, Holland.
Salash salt.....do.	624,300	16,440	7,323	Brazil, Algiers, Belgium, Hanse towns.
Skins, raw.....do.	34,760	16,440	15	Different countries.
Skins, manufactured.....do.	902,689	32,400	2,780	Do.
Stock and cod fish.....do.	1,619,433	307,700	60,972	America, Belgium, Holland, France.
Sugar.....do.	1,132,941	36,705	3,300	Austria, Belgium, France, England, Switzerland.
Steel.....do.		181,960	12,600	Austria, France, England, Greece.
Silk cloth.....do.		19,760	1,990	Austria, France, England.
Silk velvet.....do.		1,905	Do.	Do.
Tea.....kilograms	1,200	18,000	12,700	America, France, England, Greece, Holland.
Tobacco in leaf.....do.	2,548	6,000	Do.	Austria, France, England, Belgium.
Tobacco manufactured.....do.	7,418	6,000	600	Do.
Tin.....do.	42,000	910,974	Free	Austria, France, Belgium.
Tanners' bark.....do.	2,134,707	4,574	1,500	Austria, France, Belgium.
Wine in casks.....do.	480	1,843	1,600	Do.
Wine in bottles.....do.		37,000	915	Austria, France, Greece, Egypt, Turkey.
Wool, washed and unwashed.....kilograms	100,700			

Wheat, rye, barley.....	kilograms.	318,000	15,900	Austria, France, England.
Zinc.....	.....	1,329,780	Free.....	Austria, France, Greece, Egypt, Turkey, Algiers.
Other articles.....	do.....	10,130	685	Austria, France, England.
		135,705	92,000	Different countries.
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>5,975,512</b>	<b>305,941</b>	

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Almonds.....	1,098,374 kilograms.	\$939,512	Austria, France, England, United States, Germany.
Brimstone.....	5,631,619 do.	146,408	England, France, United States, Germany, Russia.
Bricks and tiles.....	42,720 number.	5,700	Turkey.
Bones.....	186,630 kilograms.	6,000	England, Holland.
Beef, (salted).....	1,990 do.	600	Italy.
Chemical products.....	2,430 do.	870	England, Germany, America.
Citrons and oranges in salt-water.....	3,697,340 do.	700,400	France, United States, England, Germany.
Chestnuts.....	18,165 do.	740	France, United States.
Dried fruits, not specified.....	21,463 do.	1,320	Austria, France, England, United States.
Essences of lemon, bergamot, and orange.....	281,590 do.	1,408,145	Do.
Filberts.....	2,692,300 do.	1,299,226	Do.
Hats.....	1,000,000 do.	4,000	Italy.
Lemons and oranges.....	1,000,000 boxes.	1,975,790	United States, England, France, Russia.
Maples.....	66,268 kilograms.	1,37,715	France, England, Germany, United States.
Macaroni.....	26,740 do.	2,870	United States, England.
Olive-oil.....	7,322,330 do.	1,494,000	United States, England, France, Germany, Austria.
Yags.....	621,153 do.	1,52,330	Do.
Raw and concentrated lemon-juice.....	1,131,720 do.	471,675	England, France, Germany, United States.
Raw silk.....	75,000 do.	1,562,915	England, France.
Raw skins.....	92,000 do.	90,240	Austria, France.
Tanned skins.....	74,490 do.	41,490	Do.
Soap.....	24,360 do.	4,870	Austria, Belgium, United States, England.
Seeds.....	99,300 do.	5,000	Austria, France, England, United States.
Salt fish.....	209,490 do.	43,400	Austria, Egypt, France, Russia, Turkey.
Empty casks.....	29,622 number.	47,000	Italy.
Tartars.....	750,933 kilograms.	162,969	England, France, Austria, Germany.
Timber for building.....	19,338 do.	1,580	Do.
Paper.....	1,029,708 kilograms.	28,970	United States, England, Germany, Russia.
Pumice-stone.....	23,703 do.	305,602	Turkey, France, United States, England.
Wine in casks.....	.....	1,771	Do.
Wine in bottles.....	.....	93,000	Different countries.
Sundry articles.....	.....	9,145,336	
<b>Total</b> .....			

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Messina for the year ending December 31, 1873.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		STEAMERS.			SAILING-VESSELS.			STEAMERS.			SAILING-VESSELS.		
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States, France, Italy, Austria, Spain, Turkey	6	3,941	65	22,796	65	22,796	6	3,941	64	22,906	64	22,906
Austrian.....	Austria, Turkey, Black Sea, Italy, France	244	206,549	28	7,917	35	11,538	239	202,329	26	7,098	32	11,039
British.....	England, Italy, France, America, Austria	1	18,132	46	6,108	47	6,220	1	18,881	70	14,850	309	217,179
Danish.....	Denmark, England, Germany, United States	26	18,881	13	2,256	39	21,137	26	18,881	44	5,800	45	5,922
Dutch.....	Holland, England, Black Sea, Russia	73	55,034	4	651	77	55,085	72	54,330	10	1,736	36	20,617
French.....	France, Italy, Egypt, Turkey, England	306	51,758	306	51,758	306	51,758	295	49,600	4	651	76	54,961
Greek.....	Greece, Egypt, Turkey, Black Sea	22	12,573	24	2,686	46	15,259	21	11,970	295	49,600	295	49,600
German.....	Germany, Russia, Holland, England	2	1,652	22	3,548	34	5,200	2	1,652	21	2,300	42	14,270
Norwegian.....	Norway, Sweden, United States, England, Denmark	74	92,548	44	10,128	118	102,676	73	91,148	20	3,200	22	4,852
Russian.....	Black Sea, Baltic, Egypt, Turkey, Italy	4	1,034	2	263	6	1,297	3	810	41	9,328	113	100,476
Swedish.....	Spain, Italy, Greece	1	379	4	713	5	1,092	1	379	2	263	5	1,073
Turkish.....	Sweden, Norway, England, Russia, and United States	46	6,086	46	6,086	46	6,086	41	9,336	3	560	4	939
Tunisian.....	Tunisia, Algiers	13	2,615	13	2,615	13	2,615	10	2,300	41	9,336	41	9,336
Wallachian.....	Black Sea, Turkey	3	505	3	505	3	505	2	390	10	2,300	10	2,300
Italian.....	Italy, France, England, United States, Baltic, Egypt, Turkey, Russia, including the considerable coasting trade.	713	338,136	2,435	167,331	3,148	505,467	708	336,086	2,265	150,231	2,973	486,317
Total.....		1,166	720,849	3,134	302,913	4,300	1,033,762	1,151	721,648	2,918	281,549	4,059	1,003,197

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Messina to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Almonds .....	\$5,480	\$4,370	\$4,000	.....	\$13,860
Argols .....	8,040	4,580	17,985	\$5,510	36,115
Brimstone .....	137,560	225,590	163,250	123,000	649,400
Canary-seed .....	900	5,480	4,785	3,300	14,465
Essences .....	61,450	204,910	111,050	19,800	397,210
Filberts .....	33,790	35,900	54,400	54,500	178,590
Fruit, (lemons and oranges) .....	372,800	985,180	155,630	44,030	1,557,640
Lemon-juice .....	8,314	.....	960	9,100	18,374
Licorice-paste .....	3,410	.....	.....	2,000	5,410
Manna .....	1,846	.....	.....	.....	1,846
Olive-oil .....	5,480	.....	1,100	.....	6,580
Rags .....	12,645	4,700	12,360	1,840	31,545
Sumac .....	6,405	6,275	6,460	6,200	25,340
Walnuts .....	23,590	12,700	6,120	.....	42,410
Wine .....	120	.....	.....	220	400
Miscellaneous .....	1,900	2,210	2,450	900	7,460
Total in United States gold.....	683,740	1,491,895	540,550	270,460	2,986,645
Total for preceding year.....	512,955	1,500,550	603,290	259,745	2,876,540
Increase .....	170,785	.....	.....	10,715	110,105
Decrease .....	.....	8,655	62,740	.....	.....

## MILAN.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Milan to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Raw silk .....	\$7,475 74	.....	\$5,030 63	\$5,990 43	\$18,496 80
Kid gloves .....	1,646 28	\$5 00	1,635 72	6,280 97	9,767 97
Buttons .....	932 13	.....	1,252 22	1,012 70	3,197 05
Statuary .....	5,333 33	2,777 77	706 57	1,481 48	10,299 15
Books, (music and picture) .....	659 20	427 77	694 45	40 75	1,822 17
Musical and other instruments .....	141 58	655 88	.....	44 44	841 90
Manufactured silk .....	.....	3,799 07	.....	.....	3,799 07
Woolen, linen, and cotton goods .....	379 20	.....	.....	.....	379 20
Furniture .....	.....	296 20	.....	.....	296 20
Cheese and sausage .....	3,805 07	.....	682 74	23 33	4,511 14
Wine and liquors .....	547 18	10 55	.....	147 28	705 01
Oils and drugs .....	412 40	.....	70 45	.....	482 85
Human hair .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewelry and precious stones .....	.....	.....	.....	1,006 25	1,006 25
Antiquities .....	.....	.....	.....	22 26	22 26
Miscellaneous .....	312 38	429 16	.....	222 22	993 76
Total in United States gold.....	21,844 49	8,431 40	10,072 78	16,272 11	56,620 78

H W. TRIMBLE.

## NAPLES.

JANUARY 11, 1875. (Received March 24.)

## THE DELAY IN SECURING COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

Reliable information for making up a return of the commercial relations of this port is not available in October. Indeed, all returns of statistics here are long delayed, and not trustworthy at all when published. The report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1873 has only recently been published; and, as my report must be based on that, it will, of course, only include that year. I had hoped by waiting until January to be able to obtain, as a favor, a report of the arrivals and departures of vessels during 1874; but, thus far, I have not succeeded. Should I get it by the end of the month I will forward it to be included in this report. The causes of the delay and unreliability of such reports here are various, but may be accounted for partly by the complicated way in which business is done. Instead of the government and the various subordinate officials endeavoring to simplify, they seem rather to complicate as much as possible. What, for instance, can be more complicated than the whole Italian system of levying duties on imports and exports? All dutiable articles—and these embrace almost everything imported or exported—are classed under one of twenty categories, and then duties are levied according to the category. If one desires to know the import or export duty on a given article, he must first learn to what category it belongs; then he examines the category, and he may find what he supposes to be the duty. But if he undertakes to enter the article, he is sure to find that there are ever so many other charges for special purposes, such as a *decimo di guerra*, or tithe for war purposes, additional centimes, custom-house charges, stamps, municipal excise, &c. Everything connected with custom-house business is so complicated and annoying that it tends to hinder, rather than to encourage, commercial relations. I have rarely, if ever, known an American ship-master to leave here without considering himself to have been unnecessarily annoyed by the authorities, and cheated by his consignee, and resolving never to return to Naples, if he could possibly avoid it.

## ANNOYANCES TO AMERICAN SHIP-MASTERS.

It may not be amiss to mention here how American masters—and captains of other nationalities experience the same difficulty—are cheated of more or less demurrage. A master arrives, for instance, with a cargo of petroleum, his charter-party usually allowing him from ten to fifteen "lay-days," much more than is necessary for discharging, and for each and every day of detention beyond this time, he is to be paid, "day by day," six, eight, or ten pounds sterling, as the case may be. The cargo is made responsible for this charge, as well as for the freight. But the Italian "*codice di commercio*," or code of commercial law, forbids a master to detain his cargo on board without a permit from the tribunal of commerce, to obtain which would cost a considerable expenditure, both of time and money. So the master cannot collect his demurrage, "day by day," as his charter-party entitles him to do, while his consignee has no scruples in detaining him as long as suits his own convenience. Either the consignee may not have the funds necessary for paying the duty, or he may not have disposed of the cargo, and therefore chooses to detain the vessel to save storage charges on shore. Thus it is that

we have very rarely had an American master here who has not lost more or less in demurrage, while on one occasion the sum amounted to 128 pounds sterling. The consignee knows his ground so well that he usually defies the master to enter suit against him; and those who are best acquainted with the Neapolitan tribunals of commerce cannot advise him to do so, as the proceedings would be slow and costly, and the chances of an award in his favor very poor indeed, however clear and just his claims. To remedy this difficulty, either the charter-party should hold the original charterer responsible for the fulfillment of the contract, or the Italian *codice di commercio* should be so modified as to allow a master to detain his cargo when necessary to enforce the payments due him, "day by day." I have thought proper to mention this subject here, because it is a matter which interests and affects almost every American ship-master who has to discharge in Naples.

#### TRADE AND COMMERCE OF NAPLES.

But to return to the statistics of the commercial movement of this port.

In Table A will be found the value of articles, entered according to categories. The returns of the chamber of commerce do not furnish detailed information as to the quantity imported of the separate articles entered under each category, the separate amounts of duties, nor as to the countries whence these imports come.

Table B shows the same classification in regard to exports.

Table C contains the relative values of imports and exports at Castell-amare and Naples.

Table D shows the number of arrivals and departures of vessels during the year, and the nationalities to which they belong. By this table one might be misled as to the number of vessels running between this port and the United States. English steamers of the Anchor Line leave here every two or three weeks for New York, but as they usually touch at Palermo, or at some Spanish port, they are not returned as going to the United States. The sailing vessels plying between the Bay of Naples and the United States, usually belong to Castell-a-mare or to Sorrento, and are returned as leaving the former port.

Table E will give a detailed statement of articles shipped from Naples to the United States during the year 1874, quarter by quarter, and the value of each. Also a comparison with the aggregate of the preceding year.

Table F furnishes the quantities of the more important articles of importation, together with official values for the year 1873, as compared with the same for the previous year. But neither the amount of the duty, nor the source whence imported, is given in the original documents.

Table G furnishes similar information relative to exports.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural returns for the year 1873 were not favorable, showing a very general falling off from the previous year. Grain, fruit, olive-oil, &c., all showed a very heavy decrease in production. The quantity of wine produced was larger, but the quality was inferior. The result was that the prices of provisions rose higher than had ever been known before. Added to this, the cholera made its appearance in the autumn, and kept away the usual influx of strangers during the winter, on whom so many thousands are dependent, directly or indirectly. Then the gen-

eral stagnation and numerous failures in business materially affected the city, so that the winter of 1873-'74 will long be remembered as a bad one in Naples. The year 1874 has, however, been unusually favorable in an agricultural point of view.

#### MANUFACTURES.

Naples is not strong as a manufacturing city. But two articles of manufacture here may be mentioned as of interest to Americans—gloves and coral. In the former there was a great falling off in 1873 from the year previous, the exportation being in 1872 1,580,872 pairs, valued at 2,271,221 lire, while in 1873 it was only 670,569 pairs, valued at 972,325 lire.

The coral fisheries were rather more productive in 1873 than during the preceding year, but neither season could be called very successful.

Owing to the fact that my report will be too old when published to be of much value, I do not think it necessary to enter more fully into particulars than I have done.

B. O. DUNCAN.

*Statement showing the commerce at Naples and Castellamare for the year ending December 31, 1873.*

#### A.—IMPORTS.

Category.	Articles.	Quantity.*	Value entered.		Amount of duties †	Whence.
			1873.	1872.		
			<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>		
1	Oils, wines and other liquors.....		4,525,995	4,367,306		
2	Sugar, coffee, tea, &c.....		18,333,015	18,091,985		
3	Fruit, seeds, plants, &c.....		24,768	59,889		
4	Lard, cheese, candles, &c.....		1,127,723	490,358		
5	Fish, principally dried.....		3,374,019	6,192,085		
6	Animals.....		28,975	17,215		
7	Skins, leather, &c.....		7,797,170	6,463,006		
8	Hemp, flax, and manufactures thereof.....		3,547,230	3,813,797		
9	Cotton and manufactures thereof.....		33,166,256	28,783,970		
10	Wool, hair, &c.....		8,757,625	9,957,749		
11	Silk and manufactures.....		7,197,356	8,106,864		
12	Grain, flour, and bread.....		27,816,568	23,474,419		
13	Wood and manufactures thereof.....		698,924	840,632		
14	Paper and books.....		823,324	741,603		
15	Metals and manufactures thereof.....		10,117,722	10,860,959		
16	Miscellaneous manufactures.....		7,161,310	8,008,590		
17	Gold, silver, and manufactures.....		2,718,805	3,101,516		
18	Coal, marble, stone, &c.....		5,510,140	4,045,533		
19	Glass, crystal, and china.....		1,403,309	1,356,379		
20	Tobacco.....		5,653,935	5,587,491		
	Total.....		151,784,169	144,361,345		
	Increase in 1873.....		7,422,824			

\* It does not appear from the official returns, published by the chamber of commerce, what quantity of merchandise was imported under each of these twenty categories, but only the values.

† The official returns do not give the amount of duty collected on each category, and the peculiarly complicated way in which duties are levied, according to categories, together with the frequent addition of a few centimes, or stamps, make it almost impossible to compute the amount of duty paid on any given article.

‡ No statements are made either by the government or by the chamber of commerce showing the derivation of the various articles imported into the Kingdom of Italy. The only distinctions made are in regard to the means of conveyance, whether by sea or overland, and whether in Italian or foreign vessels.



Statement showing the commerce at Naples and Castellamare, &c.—Continued.

## B.—EXPORTS.

Category.	Articles.	Value, including costs and charges.	
		1873.	1872.
		<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
1	Oils, wines, and drinkables .....	1,631,163	2,559,209
2	Sugar, coffee, tea, &c. ....	15,771,361	8,793,001
3	Fruit, seeds, plants, &c. ....	4,886,372	6,994,388
4	Lard, cheese, candles, &c. ....	374,619	669,058
5	Fish .....	3,872	4,037
6	Animals .....	229,540	301,100
7	Skins, leather, &c. ....	2,432,770	3,388,174
8	Hemp, flax, and manufactures thereof .....	4,250,189	2,618,521
9	Cotton and manufactures .....	42,182	69,881
10	Wool, hair, &c. ....	545,586	960,974
11	Silk and manufactures .....	939,471	1,010,029
12	Grain, flour, and bread .....	3,292,254	3,070,448
13	Wood and manufactures .....	10,410,530	1,143,207
14	Paper and books .....	269,980	195,469
15	Miscellaneous manufactures .....	5,613,850	3,813,841
16	Metals and manufactures .....	227,185	510,218
17	Gold, silver, and manufactures .....	2,236,260	3,582,130
18	Coal, marble, stone, &c. ....	88,859	35,941
19	Glass, crystal, and china .....	263,450	291,397
20	Tobacco .....	24	138
	Total .....	53,519,517	40,010,461
		40,010,461	.....
	Increase in 1873 .....	13,509,056	.....

C—Statement showing the relative value of imports and exports at Naples and Castellamare for the years 1872 and 1873.

	Imports.		Exports.		Totals.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
Naples .....	127,255,675	129,192,645	51,202,278	37,180,752	178,457,952	166,373,597
Castellamare .....	24,528,494	15,168,500	2,307,239	2,829,709	26,835,733	17,998,209
Total .....	151,784,169	144,361,345	53,509,517	40,010,461	205,293,685	184,371,806

D.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Naples for the year ending December 31 1873.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	Italy, (coastwise).....	863	296,385	2,591	133,597	3,454	429,982
	Egypt.....	35	20,268	1	235	36	20,503
	India.....	12	9,588	.....	.....	12	9,588
	France.....	9	6,914	44	5,277	53	12,191
	England.....	6	5,861	156	19,907	162	25,768
	United States.....	.....	.....	13	5,602	13	5,602
	Various.....	.....	.....	25	4,564	25	4,564
French.....	France.....	306	189,059	.....	.....	306	189,059
	Turkey.....	42	30,540	.....	.....	42	30,540
	Egypt.....	30	20,568	.....	.....	30	20,568
	Japan.....	6	10,983	.....	.....	6	10,983
	India.....	1	1,767	.....	.....	1	1,767
	Various.....	2	1,346	7	1,503	9	2,849
British.....	England.....	189	126,003	57	8,182	246	134,185
	France.....	26	21,087	.....	.....	26	21,087
	Turkey.....	9	5,937	.....	.....	9	5,937
	Holland.....	8	5,532	5	723	13	6,255
	Egypt.....	3	3,025	.....	.....	3	3,025
	United States.....	2	1,285	15	3,901	17	5,186
	Various.....	2	1,142	8	1,904	10	3,046
Dutch.....	Holland.....	16	11,208	.....	.....	16	11,208
	England.....	1	890	7	978	8	1,868
	India.....	1	1,633	.....	.....	1	1,633
German.....	Germany.....	19	6,583	.....	.....	19	6,583
	do.....	5	3,324	.....	.....	5	3,324
Greek.....	do.....	.....	.....	64	12,294	64	12,294
Various.....	do.....	5	3,309	53	14,989	58	18,298
	Total.....	1,591	793,347	3,046	213,656	4,637	1,007,003

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	Italy, (coastwise).....	861	349,319	2,825	138,216	3,686	487,535
	Egypt.....	38	21,116	.....	.....	38	21,116
	India.....	12	9,348	.....	.....	12	9,348
	France.....	1	657	136	7,112	137	7,769
	England.....	1	312	40	6,513	41	6,825
	United States.....	1	765	3	864	4	1,629
	Various.....	1	1,074	51	9,986	52	11,060
French.....	France.....	311	157,239	6	963	317	158,202
	Turkey.....	2	913	.....	.....	2	913
	Egypt.....	38	41,476	.....	.....	38	41,476
	Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	India.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Various.....	51	43,875	3	450	54	44,325
British.....	England.....	139	85,272	44	7,740	183	93,012
	France.....	4	1,674	.....	.....	4	1,674
	Turkey.....	10	5,778	3	1,045	13	6,823
	Holland.....	3	2,042	.....	.....	3	2,042
	Egypt.....	5	5,448	.....	.....	5	5,448
	United States.....	7	6,638	6	3,438	13	10,076
	Various.....	40	23,520	11	2,397	51	25,917
Dutch.....	Holland.....	19	13,279	.....	.....	19	13,279
	England.....	3	827	8	1,206	11	2,033
	India.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	Germany.....	6	3,528	.....	.....	6	3,528
	Various.....	2	875	.....	.....	2	875
Greek.....	do.....	.....	.....	59	8,911	59	8,911
Various.....	do.....	11	5,780	36	8,326	47	14,106
	Total.....	1,566	780,755	3,231	197,187	4,797	977,942

E.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from Naples to the United States, for the year 1874, in Italian lire.

Articles.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Total for the year.
Gloves .....	312, 681. 25	285, 296. 49	433, 931. 90	386, 036. 60	1, 417, 945. 54
Fruit.....	335, 216. 69	53, 585	95, 698. 65	159, 074. 49	643, 574. 83
Licorice.....	30, 637	46, 440	40, 751	46, 109. 17	163, 937. 17
Tartare.....	363, 159. 80	146, 018. 80	36, 938. 67	34, 945	581, 060. 47
Coral.....	17, 518. 49	10, 294. 09	25, 165. 75	39, 150. 50	92, 128. 83
Human hair*.....			47, 563. 32	21, 699	69, 262. 32
Miscellaneous.....	88, 713. 22	75, 973. 16	38, 953. 90	60, 338. 75	263, 979. 03
Total for 1874.....	1, 147, 926. 45	617, 605. 54	719, 002. 69	747, 353. 51	3, 231, 888. 19
Total for 1873.....	938, 702. 07	933, 358. 21	650, 040. 94	716, 649. 91	3, 238, 751. 13
Increase.....	209, 224. 38		68, 961. 75	30, 703. 60	
Decrease.....		315, 752. 67			6, 862. 94

\* During the first and second quarters this article was classed with the miscellaneous.

F.—Principal imports at Naples.

Category.	Articles.	Quantity.		Value entered.		Whence.
		1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	
		<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	
I	Petroleum, refined .....	4, 980, 358	4, 293, 603	2, 490, 179	2, 147, 109 }	United States
	unrefined .....	634, 594	1, 405, 632	317, 297	702, 816 }	
II	Coffee.....	2, 334, 304	1, 487, 577	2, 601, 698	2, 618, 135	
	Sugar, refined.....	7, 231, 870	7, 785, 868	6, 870, 292	6, 851, 564	
	unrefined .....	1, 446, 417	987, 230	1, 157, 134	760, 174	
	Pepper .....	184, 274	227, 017	276, 411	340, 500	
	Indigo .....	105, 635	90, 975	2, 323, 970	2, 001, 450	
IV	Lard.....	507, 757		703, 860		
V	Fish, dried.....	5, 781, 222	7, 622, 993	2, 890, 611	3, 811, 496	Norway and United States
VII	Skins, untanned .....	2, 966, 328	2, 995, 408	6, 500, 871	5, 391, 734	
	Leather.....	120, 440	126, 384	710, 596	507, 536	
	Sheep-skins, dressed .....	20, 387	23, 124	366, 966	346, 850	
VIII	Linen.....	502, 445	451, 041	1, 723, 058	1, 533, 639	
IX	Cotton, raw .....	2, 993, 511	2, 497, 588	6, 735, 400	5, 994, 211	
	spun .....	3, 440, 444	2, 583, 229	14, 285, 370	7, 132, 769	
	manufactured .....	1, 384, 720	1, 364, 717	11, 073, 640	11, 706, 972	
X	Wool, raw .....	150, 271	186, 422	676, 220	922, 110	
	manufactured .....			5, 012, 377	5, 668, 022	
XI	Silk, raw .....	11, 937	19, 723	1, 017, 710	1, 903, 022	
	manufactured .....	27, 601	34, 582	4, 050, 085	4, 060, 684	
	Bonnets and trimmings .....	4, 953	4, 736	767, 715	614, 960	
	Ribbons .....	1, 620	1, 622	437, 400	589, 280	
XII	Grain .....	16, 463, 192	28, 185, 459	4, 560, 231	9, 297, 114	
	Rice .....	2, 131, 589	117, 988	532, 897	47, 195	
XIII	Wood, for building .....			255, 018	259, 478	
XV	Coral, raw .....	16, 412	14, 263	574, 420	499, 205	
	wrought.....	550	276	825, 006	274, 000	
	Machinery.....	902, 333	354, 421	1, 085, 133	915, 842	
	Small wares .....	216, 477	303, 029	2, 214, 650	2, 209, 950	
	Musical instruments, number .....	2, 447	3, 384	780, 640	214, 450	
XVI	Iron, cast .....	2, 315, 084	2, 996, 405	436, 754	413, 393	
	bars, plates, rails, &c. ....	14, 252, 712	20, 108, 930	4, 728, 086	5, 935, 710	
	machinery .....	797, 793	777, 793	1, 436, 027	1, 011, 131	
	Copper and brass .....	590, 216	769, 469	1, 654, 891	2, 130, 516	
XVII	Jewelry, gold.....			1, 836, 596	2, 579, 292	
XVIII	Coal .....	90, 509, 475	104, 619, 940	4, 525, 474	3, 452, 458	
XX	Tobacco, leaf .....	3, 483, 016	2, 782, 327	5, 642, 486	5, 564, 652	

## G.—Principal exports from Naples.

Category.	Articles.	Quantity.		Value, including costs and charges.	
		1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
		<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>	<i>Lire.</i>
I	Olive-oil .....	1,024,357	1,150,206	1,331,664	1,725,899
II	Licorice .....	890,099	990,530	1,602,173	1,584,544
	Chemicals .....	1,869,829	1,066,890	9,536,124	2,133,794
	Dye-stuffs .....	8,261,270	8,200,878	3,882,797	3,240,431
III	Dried fruit .....	5,259,798	5,814,789	2,735,095	3,488,875
	Nuts .....	1,040,269	2,327,000	566,745	1,715,274
	Seeds .....	682,327	779,884	499,396	467,896
VII	Skins, undressed .....	228,182	264,412	593,273	475,942
	dressed .....	128,821	182,287	820,998	729,164
	Gloves .....	972,325	1,550,872	972,325	2,171,231
VIII	Hemp and flax, raw .....	2,310,368	1,303,926	2,541,405	1,175,433
	combed .....	598,179	549,549	1,046,813	879,274
X	Wool, raw .....	96,046	137,346	432,207	680,733
XII	Corn .....	7,450,208	6,321,744	1,564,544	1,325,567
	Macaroni .....	1,381,323	1,431,463	829,094	1,002,261
XIII	Timber .....	6,959,068	2,249,415	9,742,695	444,881
XV	Hats .....	31,049	37,389	2,328,675	1,346,974
	Coral, wrought, not mounted .....	14,859	10,864	2,228,850	1,080,874
	Gold and silver, in bars, &c. ....	45,782	58,586	451,820	585,586
XVII	Gold jewelry .....	2,490	7,210	996,000	2,524,000

H.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Naples for the year ending December 31, 1874.

Months.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
January .....	144	63,719	255	19,653	399	83,395	143	72,650	274	20,117	417	92,797
February .....	145	83,316	187	16,477	332	99,793	130	75,357	171	15,017	311	93,374
March .....	165	92,842	264	17,039	429	110,781	152	66,380	279	19,437	431	105,817
April .....	159	93,343	251	18,907	410	112,250	164	94,431	264	19,322	428	113,753
May .....	158	84,649	270	16,954	428	111,553	162	94,641	154	16,047	316	110,688
June .....	160	95,406	307	18,393	467	113,799	156	95,738	311	21,171	467	116,909
July .....	196	102,821	294	18,236	490	121,117	187	95,688	320	19,622	507	115,570
August .....	186	101,416	296	18,973	485	120,388	179	96,490	274	16,755	453	113,945
September .....	167	86,325	305	16,600	472	102,925	181	96,365	318	16,874	499	113,239
October .....	196	106,064	323	21,039	519	127,103	194	104,624	312	17,907	506	122,531
November .....	182	102,353	268	23,565	450	125,648	180	101,076	244	13,923	424	114,999
December .....	163	97,016	181	14,967	349	111,983	163	101,295	153	12,765	321	114,050
Total for 1874 .....	2,026	1,109,573	3,201	221,462	5,227	1,331,035	1,978	1,114,015	3,075	220,677	5,053	1,323,292
Total for 1873 .....	1,591	793,347	3,046	213,666	4,637	1,007,003	1,568	780,755	3,221	197,177	4,797	977,942
Increase in 1874 over 1873 .....	435	316,226	155	7,806	590	324,032	412	333,260	.....	12,490	256	345,350
Decrease in 1874 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

## PALERMO, SICILY.

Statement showing the commerce at Palermo for the year ending September 30, 1874.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
<b>Colonials:</b>				
Cocoa.....	(Account not kept at the custom-house.)	\$7,324	Not stated..	England, and Colonial possessions thereof.
Coffee .....	do	82,320	do	Colonial possessions of Great Britain.
Indigo .....	do	3,100	do	Do.
Pepper.....	do	9,025	do	Do.
Rum .....	do	22,729	do	United States via France.
Spices .....	do	4,743	do	Colonial possessions of Great Britain.
Sugars .....	do	265,321	do	Great Britain, Holland.
Tea .....	do	1,341	do	British Colonial possessions.
Woods .....	do	11,005	do	France, England, United States, Austria, Italy.
<b>Manufactures:</b>				
Cotton-yarn.....	do	595,325	do	France, England.
Cotton-wool.....	do	821,465	do	France, England, Germany.
Earthen ware & glass.....	do	56,750	do	France, England.
Fancy goods .....	do	13,025	do	France, Germany.
Hardware.....	do	19,405	do	France, England.
Linens.....	do	142,434	do	Do.
Silks.....	do	113,211	do	France, Italy.
Woolens.....	do	265,303	do	France, England, Germany.
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>				
Copper .....	do	29,500	do	France, England.
Coal .....	do	800,327	do	England.
Deal boards .....	do	16,240	do	Austria.
Drugs .....	do	11,974	do	France, England.
Fish, dry and salt.....	do	27,115	do	Do.
Flax .....	do	23,000	do	Russia.
Hides and skins .....	do	132,500	do	South America, through France & Italy.
Iron .....	do	251,721	do	England.
Lead .....	do	19,203	do	France, England, Spain.
Leather.....	do	30,000	do	France, Russia.
Pitch and tar .....	do	11,235	do	England.
Salt-peter.....	do	7,100	do	France, England.
Shooks.....	do	19,127	do	United States.
Stationery and books.....	do	9,625	do	France, England.
Steel.....	do	6,005	do	Do.
Tin-plates .....	do	27,300	do	Do.
Tobacco .....	do	122,624	do	United States via England.
Wax .....	do	4,200	do	Italy, Austria.
Wool .....	do	1,275	do	Barbary States, Italy.
Horned cattle .....	do	265,421	do	Do.
Horses and mules.....	do	71,240	do	Do.
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>4,322,561</b>		

*Statement showing the commerce at Palermo, &c.—Continued.*

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Argols and cream of tartar. cantars.	405	\$10,060	United States, England.
Brimstone.....do.	474,000	882,000	United States, France, Germany, Italy.
Corn and grain.....bushels.	69,000	96,600	France.
Essences.....pounds.	12,000	27,400	United States, France, England.
Fish and salt fish oil.....cantars.	2,500	25,137	France, England, Italy.
Fruits and nuts.....boxes and bags.	19,500	143,300	United States, France, England, Germany.
Oranges and lemons.....boxes	2,135,000	4,270,000	Do.
Lemon juice.....pipes.	510	56,314	Do.
Linseed.....bags.	4,380	21,593	Do.
Licorice paste.....cantars.	85	1,734	Do.
Macaroni.....boxes.	7,576	29,623	Do.
Manna.....do.	412	21,013	Do.
Linseed oil.....casks.	92	2,402	Do.
Olive oil.....do.	2,085	41,125	Do.
Lemon oil.....jars.	215	37,400	Do.
Rags.....bales.	5,010	195,560	United States, Italy, England.
Sumac.....bags.	582,600	2,914,000	United States, France, Italy, England, Germany.
Kid-skins.....dozen.	9,700	33,956	France, England, Italy.
Wine.....pipes.	4,050	226,255	United States, France, England, Italy, Germany.
Sundry small articles.....		120,000	Do.
Total.....		9,155,470	

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Palermo for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Trieste.....			9	2,235	9	2,235
Belgium.....	Belgium.....	1	702			1	702
British.....	England.....	234	177,654	60	10,837	294	188,491
	United States.....	27	21,804	26	4,940	53	26,744
	Holland.....	20	13,935	2	798	22	14,733
Dutch.....	Marcellies.....	40	40,303	4	754	44	41,057
French.....	Germany.....	16	9,978	2	145	18	10,123
German.....	Greece and Russia.....			37	6,474	37	6,474
Greek.....	Italy.....	710	246,920	1,290	78,249	1,930	325,169
Italian.....	France.....	32	28,800	16	3,265	48	32,065
	England.....			32	10,254	32	10,254
	United States.....			29	9,180	29	9,180
	Barbary States and Levant.....	45	43,987	20	3,198	65	47,185
Norwegian.....	Norway and Sweden.....	3	2,221	15	3,764	18	5,985
	United States.....			5	1,700	5	1,700
Ottoman.....	Turkey.....			12	1,644	12	1,644
Russian.....	Russia.....	3	1,199	3	564	6	1,763
Spanish.....	Spain.....	1	310	2	386	3	696
United States.....	United States.....			16	6,446	16	6,446
Total.....		1,132	589,813	1,510	144,833	2,642	734,646

NOTE.—The clearances are the same as the entrances.

ROBERT FRAZER.

## ROME.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Rome to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Pictures and books .....	\$17,611 83	\$15,529 50	\$34,079 16	\$14,423 07	\$81,643 56
Jewelry .....	952 45		212 30		1,164 75
Statuary and bronzes .....	13,109 33	16,523 30	48,136 95	34,824 51	112,594 09
Church ornaments .....	649 63		316, 52	1,302 57	2,267 72
Slenna earth and chalk .....	2,958 69			1,297 69	4,256 38
Sandries .....	192 05	614 05	4,240 83	1,410 63	6,457 56
Total in United States gold .....	35,473 98	32,666 85	86,985 76	53,258 47	208,385 06

PAUL DAHLGREN.

## TRAPANI, SICILY.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Trapani to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Marine salt .....		\$26,762 47	\$3,180 40		\$29,942 87
Wine .....			1,137 57		1,137 57
Total in United States gold .....		26,762 47	4,317 97		31,080 44
Total for preceding year .....	\$1,602 64	14,828 16	17,126 45	\$1,537 38	35,094 63
Increase .....		11,934 31			
Decrease .....	1,602 64		12,808 48	1,537 38	4,011 19

LEONARDO MARRONE.

## TURIN.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Turin to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Wine .....	\$78 39	\$594 29			\$662 68
Rice-straw trimmings .....	1,916 00	2,088 10			4,004 10
Dog-grass roots for brushes .....	2,958 94			\$3,808 58	6,767 52
Chestnuts .....		347 85			347 85
Silk velvet .....		826 23	\$2,544 85	2,307 64	5,678 72
Vermouth .....				2,205 02	2,205 02
Kid cheveril gloves .....				2,875 91	2,875 91
Total in United States gold .....	4,953 33	3,846 47	2,544 85	11,197 15	22,541 80
Total for preceding year .....			4,933 57	1,473 44	6,407 01
Increase .....	4,953 33	3,846 47		9,723 71	16,134 79
Decrease .....			2,368 72		

HENRY NOBLE.



## VENICE.

OCTOBER 1, 1874. (Received Oct. 26.)

## COMMERCIAL REPORT FOR 1873.

The accompanying tabular forms showing the importations and exportations at Venice, the navigation, and value of declared exports, with supplementary table on increase and decrease, for the year ending December 31, 1873, are compiled from the general report made by the statistical committee of the chamber of commerce at Venice, published in June last. No official detailed report of foreign vessels entering this port has been made, from which I could copy or compile a more perfect statement under that head.

## SHIPPING.

The number of vessels entering this port during the year 1873 was 2,644 (of which 23 came from the United States; namely, 10 from Philadelphia and 13 from New York,) and 2,798 for the year 1872. It will be observed that there has been a falling off in the number of vessels entered; but this does not indicate any falling off of trade. The difference is to be accounted for, in part, by the fact that the vessels now entering are mostly steamers and of larger capacity than the sailing-vessels formerly employed; and in part, also, by the fact that more system and economy have been introduced; one steamer carrying now what two or three smaller steamers, or sailing-vessels, were employed to carry a few years ago. The tonnage in 1873 was 465,394, and 445,601 in 1872, being an increase of 19,793 tons, while the number of vessels entered in 1873 was 334 less than in 1872. As may be seen, the commerce of Venice extends to nearly every port of the globe. As a commercial point, the trade of Venice must increase more and more, and the city, the queen of the Adriatic, must gradually regain her former celebrity. The exports by sea and land during the year 1873 amounted to \$46,999,712.40 and the imports to \$54,086,843.20, almost three times as much as of the preceding year, 1872.

## CUSTOMS DUTIES.

No duties have been collected this year, Venice having been a free port until January 1, 1874. In anticipation of this impending change, merchants have made large importations.

## THE CHOLERA.

During the summer of 1873, the cholera broke out in Venice, causing great suffering to the population, and great injury to commerce; but in that year I may add that Venice was visited by many thousand travelers, of whom several hundred were Americans. Recently the United States steamer "Juniata" visited this port and remained ten days.

## THE PETROLEUM TRADE.

Venice, I may here remark, is the principal market of the petroleum trade between the United States and Italy. The general aspect of this trade is satisfactory and promising.

## THE STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The most valuable branches of commerce at this port are glass beads, optical instruments, photographs, mosaics, pictures, and antique furniture. The increasing prosperity of this consular district must also be attributed to the flourishing state of agriculture, in which improvements are annually made. The state of the crops this year is quite satisfactory, and shows an improvement over the returns of 1873. The value of the

Italian lira, paper currency, has varied from 17  
The arsenal continues to increase in efficiency and  
the present government. The government has f  
tific and polytechnic schools, and has established  
in the Japanese language. The new common-sc  
vate the population to a high intellectual stand

*Statement showing the trade and commerce of Venice for the year*

## IMPORTS.\*

Articles.	Quantity	Value entered.	
Animals for slaughter.....		\$1,260,862 00	Italy.
Butter.....metrical quintals..	12,866	715,558 00	Austri
Cheese.....do.....	12,826	439,928 00	Italy, I
Hides and leather.....do.....	28,884	1,708,020 00	Italy, I
Wax.....do.....	1,295	124,420 00	Italy, I
Fish, dried and prepared, barrels			Aust
and quintals.....	60,986	1,052,547 00	Italy, I
Oils.....cases and barrels..	106,371	3,637,957 00	Italy, I
Petroleum.....do.....	141,625	704,262 00	United
Soap.....metrical quintals..	4,716	89,604 00	Italy, I
Grain.....do.....	811,790	5,799,124 40	Italy, I
Oleaginous seeds.....do.....	9,514	79,486 00	Italy, I
Colonials and drugs.....do.....	144,738	4,669,573 00	Italy, I
Wine and spirits.....do.....	168,168	2,086,163 00	Italy, I
Fruits.....do.....	115,988	1,058,561 00	Italy, I
Gums.....do.....	6,235	218,250 00	Italy, I
Medicines and medicinal prepara-			
tions.....metrical quintals..	6,276	313,744 00	Italy, I
Niter.....do.....	2,311	43,909 00	Italy, I
Indigo.....do.....	11,111	2,627,800 00	Italy, I
Colors and dye-woods.....do.....	5,451	127,837 00	Italy, I
Silk-worms' eggs.....kilograms..	503.44	2,275,800 00	Italy, I
Raw silk, cocoons, and waste, met-			
rical quintals.....	2,121.69	2,908,023 00	Italy, I
Hemp.....metrical quintals..	127,930	2,935,490 00	Italy, I
Cotton.....do.....	130,468	5,218,720 00	Italy, I
Wool.....do.....	7,335	440,100 00	Italy, I
Other materials for weaving.....do.....	6,947	18,250 00	Italy, I
Woven goods and twist.....do.....	12,100	4,689,045 00	Italy, I
Paper, books, and prints.....		309,909 00	Italy, I
Natron.....metrical quintals..	12,188	34,126 40	Italy, I
Glass beads and enamels.....do.....	341	112,454 00	Italy, I
Hardware, earthenware and jew-			
elry.....metrical quintals..	2,091	1,272,555 00	Italy, I
Metals, rough and wrought.....do.....	61,354	933,118 00	Italy, I
Combustibles [coal, &c.].....do.....	1,224,907	1,541,187 60	Italy, I
Timber, rough and worked pieces..	6,391,316	1,472,116 00	Italy, I
Tobacco.....metrical quintals..	46,471	641,445 60	Italy, I
Salt.....do.....	9,267	132,422 00	Italy, I
Stone, lime, and cement.....do.....	98,354	612,446 80	Italy, I
Stearine candles.....do.....	4,597	102,534 00	Italy, I
Gall-nuts and bark.....do.....	1,605	246,210 00	Italy, I
Sulphur.....do.....	3,703	222,008 00	Italy, I
Sundries.....do.....		1,208,277 40	Italy, I
Total imports for 1873.....		54,086,843 20	
Total imports for 1872.....		23,400,917 00	
Increase.....		30,685,926 20	

\* No duties, Venice being a free port till January.

*Statement showing the trade and commerce at Venice, &c.—Continued.*

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Animals for slaughter .....	.....	\$23,324 00	Egypt, Austria.
Butter.....metrical quintals..	9,337	5,335,674 00	Sicily, Egypt, Turkey, Hungary.
Cheese.....do.....	9,443	396,784 00	Italy, Austria, Egypt, Turkey.
Hides and leather.....do.....	10,601	1,675,096 00	Italy, Turkey, Greece, Ionian Islands, Austria.
Wax.....do.....	900	228,400 00	Italy, Greece, Egypt, Holland.
Fish, dried and prepared, barrels and quintals .....	70,927	970,023 00	Italy, Turkey, Egypt, Holland.
Oils.....cases and barrels.....	101,072	2,220,047 00	Italy, Egypt, Moldavia, Wallachia.
Petroleum.....do.....	67,096	287,680 00	Italy, Hungary, Barbary, Egypt, Russia.
Soap.....metrical quintals..	3,507	81,073 00	Egypt, Holland, Ionian Islands, Austria, Hungary.
Grain.....do.....	254,956	4,270,431 20	Italy, Turkey, Great Britain, Austria.
Oleaginous seeds.....do.....	7,907	64,678 00	Do.
Colonials and drugs.....do.....	19,023	2,566,441 00	Do.
Wine and spirits.....do.....	43,906	550,168 00	Do.
Fruits.....do.....	70,353	634,037 00	Egypt, Russia, Hungary, Austria.
Gums.....do.....	4,371	132,218 00	Italy, Turkey, Ionian Islands, Austria, Hungary.
Medicines and medicinal preparations.....metrical quintals..	4,649	263,964 00	Italy, Egypt, Turkey, Great Britain, France, Austria.
Niter.....do.....	28	532 00	Italy, Austria, Hungary.
Indigo.....do.....	3,772	2,626,400 00	Italy, Austria.
Colors and dye-woods.....do.....	3,393	63,914 20	Italy, Hungary.
Silk-worms' eggs.....kilograms..	215.25	1,096,300 00	Turkey, Austria, Hungary, Egypt.
Raw silk, cocoons, and waste, metrical quintals.....	2,511.50	2,848,930 00	East Indies, Egypt, Turkey, Austria, Hungary.
Hemp.....metrical quintals..	129,035	2,633,209 00	Barbary, Turkey, Holland, Great Britain.
Cotton.....do.....	132,353	5,394,120 00	Great Britain, Ionian Islands, Austria.
Wool.....do.....	6,804	408,240 00	Do.
Other materials for weaving.....do.....	991	99,130 00	Do.
Woven goods and twist.....do.....	11,947.50	2,758,315 00	Do.
Paper, books, and prints.....	.....	221,949 20	Barbary, Egypt, Turkey, Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands.
Satron.....metrical quintals..	3,430	9,604 00	Italy, Austria, Hungary.
Glass beads and enamels.....do.....	33,084	1,716,684 00	United Italy, Italy, Barbary, Egypt, Great Britain.
Hardware, earthenware, and jewelry.....metrical quintals..	3,455	871,715 00	Italy, East Indies, Barbary.
Metals, rough and wrought.....do.....	53,384	823,100 00	Italy, Hungary.
Combustibles, (coal, &c.).....do.....	.....	835,579 00	Italy, Barbary, Egypt.
Timber, rough and worked.....pieces..	3,572,577	1,070,146 60	Italy, Barbary, Egypt, Turkey.
Tobacco.....metrical quintals..	38,029	542,044 00	Italy, Egypt, Malta, Ionian Islands.
Alum.....do.....	941,148	941,148 00	Italy, Hungary.
Stone, lime, and cement.....do.....	6,916	135,579 20	Italy, Egypt, Austria.
Tearline candles.....do.....	1,441	74,960 00	Italy, Malta, Ionian Islands.
Ear-nuts and bark.....do.....	20,898	208,980 00	Italy, Hungary, Austria.
Sulphur.....do.....	69,744	221,078 40	Italy, Germany, Ionian Islands, Hungary.
Undries.....do.....	.....	1,305,995 40	
Total exports for 1873 .....	.....	46,990,712 40	

Statement showing the value of merchandise imported and exported at Venice in 1873 compared with 1872.

## IMPORTS.

Whence.	1873.	1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
			1873.	1872.
	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>
Italy.....	17,190,932	13,088,170	4,102,762	
Australia.....	46,250		46,250	
Japan.....	13,739,125	10,370,000	3,369,125	
East Indies.....	54,369,340	12,284,987	42,084,353	
United States.....	4,053,350	1,764,301	2,289,049	
San Domingo.....	408,670		408,670	
Brazil.....	1,074,490		1,074,490	
Arabia.....	330,955	24,700	306,255	
Egypt.....	8,498,100	16,151,786		7,653,686
Barbary.....	691,738		691,738	
Moldavia and Wallachia..	3,129,555	6,950,939		3,821,384
Russia.....	4,455,380	2,799,737	1,655,643	
Turkey.....	7,356,501	4,198,655	3,229,846	
Greece.....	590,765	16,341	574,424	
Ionian Islands.....	3,137,817	1,476,010	2,281,807	
Sweden and Norway.....	2,373,405	2,469,460		96,055
Denmark.....				
Holland.....	1,232,570	3,224,855		1,992,285
Malta.....	89,675	112,837		23,162
Great Britain.....	22,668,577	20,953,760	1,714,817	
Belgium.....		147,490		147,490
Portugal.....		23,030		23,030
France.....	402,755	235,759	166,996	
German Empire.....				
Austria and Hungary.....	22,525,087	20,292,553	2,232,534	
Total.....	168,964,967	116,513,370	52,451,597	

## EXPORTS.

Whither.	1873.	1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
			1873.	1872.
	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>	<i>Lira.</i>
Italy.....	40,888,407	40,079,805	808,602	
Australia.....	15,190	14,050	1,140	
Japan.....	72,433	9,030	63,403	
East Indies.....	1,645,730	1,169,100	476,630	
United States.....	11,000	3,133	7,867	
San Domingo.....				
Brazil.....				
Arabia.....	41,830	17,150	24,680	
Egypt.....	3,730,344	3,508,128	212,216	
Barbary.....	69,334	310,033		240,699
Moldavia and Wallachia..	49,419	16,694	32,725	
Russia.....	527,570	903,257	375,687	
Turkey.....	4,971,860	2,407,502	2,564,358	
Greece.....	825,960	937,005		111,045
Ionian Islands.....	1,246,928	1,714,165		467,237
Sweden and Norway.....	4,000		4,000	
Denmark.....	1,000	1,150		150
Holland.....	232,485	207,910	24,575	
Malta.....	589,660	589,079	581	
Great Britain.....	16,222,413	14,542,965	1,739,448	
Belgium.....	16,380	20,090		3,710
Portugal.....				
France.....	140,826	167,833		27,007
German Empire.....	181,370	81,071	100,299	
Austria and Hungary.....	41,441,325	23,211,226	18,230,099	
Total.....	112,974,964	89,210,976	23,763,988	

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Venice to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Books, music, and pictures .....	\$3,451 71	\$658 13	\$3,745 34	\$3,626 47	\$11,481 65
Kid cheveril gloves .....	1,595 02		2,409 69	1,603 44	5,608 15
Machinery and iron ware .....		1,992 85	517 24		1,810 09
Musical and other instruments .....	4,339 79		3,168 90	2,397 58	9,896 27
Antique furniture .....	2,686 17		2,270 16	3,008 15	7,964 48
Glass beads .....	2,085 06	2,189 00	5,498 64	3,868 31	13,571 01
Miscellaneous .....	1,790 63	2,575 00	705 22	896 01	5,966 86
Total in United States gold .....	15,948 38	6,714 98	18,245 19	15,329 96	56,238 51
Total for preceding year .....	9,408 86	7,058 96	20,647 63	14,575 77	51,691 22
Increase .....	6,539 52			754 19	4,547 19
Decrease .....		1,743 98	2,402 44		

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Venice for the year ending December 31, 1873.*

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian .....		92	52,361	1,512	117,602	1,604	169,963
United States .....				4	1,445	4	1,445
Anstro-Hungarian .....		203	70,937	545	40,314	748	111,251
Danish .....				9	1,309	9	1,309
German .....				10	1,171	10	1,171
Greek .....				49	10,829	49	10,829
British .....		141	150,342	36	10,922	177	161,264
Dutch .....		3	1,596	5	861	8	2,457
Ottoman .....				23	1,630	23	1,630
Russian .....				6	1,686	6	1,686
Swedish and Norwegian .....				6	2,389	6	2,389
Total .....		439	275,236	2,205	190,158	2,644	465,394
Italian ports .....		23	10,006	418	32,434	441	43,040
East Indies .....		8	7,772			8	7,772
Brazil .....				2	405	2	405
United States .....				23	7,567	23	7,567
San Domingo .....				1	204	1	204
Algiers .....							
Barbary .....				6	866	6	866
Egypt .....		54	70,288	4	1,112	58	71,400
Turkey .....		2	1,671	37	4,120	39	5,791
Moldavia and Wallachia .....		2	1,040	21	4,734	23	5,774
Russia .....		3	1,949	23	6,390	26	8,339
Sweden and Norway .....				24	4,244	24	4,244
Holland .....		3	1,506	3	522	6	2,118
Malta .....				3	924	3	924
Great Britain .....		76	70,550	116	42,396	192	112,946
Spain .....							
France .....		23	10,430	4	816	27	11,246
Greece .....		35	25,233	4	227	39	25,460
Ionian Islands .....				22	1,603	22	1,603
Austria and Hungary .....		210	74,101	1,494	81,594	1,704	155,695
Total for 1873 .....		439	275,236	2,205	190,158	2,644	465,394
Total for 1872 .....		464	234,969	2,514	210,632	2,978	445,601
Increase .....			40,267				19,793
Decrease .....		25		309	20,474	334	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Venice, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	.....	94	53,737	1,519	119,907	1,613	173,644
United States.....	.....	4	1,445	4	1,445	4	1,445
Austro-Hungarian.....	.....	302	70,686	551	42,811	753	112,500
Danish.....	.....	13	1,799	13	1,799	13	1,799
German.....	.....	11	1,177	11	1,177	11	1,177
Greek.....	.....	57	13,086	57	13,086	57	13,086
British.....	.....	141	150,945	34	10,319	175	161,264
Dutch.....	.....	3	1,586	7	1,112	10	2,700
Ottoman.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1,615	23	1,615
Russian.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,686	6	1,686
Swedish and Norwegian.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2,610	7	2,610
Total.....	.....	440	276,966	2,233	197,567	2,673	474,533
Italian ports.....	.....	25	10,111	588	45,117	613	55,228
East Indies.....	.....	2	2,418	1	569	3	2,987
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	.....	1	577	.....	.....	1	577
San Domingo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algiers.....	.....	1	1,516	4	1,610	5	3,126
Barbary.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1,382	8	1,382
Egypt.....	.....	55	73,129	24	7,263	79	80,392
Turkey.....	.....	12	7,499	74	18,250	86	25,749
Moldavia and Wallachia.....	.....	.....	.....	2	578	2	578
Russia.....	.....	3	2,075	36	11,901	39	13,976
Sweden and Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	.....	2	1,092	.....	.....	2	1,092
Malta.....	.....	1	434	14	3,233	15	4,234
Great Britain.....	.....	53	56,064	2	797	55	56,861
Spain.....	.....	3	1,396	5	2,148	8	3,544
France.....	.....	15	7,249	3	470	18	7,719
Greece.....	.....	38	27,606	30	5,870	68	33,476
Ionian Islands.....	.....	2	1,117	31	4,223	33	5,340
Austria and Hungary.....	.....	227	86,783	1,410	93,456	1,637	180,239
Total for 1873.....	.....	440	276,966	2,233	197,567	2,673	474,533
Total for 1872.....	.....	457	232,430	2,489	207,768	2,946	440,198
Increase.....	.....	.....	44,536	.....	.....	.....	34,335
Decrease.....	.....	17	.....	257	10,201	274	.....

NOTE.—The statistical tables published by the Chamber of Commerce do not enable me to state the number of ships of each flag arrived from each country separately, but only the total number of ships of each flag entered and cleared during the year, as by this table.

## J A P A N.

## HAKODADI.

NOVEMBER 6, 1874. (Received January 29, 1875.)

No material change affecting the interests of commerce has taken place at this port since my last annual statement. I have to repeat my remark of last year, that there is very little direct trade between this island and foreign ports. Sulphur is the only article exported direct to the United States; the other products shipped to foreign countries go principally to Shanghai. The commerce of the port has received no augmentation from the newly-developed resources of the island, such as lumber, minerals, and farm-products; nor has any fresh energy been manifested in the preparation for market of the two great staples, seaweed and fish. The aggregate amount of native products of all kinds exported during the year past is \$914,049.77. There is, however, no significance in the fact that the products amount to a little more or a little less in one year than in another. The productions of Yesso are the result of a given amount of labor, and certain fixed habits of its people, affected only by the favorableness or unfavorableness of the seasons, and no growth in the commerce of this portion of the empire can be expected until the settlement and cultivation of the island, and a general development of its natural wealth are commenced and carried forward in earnest.

## FOREIGN IMPORTS.

The import-trade continues small. All the foreign goods brought to this market are entered at the open ports in the south, chiefly at Yokohama. A slight increase in the traffic in foreign merchandise is noticeable. The amount of imports is considerably larger than last year. Many articles evidently produced in the United States, such as kerosene oil, lamps, shoes, &c., come into the country from Shanghai, doubtless re-exports from that place.

## TONNAGE AND CARRYING-TRADE.

The aggregate tonnage of foreign steam and sailing vessels falls 5,339 tons below that of last year. The statement of native vessels in the accompanying table expresses the number of distinct crafts and their combined tonnage, with only one clearance each. The excess in the number of departures over the number of vessels shows that some of these made several voyages during the year, which, if taken into account, would largely increase the tonnage stated in the table. The movement of freight, indicated by the accompanying tables, shows that the native merchant marine has substantially increased in twelve months.

A large proportion of the carrying-trade in foreign bottoms is still done by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. This line is the pride of every American residing in Japan, and its magnificent ships and the indomitable enterprise and energy of its present managers, as exhibited in the East, are a credit to our country. Owing to the loss of two steamships, which were running regularly to this port, trips have been

made less frequently than before, which accounts for the decrease in tounage, but, the ships being much larger than those formerly employed on this line, the available carrying-capacity has not been materially diminished.

#### THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

There is a marked change for the better in the manner of conducting the business of the foreign custom-house. No foreigners are employed, but more system is observed in keeping the records, and the quantities and values are expressed in Arabic numbers. It cannot be denied that there is still room for improvement, but so great is the change already effected, that we may hope to see a perfect system in operation in the course of a year or two more.

As a result of the manner of determining the quantities and values of commodities adopted by the customs authorities, the actual amount of exports is considerably in excess of the figures at the custom-house, often as much as one-fourth greater. For instance, an invoice of sulphur shipped to the United States, certified at this consulate in June last, amounted to 4,125 piculs, valued at \$5,239.18, exclusive of charges. The figures at the custom-house for the same shipment were 3,625 piculs, value \$3,988.36, making a difference of 500 piculs (66,666 pounds avoirdupois) in quantity, and \$1,250.50 in value. Another invoice of 4,109 piculs, valued at \$5,052.95, certified at this consulate in September, appears on the books at the custom house as 3,708 piculs, value \$3,449.16, a difference of 400 piculs (53,333 pounds avoirdupois) and \$1,603.79 value. These examples, which are by no means exceptional cases, indicate that the actual exports are in large excess of the reported amount. This excess arises from the practice of weighing a few bags in the godown, and from these estimating the weight of the whole cargo. It is not difficult to understand how a like result would be experienced from such a practice in any country.

#### JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

A distinct judicial department has been put in operation at this port the past year. The native official who presides over this department is a man of fair attainments, and, although some of the peculiarities of the country are still retained, the manner of conducting the judicial business is creditable to the government, and a decided improvement over the old system. What is now needed is an established code of laws, intelligently framed and adapted to the advanced state of civilization.

#### MURDER OF A CONSUL.

The acting German consul at this port was cut down and killed in the public street on the 11th day of August. The murderer was a Samurai, recently arrived from Akita Ken, who perpetrated the deed from a hatred of foreigners. He immediately surrendered himself into the hands of the officers and made no concealment of his motives, but gloried in the act. The local authorities acted with commendable promptness in bringing the criminal to trial. The murder was committed at about 6 o'clock p. m., and in less than four hours thereafter the prisoner was put on examination before the chief judicial officer, the governor and the foreign consuls sitting with him, and the investigation was continued until midnight. Precautions were taken by the authorities to guard against further acts of violence from strangers of the same class who might have arrived in town. The subsequent examinations were



public, and during the trial the foreign consuls were allowed to submit such questions in writing as they thought proper to the prisoner and other persons examined. A public trial, conducted according to the forms of law of western nations, is certainly a very great stride in the right direction for Japan. On the 26th of September, forty-six days after the deed was committed, the murderer paid the penalty of his crime, by decapitation, within the prison-walls, the consuls being the only foreigners permitted to witness the execution. The condemned criminal exhibited a stoical unconcern to the last moment, evidently deeming himself a hero and martyr, and believing the gods would reward him after death for his heroism.

This event afforded the Japanese government an opportunity to show its readiness to give such protection as it is able to the people of the treaty powers residing in the empire, by visiting offenders with prompt punishment. It also presents a powerful argument in favor of throwing open the whole country to trade and traffic with people of other nationalities. This is the only way in which the hostile feelings of a portion of the Tenno's subjects in the interior and at the unopen ports can be done away with in any reasonable length of time. Unrestricted business intercourse with foreigners will speedily correct the mistaken notions of those deluded people.

#### POSTAL SERVICE.

The native postal system has been in operation since 1871, but it is only within the past year that sufficient regularity has been attained in carrying the mail between Yedo and this place to inspire confidence.

A new post-office has been fitted up, with drawers and a convenient lobby, for the accommodation of the public. Mails are dispatched three times a week each way between Yedo and Hakodadi, overland, occupying about ten days in transit, and mail-matter is delivered with a good degree of promptness and regularity. A weekly mail is also carried between this place and Satsporo. The rates of postage anywhere within the empire are 4 sen per half-ounce for letters, 1 sen on newspapers, and 2 sen per ounce on books, pamphlets, &c.

As the new postal treaty provides that the mails now under the supervision of United States agents shall be turned over to the custody of the Japanese on January 1, 1875, it is hoped they will disappoint the general apprehension entertained by the foreign community and prove themselves equal to the undertaking. My own opinion has undergone a change the past year in this regard, and I am encouraged to believe that the mail-service will be pretty well conducted under the new régime.

#### TELEGRAPH.

Since the date of my last report the line of telegraph between this place and Satsporo, the capital of Yesso, a distance of about one hundred and twenty-five miles, has been completed, and is now in working-order. The submarine cable is laid across the straits, connecting Yesso with the mainland of Nipon, and the line is in operation about half the distance from Yedo to this port, and the announcement that it is completed all the way through is daily expected. This will bring Hakodadi and the capital of Yesso into telegraphic communication with all parts of the world.

#### LIGHT-HOUSES.

Notice has been given that a fixed staff-light, 45 feet in height, will be exhibited opposite Aroomori, at the southern extremity of the bay of

that name, within this consular district, from November 1. A light-house is in course of construction, to be finished next year, near Rattler's Reef, on the east coast of Nipon, about fifty miles south of this port.

#### FURS—SEA-OTTER HUNTING.

Sea-otters abound along the eastern shores of the Kurile Islands, five or six hundred miles north of this. The fur of these otters is of a dark-brownish color, almost black, very heavy, of a fine quality, and quite valuable. That with silver tips commands the highest price. The business of otter-hunting did not begin to attract attention until the season of 1872, when an American schooner made a successful catch, taking 309 skins, in less than four months, which were transshipped at this port to San Francisco, where they realized \$22,000 or \$23,000. In the spring of 1873 four American vessels sailed from San Francisco and spent several months hunting otters, near these islands, with considerable success. This season the number of American vessels was increased to eight or nine; three or four others, carrying different national flags, were also fitted out in Japan. So much shooting made the otters wild and more difficult to catch, and from this cause, and another which I am about to mention, the hunters generally met with indifferent success. Up to the spring of 1874, nobody had interfered with the taking of otters in those waters. Early the past season a Japanese man-of-war made its appearance there, and a small steamer was stationed at Nimero with the avowed purpose of driving off the vessels engaged in hunting otters. Men from some of these vessels reported that armed marines, belonging to the man-of-war, forcibly entered their boats and boarded their vessels on the pretense of suspicion that they had violated the law of nations by taking otters within a marine league of shore, and representing that notice had been duly promulgated by the authorities at Yedo prohibiting the hunting of otters by foreigners within this limit. I have no knowledge that such notification has been issued by the Japanese authorities, but no complaint was made at this consulate, and as these reports were not verified by proper proof, I took no official notice of them. I would suggest, however, that if, after suffering this business to be carried on in these waters for two or three years, the Japanese government is desirous of prohibiting its continuance, timely notice ought to be duly promulgated to this effect.

#### EDUCATION.

The desire for education is general among all the better classes. The public schools in Hakodadi are well attended by both girls and boys. Very few adult persons, excepting officials, will acquire much knowledge of foreign literature or languages; but when the children who are now laying the foundation of an education in the public and private schools grow up to manhood and womanhood, they will be far advanced in knowledge of western civilization, and must exert a salutary influence upon the destiny of the empire.

#### CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

Two Protestant missionaries have located in Hakodadi the past year, one under the auspices of the Methodist Church of America, and the other under the Church of England. Both missions have procured ground and built dwelling-houses thereon. A union service held every

Sabbath is attended by natives as well as foreigners. Quite a number of the more intelligent Japanese manifest an earnest desire to study the Bible and to understand the Christian religion.

A missionary of the Greek Church supported by the Russian government has been located here some years. The mission has a very pretty chapel, built in the form of the Greek cross. Two missionaries who teach religion exclusively, and a teacher of music, are attached to this mission. There are also two French Catholic missionaries. Each of these missions has connected with it a school, or classes in which secular studies are taught, and numbering in some instances forty to fifty pupils.

#### YESSO.

The operations of the Kaitakushi looking to the development of the natural resources of Yesso, have not yet produced any apparent external results. The scheme announced at the beginning of the season, to colonize five thousand soldier-laborers, who were to cultivate the lands, work the mines, and receive a certain amount of instruction in military drill in the mean time, wholly failed of being carried out. Triangulations have been prosecuted since the arrival of the instruments, but no survey of the lands into suitable tracts for use has been made, and the colonization and settlement of the island is apparently as far off as it was two years ago.

In justice to the Americans employed by the Kaitakushi, I should state that they have had no control over these matters. Two American geologists spent the past five months examining the mines, coal-beds, &c.; one American has set up the saw-mill and other machinery at Satsporo, and one has been engaged in making triangulations. These are the parts performed by Americans in developing and colonizing Yesso. That they have respectively done their work well, has not, I believe, been questioned, but that these disconnected operations are totally inadequate to secure any great results is too palpable to need comment. The experience of the past two years ought to be sufficient to convince any one that substantial results will never be reached until the whole policy of the government in regard to this island is changed, and a more practical and thorough plan is adopted and carried out.

#### COALS AND MINERALS.

A coal-field several miles in area has been discovered near the Iscari River. It contains several large veins, said to be more than 30 feet in thickness altogether, and capable of yielding millions of tons. The coal is bituminous and of better quality than any hitherto found.

The assistant geologist whose special duty was to examine the localities where gold has been supposed to exist reports that he was unable to find any mines which could be worked with profit. One mine in the province of Matsumai yielded from 4 to 6 cents per cubic yard. The gold sand at Tokatchie was also tested, and less than a dollar's worth of gold was obtained from washing some fifty tons.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The improved manner of keeping the records at the custom-house has enabled me to compile a much more satisfactory tabular exhibit of the commerce of the port this year than last. The movement of freight between Hakodadi and the unopen ports of Yesso is all done by Japa-

nese vessels and junks, and is not embraced in the goods and products imported or exported from or go to Tokio. The exports are distributed parts of Japan by vessels engaged in the coasting some portion of them ultimately reaches a foreign

I give below a comparative statement of the commerce of 1874, showing an increase the last year of \$179, the imports, and \$7,626.15 in the value of the exports that the participation of foreign shipping in the trade has fallen off (from 61.5 to 11.9 per cent.) 49.6 per cent and 21.8 per cent. on the aggregate of freights during the year.

*Comparative table of imports and exports in foreign and Japanese vessels.*

Vessels.	Imports.	
	1873.	1874.
In foreign vessels.....	\$151,923 59	\$51,173
In Japanese vessels.....	94,956 25	375, 670
Total .....	246, 879 84	426, 843
.....	.....	246, 879
Increase .....	.....	179, 963

*Statement showing the number, tonnage, and nationality of vessels calling at Hakodadi for the year ending September 30.*

Flag.	Steamers	
	No.	Ton.
American.....	17	30, 0
Danish.....	1	3
British.....	4	8
German.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	2	9
Total .....	24	32, 1

*Statement showing the number, tonnage, and nationality of vessels calling at Hakodadi for the year ending September 30.*

Flag.	Steamers	
	No.	Ton.
American .....	17	30, 0
Danish .....	1	3
British .....	4	8
German .....	.....	.....
Russian .....	2	9
Total .....	24	32, 1

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Hakodadi of Japanese vessels employed in the coasting-trade for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Vessels.	No.	Tona.	Departures.
Steamers *.....	19	6,347	126
Sailing-vessels .....	14	3,030	30
Total.....	33	9,377	216
Junks .....			3,062

\* This statement includes two small steamers running semi-weekly between this port and Awamori in connection with the overland mail. Their aggregate tonnage is 275 tons, and the number of their departures 98.

*Statement showing the imports at Hakodadi for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Whence.
PAYING SPECIFIC DUTY.				
Cotton, raw .....	catties. 27,706	\$2,970 51	\$112 46	China.
Glass .....	boxes 150	454 50	17 05	Do.
Lastings .....	yards 2,016	363 60	12 64	Do.
Linens .....	do. 720	60 60	1 75	Do.
Sugar, loaf .....	catties 112	16 88	3 36	Do.
white .....	do. 13,851	878 82	33 73	Do.
brown .....	do. 18 855	568 44	24 49	Do.
Soap .....	do. 815	63 24	1 32	Do.
Velvet .....	yards 6,100	1,838 20	36 71	Do.
Miscellaneous .....		91 91	3 93	Do.
PAYING AD-VALOREM DUTY.				
Butter .....	catties. 190	116 91	5 85	United States.
Beer .....		1,155 90	57 29	China.
Confectionery .....	boxes 36	105 04	5 25	Do.
Cherry-cordial .....	cases 35	65 85	3 27	Do.
Cakes .....	do. 22	146 45	7 32	Do.
Hams .....	do. 1	50 50	2 53	Do.
Kerosene .....	do. 650	1,871 55	93 57	Do.
Liquors .....	do. 30	68 70	3 43	Do.
Porter .....	cases 18	90 91	4 54	Do.
Pickles .....	cases 9	51 71	2 58	Do.
Stoves .....		70 20	3 51	United States.
Wines .....		1,409 84	70 34	United States, China.
Miscellaneous .....		553 21	27 98	China.
DUTY FREE.				
Books .....	cases 9	269 52		United States.
Butter .....	lbs 102	41 21		Do.
Beef .....	cases 16	41 23		Tokio.
Clothing .....	cases 28	6,225 85		Tokio and China.
Coal .....	tons 400	1,616 00		Nagasaki.
Flour .....	bbls. 98	1,143 64		United States.
Wine .....	doz. 12	54 50		Do.
Miscellaneous .....		377 08		
Total.....		22,832 30	538 90	

#### IMPORTS FROM DOMESTIC OPEN PORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Awable .....	pkgs. 190	\$2,760 00
Butter .....	catties. 475	94 66
Barometers .....	number 2	155 50
Beans .....	bags. 61	91 50
Cheese .....	cases. 2	30 00
Condensed milk .....	do. 2	20 00
Clocks .....	do. 7	158 90
Coffee .....	catties. 356	131 52
Cloth .....	yards. 2,042	1,664 41
Clothing .....	cases. 850	27,020 60
Castor oil .....	catties. 290	76 00

*Statement showing the imports from domestic open ports at Ha*

Articles.	
Candy.....	catti
Cement.....	d
Carpets.....	piec
Cotton goods.....	pk
Candles.....	box
Cake.....	pk
Copper.....	d
Electric battery.....	d
Furniture.....	box
Flannel.....	yar
Flour.....	bl
Fish, salt and dried.....	pk
Fish-oil.....	tu
General merchandise.....	cas
General stores.....	pk
Ginger.....	d
Gin-ikishas.....	d
Glass, window.....	box
Hardware.....	pk
Iron.....	catti
Ironware.....	box
Kerosene oil.....	cas
Lard.....	d
Linseed-oil.....	d
Linen.....	piec
Medicine.....	cas
Metal, yellow.....	catti
Miso.....	tu
Mirrors, small.....	doz
Nails.....	catti
Oakum.....	pk
Oranges.....	cas
Onions.....	ba
Petroleum.....	cas
Paint, white.....	catti
Paper.....	ro
Porcelain and earthenware.....	pk
Potatoes.....	ba
Pease.....	d
Palm-bark.....	pk
Pickles.....	d
Pomade.....	d
Persimmons.....	d
Pictures.....	d
Rope.....	catti
Radish-seed.....	pk
Raw cotton.....	d
Sugar, loaf.....	catti
white.....	d
brown.....	d
Soap.....	cas
Stoves.....	N
Sewing-machines.....	d
Shirting, gray.....	yar
Sails.....	d
Scales.....	N
Stockings.....	doz, pai
Sundries.....	pk
Saki.....	tu
Sweet potatoes.....	ba
Soy.....	tu
Sea-weed.....	d
Table-cloths.....	d
Telegraph-wire.....	co
Thread.....	pk
Varnish.....	cas
Vegetables.....	pk
Wine.....	cas
Windlasses.....	N
Wax.....	catti
Wood, for clogs.....	d
Miscellaneous.....	d
Coin, old.....	pk
Clothing, merchandise, and miscellaneous.....	pk
Total from domestic ports.....	
Total through foreign custom-house.....	
Total imports.....	
Treasure.....	
Aggregate total.....	

Statement showing the exports from Hakodadi for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Whither.
<b>PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.</b>				
Awable .....catties..	9,846,768	\$27,943 78	\$1,184 18	China.
Beeche de mer.....do.	158,906	73,195 79	1,548 50	Do.
Brimstone.....do.	1,307,284	15,929 13	1,253 97	United States, China.
Cattle-fish.....do.	133,372	13,446 38	471 48	China.
Cod-fish.....do.	30,143	1,476 11	73 41	Do.
Deer-horns.....do.	15,794	1,300 33	45 94	Do.
Lead.....do.	9,292	464 40	27 15	Do.
Sea-weed, uncut.....do.	10,226,331	199,838 66	10,487 84	Do.
cut.....do.	467,590	11,834 98	911 08	Do.
Sharks' fins.....do.	253	73 37	1 48	Do.
<b>PAYING AD-VALOREM DUTY.</b>				
Copper.....catties..	2,888	490 96	24 54	China.
Deer-hoofs.....do.	10,599	392 68	17 20	Do.
Skins.....pieces	124	227 54	11 37	Do.
Iron.....catties..	1,680	53 76	2 68	United States.
Sea-weed root.....do.	5,533	13 97	70	China.
Total .....		345,981 81	16,064 82	

## EXPORTS TO DOMESTIC OPEN PORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Awable .....catties*..	115,780	\$22,139 75
Beans.....bags..	1,000	1,195 00
Beeche de mer.....catties..	17,651	7,899 00
Cattle-fish.....do.	246,263	30,841 10
Cod-fish.....packages..	22,371	34,901 15
Copper.....catties..	12,810	1,032 30
Deer-skins.....packages..	7,346	27,562 35
Deer-horns.....do.	240	915 76
Deer-hoofs.....do.	34	108 52
Fish, salt and dried.....catties..	1,125,264	22,258 51
Fish-masure.....packages..	4,558	14,861 66
Fish-roe.....catties..	261,979	5,814 72
Fish-oil.....casks..	353	2,162 13
Herring, dried.....catties..	373,923	9,605 58
Ice.....tons..	1,600	8,000 00
Iron.....catties..	19,320	394 52
Lead.....do.	10,584	1,242 75
Mustard.....bags..	45	55 00
Miso.....tubs..	108	127 50
Porpoise, salt.....catties..	4,750	95 00
Pease.....do.	14,180	212 70
Rice.....bags..	87,834	132,065 83
Sea-weed.....catties..	8,275,523	97,064 31
cut.....do.	76,200	1,577 50
Salmon, salt and dried.....do.	4,737,988	114,126 60
Salmon-trout.....catties..	252,440	9,835 40
Salt-peter.....do.	4,900	269 50
Sea-moss.....packages..	154	603 90
Silk.....pieces..	34	144 00
Sea-otter skins.....No.	222	8,000 00
Straw hats.....pieces..	2,400	1,834 16
Straw mats.....bundles..	2,431	3,646 50
Saki.....tubs..	490	490 00
Soy.....do.	118	147 50
Straw sandals.....bundles..	50	22 50
Sulphur.....piculs..	51	62 73
Whale-oil.....casks..	275	875 00
Yellow metal.....packages..	18	24 50
Merchandise, clothing, and sundries.....do.	8,043	Unknown.
Total to domestic ports.....		568,067 96
Total through foreign custom-house.....		345,981 81
Total exports.....		914,049 77
Treasure.....		15,113 00
Aggregate total.....		929,162 77

\* 100 catties—1 picul; 1 picul—133½ pounds avoirdupois.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the cons  
the United States during the four quarters of the year end*

Articles.	Quarter ending—		
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.
Brimstone, (crude) .....	\$4, 194 22	.....	\$5, 908
Cuttle-fish .....	253 66	.....	.....
Iron, (crude) .....	.....	.....	.....
Plants and shrubs .....	.....	.....	9
Total .....	4, 447 88	.....	5, 918
Total preceding year .....	.....	.....	.....
Increase .....	4, 447 88	.....	5, 918
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....

### KANAGAWA.

*Statement showing the commerce of Kanagawa, for the year*

#### IMPORTS.

Articles.	
Alpacas .....	yar
Alum .....	* cattl
Arms and ammunition .....	.....
Blankets .....	.....
Books and stationery .....	.....
Boots and shoes .....	.....
Bunting .....	yar
Camlets .....	do
Cambrics .....	do
Candles .....	catti
Canvas .....	yar
Carpeting .....	.....
Carriages and saddlery .....	.....
Cashmeres .....	yar
Chints .....	do
Coal .....	to
Coral .....	catti
Cloth, cotton .....	yar
woolen .....	do
Copper and brass .....	catti
Cordage .....	do
Corn .....	do
Cotton-velvet .....	yar
raw .....	catti
thread .....	do
yarn .....	do
satin .....	yar
and woolen mixtures .....	do
manufactures .....	do
Ditties .....	.....
Drugs and medicines .....	.....
Dye-stuff .....	catti
Furniture .....	.....
Fustians .....	yar
Glass ware .....	.....
Handkerchiefs .....	do
Horns and teeth .....	catti
Iron manufactures .....	.....
Italian cloth .....	yar
Lace and ribbons .....	.....
Lastings .....	.....
Lead .....	catti
Leather .....	do
Linen .....	.....
Machinery .....	.....
Miscellaneous fabrics .....	.....
Muslin delaine .....	yar
Oil, coal .....	catti
Oil .....	.....
Paints and oils .....	.....
Porcelain-ware .....	.....
Quicksilver .....	catti
Rattau .....	do

\* Catty=1½ pounds.



*Statement showing the commerce of Kanagawa, &c.—Continued.*  
IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
Seal-skins.....		\$44,904 16
Shirting.....yards..	41,499,740	2,392,965 00
Singlets.....dozen..	105,942	402,089 49
Soap.....catties..	294,012	25,301 96
Sugar, white.....do....	3,943,906	967,352 25
brown.....do....	40,343,136	1,669,670 01
loaf.....do....	64,749	5,306 33
candy.....do....	60,083	7,039 90
Steel.....do....	161,483	14,103 10
Stoves.....		11,000 01
Stripes.....yards..	1,817	1,146 61
Sundries.....		838,611 41
Table-stoves.....		153,490 66
Taffachellas.....yards..	919,205	247,284 47
Tin.....catties..	34,811	17,069 78
Tortoise-shell.....do....	7,923	46,974 81
Towels.....		3,515 19
Traveling rugs.....		5,627 69
Treasure.....		1,067,250 09
Turkey red.....yards..	795,544	61,785 95
Tobacco.....catties..	33,578	51,908 40
Umbrellas.....		242,986 22
Watches and clocks.....		179,074 29
Wines and liquors.....		226,525 13
Woolen manufactures.....		179,501 07
estin.....yards..	14,247	3,092 67
Yellow metal.....catties..	27,838	6,481 58
Zinc.....do....	192,503	13,790 18
Total.....		17,705,645 63

NOTE.—Countries whence imported not ascertained. For amount of duties see tables of export-duties and tonnage-duties.

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
A wable.....catties..	381,798	\$84,510 55
Beche de mer.....do....	33,394	56,139 26
Bronze ware.....cases..	849	22,640 29
Camphor.....catties..	33,655	4,467 49
China root.....do....	89,138	2,539 57
Coal.....tons....	14,057	183,057 41
Cocoons, pierced.....catties..	355,477	256,659 45
waste.....do....	23,400	5,123 33
Copper.....do....	1,149,189	197,067 56
Curios.....cases..	4,043	46,112 24
Cuttle-fish.....catties..	632,302	87,833 32
Deer-horn.....do....	10,636	861 01
Fans.....		22,694 11
Flour.....catties..	1,440,583	26,900 45
Ginseng.....do....	41,838	67,036 23
Iainglass.....do....	36,235	14,001 78
Lacquer-ware.....do....		157,303 91
Lead.....do....	62,312	3,818 59
Medicines and drugs.....do....	11,950	7,472 04
Mushrooms.....do....	261,096	51,481 61
Paper.....		3,274 81
Porcelain.....		50,756 50
Rice.....		10,663 11
Sea-weed.....catties..	3,480,186	57,782 46
Shark's fins.....do....	42,801	9,050 31
Shell-fish.....do....	165,177	5,618 58
Shrimps.....do....	850	95 95
Silk, raw.....do....	1,068,331	6,737,203 16
waste.....do....	208,476	79,010 12
nochi.....do....	120,716	117,616 76
toma.....do....	65	161 40
floss.....do....	82,193	156,350 58
Silk-worms' eggs.....sheets..	1,418,117	1,761,485 45
Skins and furs.....pieces..	5,199	5,069 33
Silk manufactures.....		14,748 69
Sulphur.....catties..	173,413	3,698 71
Sundries.....do....		254,651 91
Tee.....do....	11,228,840	4,104,485 09
Tobacco.....do....	6-2,660	54,433 31
Vegetable wax.....do....	27,540	3,317 84
Treasure.....		7,374,456 42
Total.....		22,094,050 89

NOTE.—Countries whither exported not ascertained.

*Statement showing the quantity of tea exported from the port of Kanagawa from 1863 to 1874, inclusive.*

	Pounds.		Pounds.
1863-'64 .....	1,264,256	1870-'71 .....	13,189,214
1864-'65 .....	2,097,945	1871-'72 .....	13,114,847
1865-'66 .....	6,259,690	1872-'73 .....	11,419,500
1866-'67 .....	6,271,635	1873-'74 .....	14,971,787
1867-'68 .....	7,553,371		
1868-'69 .....	10,636,098	Total .....	96,912,725
1869-'70 .....	10,134,402		

*Statement showing the amount of import and export duties, and tonnage-dues, &c., received by the Japanese government at the port of Kanagawa during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Import-duties .....	\$622,545 97
Export-duties .....	510,497 09
Tonnage-dues, &c. ....	21,194 40
	<hr/> 1,154,237 46

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Kanagawa for the year ending September 30 1874.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States .....	United States .....	23	63,105	4	2,836	27	65,941
	Japan .....	67	112,339	2	1,000	69	113,339
	England and colonies .....	22	77,696	1	464	23	78,160
	Bonin Islands .....			2	216	2	216
	China .....	9	1,786			9	1,786
	Whaling .....			11	3,295	11	3,295
	Sold .....						
British .....	England and colonies .....	45	53,414	36	27,966	81	81,380
	United States .....	4	7,927			4	7,927
	China .....	2	2,248	5	1,773	7	4,021
	Japan .....	17	7,256	24	11,362	41	18,618
	All other countries .....	2	897	8	2,024	10	2,921
French .....	England and colonies .....	19	19,504			19	19,504
	France .....			2	1,633	2	1,633
	Japan .....			1	300	1	300
	China .....						
German .....	United States .....						
	Germany .....	2	2,019	4	1,797	6	3,816
	United States .....	1	1,813			1	1,813
	England and colonies .....	1	1,813			1	1,813
	Japan .....			3	1,175	3	1,175
Danish .....	China .....	1	1,011	21	5,586	22	6,597
	Fishing .....						
	Japan .....	2	674			2	674
	China .....			1	314	1	314
	Total .....	210	373,495	125	61,632	335	435,127

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Kanagawa, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States .....	23	81,205	4	2,361	27	83,566
	Japan .....	63	110,630	1	464	64	111,094
	England and colonies.....	21	76,853	1	930	22	77,813
	Bonin Islands .....			2	216	2	216
	China .....	1	1,086	1	944	2	2,030
	Whaling .....			9	2,986	9	2,986
British .....	Sold .....			2	641	2	641
	England and colonies.....	31	31,630	2	1,908	33	33,528
	United States .....	9	15,700	7	4,611	16	20,311
	China .....	1	1,215	11	3,131	12	4,346
	Japan .....	27	20,111	43	26,266	70	46,977
	All other countries .....			7	4,808	7	4,808
French .....	England and colonies.....	20	19,693			20	19,693
	France .....						
	Japan .....						
	China .....			2	1,464	2	1,464
German.....	United States .....			1	468	1	468
	Germany .....						
	United States .....	1	1,813			1	1,813
	England and colonies.....	1	1,813			1	1,813
	Japan .....	2	2,019	9	3,970	11	5,989
	China .....	1	1,011	19	7,378	20	8,389
Danish .....	Fishing .....			1	40	1	40
	Japan .....	2	674			2	674
	China .....			1	314	1	314
Total.....		203	365,443	123	63,530	326	428,973

THOS. B. VAN BUREN.

## NAGASAKI.

Statement showing the commerce at Nagasaki for the year ending December 31, 1873.

### IMPORTS FROM OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
<b>Cotton manufactures:</b>		
Canvas .....	pieces.. 15	\$180
Chintz .....	do. 2,200	5,720
Cotton, various .....	do. 354	1,062
yarn .....	piculs. 390	14,820
Drills .....	pieces.. 114	456
Miscellaneous .....		2,460
Muslins .....	pieces.. 200	380
Satinets .....	do. 358	4,623
Shirtings, dyed .....	do. 2,000	4,500
Taffetas .....	do. 500	1,250
Turkey reds .....	do. 300	1,050
Velveteens .....	do. 216	3,024
Total .....		39,525
<b>Woolen manufactures:</b>		
Blankets .....	pounds.. 10,640	4,256
Bunting .....	pieces.. 100	900
Camlets .....	do. 231	3,094
Crape .....	do. 896	10,752
Cloth .....	do. 271	8,130
Clothing .....	cases.. 88	4,400
Flannel .....	pieces.. 5,376	56,136
Ginghams .....	do. 200	1,200
Miscellaneous .....		1,964
Woolens, mixed .....	pieces.. 1,000	5,000
various .....	do. 1,962	10,791
Total .....		109,693

Statement showing the commerce at Nagasaki, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS FROM OPEN PORTS IN JAPAN—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
<b>Metals:</b>		
Iron, hoop .....	piculs.. 90	\$20
plate .....	do.. 15	75
work .....	packages.. 218	872
Machinery .....		300
Miscellaneous .....		508
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>1,827</b>
<b>Sundries:</b>		
Catgut .....	piculs.. 5	1,695
Drugs .....	do.. 12	132
Hemp .....	do.. 50	1,250
Lead, tea .....	do.. 7	77
Medicine .....	cases.. 4	200
Oil paintings .....	piculs.. 8	96
Sea-weed .....	do.. 652	1,467
Soap, fancy .....	cases.. 40	800
bar .....	do.. 60	60
Spirits and wines .....	do.. 275	2,750
Tobacco and cigars .....		12,500
Sugar .....	piculs.. 17	187
Tortoise-shells .....	catties.. 56	448
Umbrellas, silk .....	cases.. 2	600
Miscellaneous .....		8,540
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>30,492</b>
<b>Total imports from open ports in Japan .....</b>		<b>181,867</b>

## IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

<b>Cotton manufactures:</b>			
Cambric and muslins .....	yards.. 154,706		\$12,353
Canvas .....	do.. 29,419		6,155
Chintz .....	do.. 214,159		16,061
Cloth T .....	do.. 36,349		2,547
Cotton goods .....	do.. 70,763		5,600
thread .....	piculs.. 57		2,885
yarn .....	do.. 1,635		62,130
Drills .....	yards.. 162,460		14,621
Handkerchiefs .....	dozen.. 4,522		4,522
Miscellaneous .....			6,400
Satinets and velvets .....	yards.. 184,903		51,846
Singlets, &c. .....	dozen.. 7,996		35,982
Shirtings, dyed, Nos. 1 and 2 .....	yards.. 399,730		36,700
gray and white .....	do.. 2,490,471		175,123
Taffachelas .....	do.. 25,450		5,736
Turkey reds .....	do.. 104,600		9,414
<b>Total .....</b>			<b>442,959</b>
<b>Woolen manufactures:</b>			
Blankets .....	pounds.. 46,314		18,365
Camlets .....	yards.. 18,473		5,122
Carpeting .....	pieces.. 3,065		12,786
Cloth .....	yards.. 15,997		30,602
Flannel .....	do.. 16,409		5,600
Long ells .....	do.. 16,330		2,774
Miscellaneous .....			7,055
Woolens .....	yards.. 662,101		125,700
Woolens, mixed .....	do.. 356,375		71,275
<b>Total .....</b>			<b>269,830</b>
<b>Metals:</b>			
Chain cables .....	piculs.. 20		4,402
Copper and brass .....	do.. 171		3,391
Iron manufactures, including bar, nail, rod, &c. ....	do.. 10,544		32,720
Iron, pig .....	do.. 1,970		4,720
Miscellaneous .....			9,600
<b>Total .....</b>			<b>74,400</b>

Statement showing the commerce at Nagasaki, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN PORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.
<b>Sundries:</b>		
Arms and accouterments .....		\$7,500
Articles de Paris .....	cases.. 928	9,280
Books .....	do. 19	5,000
Catgut .....	piculs.. 19	4,084
Clocks and watches .....		4,500
Clothing .....	cases.. 40	1,430
Coals, Australian .....	tons.. 2,053	25,428
Cotton, raw .....	piculs.. 8,883	146,569
Drugs .....	do. 4,301	90,643
Flour .....	pounds.. 1,563	14,063
Furniture .....	cases.. 221	2,210
General stores .....	do. 2,619	73,570
Glass, window .....	do. 1,499	7,495
Gloves, socks, &c .....	pairs.. 3,000	300
Hats and caps .....	dozen.. 2,786	4,262
Indigo .....	piculs.. 72	2,880
Lamps, glassware, &c .....	cases.. 1,047	10,470
Lead, tea .....	piculs.. 461	5,071
Leather .....	do. 192	3,200
Machinery .....	cases.. 296	30,519
Medicine prepared .....	do. 191	6,803
Miscellaneous .....		3,850
Oil, kerosene .....	cases.. 10,707	42,828
pea .....	piculs.. 4,713	35,297
Paints and paint oil .....	do. 1,041	11,532
Pease, &c .....	do. 25,801	32,951
Rhinoceros horns .....	do. 44	1,478
Rice .....	do. 10,975	21,959
Rope .....	do. 244	2,928
Sapan wood .....	do. 1,462	4,752
Salt beef .....	casks.. 250	7,500
Sesamum seed .....	piculs.. 1,682	6,307
Silk goods .....	pieces.. 2,666	15,545
Soap, bar and toilet .....		2,000
Sugar, brown .....	piculs.. 13,364	53,996
loaf and candy .....	do. 2,882	25,102
white .....	do. 11,694	99,675
Tobacco and cigars .....	pounds.. 4,737	5,230
Tortoise-shell .....	piculs.. 558-100	2,946
Vermillion .....	do. 19	1,140
Wines and spirits .....	casks.. 5,060	50,800
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>814,389</b>
<b>Total imports from foreign ports .....</b>		<b>1,626,775</b>

## EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
<b>Awabi .....</b>	<b>piculs.. 1,097</b>	<b>\$26,676</b>
shells .....	do. 1,187	1,780
Camphor .....	do. 1,297	19,986
Cassia-bark .....	do. 2,804	4,486
Charcoal .....	do. 3,257	1,086
Coal, (large, small, and dust) .....	tons.. 93,442	467,210
Coke .....	do. 358	5,370
Copper, bronze, &c .....	piculs.. 4,683	68,845
Drugs, &c .....	do. 1,690	9,669
Fish, cuttle .....	do. 10,358	175,996
dried and salt .....	do. 270	2,700
shells .....	do. 839	10,547
Guinang .....	do. 365	921
Guaseng .....	do. 319	95,700
Irico .....	do. 1,129	53,063
Istinglass .....	do. 303	7,678
Lacquer-ware .....	cases.. 189	4,725
Lead .....	piculs.. 1,640	9,090
Miscellaneous .....		28,676
Mushrooms .....	piculs.. 2,464	69,804
Paper .....	do. 2,586	25,146
Peony-bark .....	do. 570	4,850
Porcelain .....	cases.. 3,487	87,175
Rice .....	piculs.. 3,069	6,138

*Statement showing the commerce at Nagasaki, &c***EXPORTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES—C****Articles.**

Salt-peter .....	P
Sea-weed, cut.....	
uncut .....	
Sharks' fins.....	
Sulphur .....	
Tea.....	
inferior quality .....	
dust .....	
Timbers, (planks and logs) .....	
Tobacco .....	P
Wax, bees .....	
vegetable .....	
Total .....	

**EXPORTS TO OPEN PORTS IN JAP**

Camlets .....	P
crape .....	
Canvas .....	
Chintz .....	
Clothing .....	
Cotton-yarn .....	P
Lusters .....	
Merino vests, &c.....	d
Miscellaneous .....	
Shirtings, dyed .....	P
gray .....	
Shirts .....	d
Socks .....	
Velveteens .....	P
Woolen goods .....	
Do .....	
Total .....	
Sundries:	
Cannon .....	
Drugs .....	P
Iron sheets .....	
Machinery .....	
Medicines .....	
Metals, various .....	
Miscellaneous .....	
Nail-rod .....	P
Rattans .....	
Rice .....	
Rifles, pistols, and accouterments .....	
Rope .....	P
Saffron .....	
Stock, live .....	
Sugar, brown .....	P
candy .....	
Tobacco and cigars .....	
Wax .....	
Wines and spirits .....	
Total .....	
Aggregate to open ports .....	

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREAS****From and to—**

Shanghai .....	
Open ports in Japan .....	
Total .....	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Nagasaki for the year ending December 31, 1873.

Flag.	ENTERED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American .....	126	197,682	26	15,000	152	212,682
British .....	16	13,065	125	42,156	141	55,221
Danish .....	2	1,011			2	1,011
French .....			2	1,000	2	1,000
German .....			26	9,433	26	9,433
Norwegian .....			1	180	1	180
Russian .....	4	1,245			4	1,245
Total .....	148	213,003	180	67,769	328	280,772

Flag.	CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American .....	126	197,682	26	15,000	152	212,682
British .....	16	13,065	123	41,567	139	54,632
Danish .....	2	1,011			2	1,011
French .....			2	1,000	2	1,000
German .....			27	9,658	27	9,658
Norwegian .....			1	180	1	180
Russian .....	4	1,245			4	1,245
Total .....	148	213,003	179	67,405	327	280,408

*Export and consumption of coal from the Takasago Colliery in 1873.*

Consumed by: Pacific Mail steamers, 14,578 tons; local steamers, 3,393 tons; men-of-war, 4,822 tons; Shanghai, 23,032 tons; Hiogo, 79 tons; Yokohama, 14,286 tons; Hong-Kong, 3,022 tons; Vladivostok, 795 tons; Che-foo, 615 tons; Foo-Chow, 200 tons; Tien-tsin, 368 tons; sales to natives, 729 tons; stored in Nagasaki, 16,245 tons; lost, 283 tons; total, 82,463 tons; total value, \$112,300.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Nagasaki to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Brooms .....		\$48 74			\$48 74
Household furniture .....				\$360 14	360 14
Lacquer-ware .....	\$71 38		\$11 00		82 38
Porcelain-ware .....		1,859 28		338 65	2,195 93
Tea .....	61,528 11	40,521 39	26,602 12	94,305 33	222,956 95
Vegetable wax .....				24 61	24 61
Total .....	61,599 49	42,429 41	26,613 12	95,096 73	225,668 75
Total for preceding year .....	61,784 59	50,516 78	3,630 08	7,094 51	123,225 91
Increase .....			22,783 09	87,932 22	102,432 84
Decrease .....	185 10	8,147 37			

WILLIE P. MANGUM.

## OSAKA AND HIOGO.

Statement showing the commerce at Osaka and Hio go for the year ending December 31, 1873.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Gray shirtings.....pieces..	424,825	\$1,092,251	\$31,861 87
Gentian shirtings.....do....	2,154	5,235	161 85
White shirtings.....do....	3,480	10,648	261 04
T-cloths.....do....	8,200	14,244	615 00
Brocades and spots.....do....	500	1,500	37 50
Handkerchiefs.....dozen..	4,150	2,430	207 50
Chitz, assorted.....pieces..	19,738	38,996	5,921 40
Velvets.....do....	11,795	113,330	2,339 00
Satins, black.....do....	2,615	14,395	523 00
Cotton yarn.....piculs..	3,101	136,900	968 75
Turkey-red cambrics.....pieces..	18,931	34,304	1,423 22
Drills, Dutch.....do....	4,370	14,725	337 75
English.....do....	5,370	18,238	337 75
Victoria lawns.....do....	3,850	7,705	262 75
Camlets.....do....	1,190	21,430	357 00
Lastings.....do....	3,150	38,277	945 00
Crape lastings.....do....	1,550	5,060	405 00
Taffacholas.....do....	17,313	52,309	5,193 90
Lusters and orleans.....do....	32,628	179,486	9,206 40
Thibets.....do....	6,347	64,331	1,304 10
Alpacas.....do....	4,700	92,800	1,410 00
Cloths, assorted.....do....	4,913	129,220	1,473 90
Italian.....do....	5,645	31,530	1,693 50
Long ells.....do....	680	5,802	306 00
Blankets.....pairs..	14,602	41,363	7,301 65
Muslin delaines.....pieces..	78,844	450,533	15,263 30
Fancies and mixtures.....do....	23,075	132,727	6,922 50
Merinos.....do....	875	8,645	262 50
China figures.....do....	5,800	34,250	1,740 00
Baffetas.....do....	1,520	15,162	456 00
Flannel.....do....	2,478	25,270	743 40
Mohair.....do....	896	17,780	126 35
Dyes.....catties..	6,467	30,302	151 51
Iron, assorted.....piculs..	11,730	42,695	213 40
Steel.....do....	42	245	6 30
Lead.....do....	620	3,799	104 00
Cotton.....do....	650	11,622	581 10
Tin.....do....	74	3,100	44 40
Sugar.....do....	15,597	102,616	5,130 30
Rape-seed.....bales..	4,643	17,702	805 10
Coals, Australian.....tons..	294	3,556	177 50
Coffee.....piculs..	16	403	20 15
Kerosene-oil.....cases..	15,400	49,132	2,456 90
Saffron.....catties..	3,170	39,492	1,974 00
Safflower.....piculs..	262	33,336	1,666 80
Medicine.....value..	.....	28,559	1,447 85
Carpets and druggets.....pieces..	216	2,578	122 90
Hats and caps.....	.....	7,669	383 40
Boots and shoes.....	.....	3,000	150 00
Clothing.....	.....	38,113	1,903 60
Umbrellas.....dozen..	1,018	10,302	515 10
Flour.....barrels..	200	2,000	Free.
Ships.....number..	1	30,000	Free.
Sundries, (not included in the above statement).....	.....	525,613	Not known.
Total.....	.....	3,763,150	.....
Treasure.....	.....	2,516,673	.....
Total.....	.....	6,279,823	91,922 00



*Statement showing the commerce at Osaka and Hiogo, &c.—Continued.*

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Tea.....pounds..	3, 890, 046	\$1, 126, 107
Silk.....bales (100 catties)...	21	10, 080
worms' eggs.....cards..	1, 000	1, 250
waste.....piculs..	152	5, 590
Wax, vegetable.....do..	2, 943	45, 236
Camphor.....do..	1, 864	31, 643
Rice.....do..	186, 150	417, 049
Copper, gun-metal, bronze, &c.....do..	8, 755	160, 054
Mushrooms.....do..	1, 043	37, 918
Isinglass.....do..	46	1, 133
Shrimps.....do..	240	5, 018
Cuttle-fish.....do..	940	18, 254
Sharks' fins.....do..	46	1, 436
Sea-weed.....do..	22, 491	13, 495
Tobacco.....do..	3, 814	35, 673
Cattle.....head..	2, 500	57, 500
Medicine.....		4, 100
Bêche de mer.....piculs..	106	6, 158
Awabie, (fish).....do..	2, 200	2, 200
Curios.....		95, 029
Wheat.....piculs..	34, 621	67, 637
Rags.....do..	1, 345	2, 356
Lead.....do..	1, 001	6, 195
Ginseng.....do..	43	9, 021
Umbrellas.....		2, 074
Sundries, (not included in the above).....		75, 797
Total.....		2, 237, 994
Treasure.....		3, 550, 476
Total.....		5, 788, 470



German	Shanghai.....	1	707.00	1	227.00	2	934.00	1	937.00	1	297.00	2	1,224.00
	Hong Kong.....	4	1,243.00	4	1,243.00	4	1,243.00						
	Swatow.....	3	450.00	3	450.00	2	450.00						
	Takao.....	2	553.00	2	553.00	2	553.00						
	Yokohama.....	4	1,473.00	4	1,473.00	2	1,473.00				1	380.00	1,380.00
	Amoy.....	2	632.00	2	632.00	2	632.00				4	1,520.00	1,520.00
	Che-foo.....	1	111.00	1	111.00	1	111.00						
	Hamburg.....	3	1,090.00	3	1,090.00	3	1,090.00						
	Hawaii-foo.....	1	212.00	1	212.00	1	212.00						
	Hakodadi.....	1	370.00	1	370.00	1	370.00						
	London.....	1	937.00			1	937.00						
	Poo-Chow.....												
	Nagasaki.....												
	Tien-tsin.....												
	Falmouth.....												
Norwegian	Total.....	2	1,644.00	22	6,297.00	24	7,941.00	1	937.00	11	3,653.00	12	4,590.00
	Hong Kong.....			1	140.00	1	140.00			2	360.00	2	360.00
	Yokohama.....			1	450.00	1	450.00						
	Che-foo.....			1	180.00	1	180.00			1	450.00	1	450.00
Russian	Total.....			3	810.00	3	810.00			3	810.00	3	810.00
	Yokohama.....	1	590.00			1	590.00						
	London.....							1	590.00			1	590.00
	Nagasaki.....							1	741.00			1	741.00
Swedish	Total.....	1	590.00			1	590.00	2	1,331.00			2	1,331.00
	Yokohama.....			1	283.00	2	713.00						
	New-Chwang.....	1	430.00	1	162.00	1	162.00			1	162.00		
	Che-foo.....									1	162.00	1	162.00
United States	London.....												
	Total.....	1	430.00	2	445.00	3	875.00			2	445.00	2	445.00
	Yokohama.....	50	94,342.78			50	94,342.78	50	94,342.78			50	94,342.78
	Nagasaki.....	48	84,534.85			48	84,534.85	48	84,534.85	1	710.00	49	85,644.85
United States	Shanghai.....	1	680.98			1	680.98	2	520.00			2	520.00
	Amoy.....							1	680.98	3	1,142.21	4	1,823.07
	Hong Kong.....			1	942.10	1	942.10						
	Swatow.....			1	300.00	1	300.00						
	Che-foo.....			1	970.00	1	970.00			1	970.00	1	970.00
	New York.....			1	710.00	1	710.00						
	Europe.....									1	464.42	1	464.42
	Total.....	99	179,960.49	4	2,122.10	103	182,082.59	101	180,489.49	6	2,566.63	107	183,076.12

\* One not known.



## MADAGASCAR.

## TAMATAVE.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Tamatave to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
India rubber .....	\$29,462 73	.....	\$14,093 33	.....	\$43,466 06
Hides, dry salt .....	16,278 11	.....	1,318 44	.....	17,596 55
Total in United States gold.....	45,740 84	.....	15,321 77	.....	61,062 61
Total for preceding year .....	.....	.....	50,502 20	.....	50,502 20
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,560 41
Decrease .....	.....	.....	35,180 43	.....	.....

CHAS. FINKELMEIER.

## MEXICO.

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MEXICO CITY, *December 5, 1874.* (Received January 2, 1875.)

### PRODUCTS.

The products of this consular district are somewhat limited in variety, although their quantity and value are not inconsiderable. Among these are cattle, wheat, barley, corn, pulque, fiber for rope, bagging, &c., port, cotton and woolen fabrics, machinery, paper, sugar, tropical fruits, hides, gold, and silver.

### LABOR.

Farm and mining labor is paid, on the average, 45 to 50 cents per day, exclusive of food, and almost every variety of skilled labor is correspondingly cheap.

### EXPORTS.

Such as may have reached the United States during the past year from this consular district are principally hides, silver, coffee, vanilla, India rubber, fiber, and dye-woods.

### AMERICANS AND THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

The number of persons claiming to be American citizens residing in this consular district has not diminished, but has rather increased since my reports of the last two years, as also the capital which they represent. They are employed in agricultural, industrial, scientific, and literary pursuits, including hardware, fire-arms, farming, coining, administration of cotton, woolen, and other factories, railroad administration and machinery, newspapers, civil-engineering, education, photography, sewing-machines, and mining. They represent a capital of between one and two millions of dollars. The expectation which has prevailed in Mexico for the past two years that the government would favorably entertain projects of American capitalists for the construction of railroads in Mexico induced railroad engineers and constructors of American as well as other nationalities to arrive and remain in the country. The expectations which they cherished have been disappointed, as no labor, skilled or unskilled, has been seriously fostered in Mexico during the period mentioned.

### MINING INTERESTS

continue to be all-important, but the scarcity of capital to be freely invested has left smaller returns from the mines than during any previous year for a decade or more. Gold, silver, lead, copper, and iron mines are rich and numerous in the district, while new discoveries of quick-silver have been made and are being worked. More modern methods for the extraction of metals from the ores, which cheapen the cost of the former, have been introduced from the United States, and under the direction of an American engineer new machinery for the purpose has been erected at the Pachuca during the past year, but owing to the paralyza-

tion of the mining works of the Real del Monte Company, the establishment is not supplied with ores. During the past two years there has been a considerable amount of mining and other machinery, as well as steam-engines of all classes, introduced into Mexico from the United States.

#### COFFEE.

With reference to the cultivation of coffee in this district, it is limited to the region lying toward the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, where the altitude is between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The average yield of coffee-trees is from 16 to 20 ounces per plant of from five to ten years' growth, and is now worth at the plantations about 13 cents per pound. The coffee-crop of Colima, on the Pacific coast, is very small, and insufficient for home consumption, the surplus being obtained from this district, and from the State of Vera Cruz, and from San Francisco. Colima coffee is seldom, if ever, to be found on sale, as it is bought and appropriated by private persons for personal use, even before grown. The coffee from Uruapam, on the Pacific coast, is noted above all for its richness, and brings \$1 per pound in Mexico. Its qualities are believed to result from the berry being dried with the pulpy covering still upon it, thus retaining all of the aroma which belongs to coffee. The Mexican people, ten years ago, drank very little coffee, but of late years its use is supplanting that of chocolate, so that at this moment the coffee production is not sufficient to supply the demands of Mexico, and which demands are hourly increasing. Its culture is exceedingly remunerative at the present prices. In round figures, the planting and cultivating for four years of 100,000 coffee-plants costs \$12,500, and at the fifth year of their growth the yield repays all expenditure, after which profits continue for years. The value of the coffee exported from Vera Cruz to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1874, is \$543,352.71, and it is not unreasonable to estimate, considering the home consumption, that the crop of coffee raised last year on the coffee-plantations scattered over a limited area between this city and the gulf coast amounts to over a million of dollars. This can be increased to a hundred millions with a comparatively small money capital and a larger investment of enterprise.

#### HEMP.

Efforts are now being made to cultivate hemp in this district, the result of which may be communicated in my next report.

#### PERUVIAN BARK.

The cultivation of the *chincona officinalis* is being attempted in this district, the result of which may appear in my report for the coming year.

#### COTTON MANUFACTURE.

There has been no addition to the number of cotton-factories of this district since my report of 1871, and the number of spindles, looms, pieces manufactured annually, as well as amount of cotton consumed, remain about the same. Comparatively little American cotton is now used in this district in making cotton-cloth, as Mexican cotton is found to answer the demand, even though the fiber of the latter is much shorter.

## OCEAN-STEAMERS.

The following are the lines of steamers subsidized by the government of Mexico :

New York, New Orleans, and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, between New York, Vera Cruz, and New Orleans, touching at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tampico, and Tuxpan. The concession to this company has just been renewed, and modified by the addition of the New Orleans and Vera Cruz route.

*Panama Railroad Steamship Line.*—By a contract closed with the Mexican government on the 22d of January, 1873, for a period of five years, the sum of \$2,500 is conceded to this line for the round trip between the ports of Chiapas and San Francisco, touching also at the ports of Oaxaca and Guerrero.

*Pacific Mail Steamship Line.*—This line runs between Panama and San Francisco, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and Cape Saint Lucas. The contract with the Mexican government for this line was made for the period of two years, counting from February 28, 1873. This contract has recently been modified and renewed.

In addition to the above, there are three European lines, which receive no subsidies from the Mexican government, which touch at Vera Cruz. (two of which touch at Tampico,) viz, two English and one French, (the latter not touching at Tampico.)

## PORTS OPEN TO THE COMMERCE OF THE HIGH-SEAS.

*On the Gulf of Mexico.*—Matamoras, Tampico, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcas, Tabasco, Isla del Carmen, Campeachy, Progreso.

*On the Pacific coast.*—La Paz, Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Guaymas, Acapulco, Puerto Angel, Salina Cruz, Tonala, Soconusco, Maruata, Magdalena, Puerto Isabel.

*On the frontier.*—Matamoras, Camargo, Mier, Monterey, Laredo, Piedras Negras, Presidio del Norte, Bapiste, Altar, Santa Cruz, Magdalena.

## PORTS OPEN TO THE COASTING-TRADE.

*On the Gulf of Mexico.*—Soto la Marina, Tecoluta, Santico-Mapam, Avarado.

*On the Pacific and Gulf of California coast.*—Cabo de San Lucas, San José del Cabo, Mulegé, Loreto, Libertad, Topalcampo, Altata, Navachiste, Navidad, Tihuatenejo, Chacahua, Puerto Escondido, Chamela, Barra del Ocos.



*Cotton factories in the consular district of the city of Mexico.*

Names of the factories.	Number of spindles.	Number of looms.	Number of pieces produced annually.	Number of pounds of banded yarn.	Pounds of cotton consumed yearly.
<b>STATE OF MEXICO.</b>					
agdalena .....	13,000	376	156,000	364,000	1,300,400
alpan .....	13,000	450	150,000	360,000	1,310,400
sapan .....	9,000	176	135,900	228,800	1,195,200
irafiores .....	7,000	262	108,992	100,048	810,000
beja .....	1,400				
lmena .....	4,300				
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>47,700</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>550,192</b>	<b>1,052,848</b>	<b>4,546,000</b>
<b>STATE OF QUERÉTARO.</b>					
eruelas } Purísima }	22,000	620	350,000	2,500,000	3,000,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>69,700</b>	<b>1,944</b>	<b>900,192</b>	<b>3,552,848</b>	<b>7,546,000</b>
<b>STATE OF PUEBLA.</b>					
sadalupe .....	2,100	48	12,500	95,000	900,000
sta Cruz .....	2,100	50	12,500	96,000	900,000
stancia .....	3,750	90	22,500	172,800	360,000
sonoma .....	2,520	60	15,000	117,000	940,000
stribimo .....	2,500	200	50,000	380,000	800,000
nificencia .....	2,000	50	13,000	100,000	900,000
ayorazgo .....	5,250	120	30,000	300,000	580,000
olensen Needlo .....	6,300	150	40,000	270,000	500,000
natlan .....	1,550	36	9,000	70,000	150,000
ja .....	1,550	36	9,000	70,000	150,000
unction .....	2,100	50	15,000	100,000	200,000
dependencia .....	1,550	36	8,500	75,000	150,000
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>109,000</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>1,137,192</b>	<b>5,398,648</b>	<b>11,876,000</b>

*Statement showing value of imports into and exports from Mexico from and to the United States and all other countries for the year ending June 30, 1872.*

**IMPORTS.**

Port.	From the United States.			From all other countries, value in the port.
	Value per bill of lading.	Value at the port.	Duties paid.	
ra Cruz .....	\$671,098 85	\$976,205 09	\$258,631 28	\$13,253,516 08
impico .....	103,294 36	170,038 20	31,339 25	1,941,955 14
xpan .....	16,204 82	24,233 35	4,454 46	74,760 55
stamoras .....	330,000 00	668,000 00	145,000 00	1,306,374 20
ogreso .....	304,680 41	550,673 80	167,039 35	724,511 28
basco .....	44,139 63	94,482 46	11,422 23	527,731 54
mpeschy .....	133,630 20	256,097 32	73,715 06	179,688 32
la del Carmen .....	26,660 75	50,683 37	6,630 04	149,793 62
atzacoalco .....	5,296 88	9,280 50	2,638 88	11,605 50
apulco .....	47,574 72	83,102 88	16,652 78	1,227,113 02
aymas .....	224,799 96	453,630 55	58,847 70	702,969 74
n Blas .....	21,938 37	43,667 84	10,643 54	272,714 64
connasco .....				11,028 16
lina Cruz .....				16,138 27
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,928,608 95</b>	<b>3,280,895 36</b>	<b>787,014 57</b>	<b>20,402,100 06</b>

*Statement showing the value of imports into and exports from Mexico, &c.—Continued.*

## EXPORTS.

Ports.	To the United States.	To all other countries.
Vera Cruz.....	\$1,111,497 48	\$12,359,979 91
Tampico.....	256,545 97	1,323,554 38
Tuxpan.....	49,456 59	43,656 45
Matamoros.....	15,591 00	663,285 75
Progreso.....	623,248 70	233,327 15
Tabasco.....	29,570 48	120,949 02
Campeachy.....	11,163 96	5,433 00
Isla del Carmen.....	23,570 48	648,593 00
Coatzacoalco.....	8,719 00	173,526 00
Acapulco.....	35,136 00	227,190 25
Guaymas.....	527,481 24	.....
San Blas.....	25,407 68	2,800 00
Soconusco.....	.....	46,195 00
Salina Cruz.....	.....	4,519 00
Total.....	2,727,988 56	15,886,010 91

The amount of exports and imports between Mexico and the United States, compared with the same between Mexico and all other countries through the foregoing principal custom-houses of Mexico (Mazatlan and Manzanillo only wanting) for the year ending June 30, 1872, has been by me carefully compiled from voluminous statistics, kindly placed at my disposition by the secretary of treasury of the republic of Mexico, Mr. Francisco Mexia, to whom, and to Mr. Antonio Garcia Cubas, the government statistician, as I choose to call him, I am under many obligations for facilities furnished me in obtaining data.

The following tables cannot fail to be of interest to merchants and statesmen.

It is more than probable that the sum of the exports from Mexico to the United States should be increased by the amount of silver dollars shipped to New York, the total of which is not included in the foregoing table.

*Products of the maritime and frontier custom-houses of the republic of Mexico.*

For the year ending June 30, 1867.....	\$9,565,360 90
For the year ending June 30, 1869.....	9,606,441 73
For the year ending June 30, 1870.....	8,526,093 09
For the year ending June 30, 1871.....	10,689,117 92
For the year ending June 30, 1872.....	10,145,860 80
For the year ending June 30, 1873.....	9,076,709 74
For the year ending June 30, 1874.....	11,396,497 22

*Total revenue to the treasury of Mexico.*

For the year ending June 30, 1871.....	\$15,785,901 42
For the year ending June 30, 1872.....	15,046,756 67
For the year ending June 30, 1873.....	14,333,926 50
For the year ending June, 30, 1874.....	17,649,334 68

*Items of the total revenue of the treasury of Mexico for the year ending June 30, 1873.*

Maritime and frontier custom-houses.....	\$9,076,709 74
Taxes in the district and subaltern offices.....	1,741,623 91
Revenue from sale of sealed paper.....	1,734,394 54
Direct taxes in the federal district.....	471,226 75
Sale of nationalized property.....	505,438 88
Product of mint and assays.....	159,484 13
Product of public instruction.....	65,864 11
Revenue derived from carriages.....	7,078 68
Product from post-office department.....	265,440 22
Product of small receipts.....	234,526 27
Receipts pending explanation.....	22,078 27
Total.....	14,333,926 50

*Amount of budget or appropriations.*

For the year ending June 30, 1872.....	\$18,346,109 00
For the year ending June 30, 1873.....	20,689,345 00
For the year ending June 30, 1874.....	23,956,420 96
For the year ending June 30, 1875.....	24,114,534 36

*Total revenue of the country, including products of maritime and frontier custom-houses, sealed paper, sale of nationalized property, &c.*

For the year ending June 30, 1872.....	\$19,025,250 97
For the year ending June 30, 1873.....	21,944,440 63
For the year ending June 30, 1874.....	22,793,613 12

*Amount expended.*

For the year ending June 30, 1872.....	\$18,346,109 21
For the year ending June 30, 1873.....	20,689,345 80
For the year ending June 30, 1874.....	22,697,459 78

**LAWS OF MEXICO IN RELATION TO PASSENGERS AND THEIR BAGGAGE.**

For the disembarking of passengers and the dispatching of their baggage, the following rules will be observed :

I. Every passenger who may arrive in the ports of the republic may disembark as soon as the vessel casts anchor; and in case it should be night or at an hour when the custom-house office is closed, he will be permitted to take with him only a small bundle containing we apparel.

II. The examination of baggage will be done with liberality, prudence, and moderation. Passengers shall not be detained longer than shall be absolutely necessary for the examination of the packages they may bring, and if they are foreigners who do not speak or understand the Spanish language, some one of the employes will go to the office to act as interpreter, and will inform them of the requirements and formalities to which they must subject themselves, in conformity with the tariff and other provisions relative thereto.

III. In regard to jewelry and clothing for private use, the decision as to the quantity and quality not subject to the payment of duties will depend upon the judgment of the custom-house administrator, who will duly consider the character and personality of travelers.

IV. The articles which should be considered "of use," besides clothing, which should be passed free of duties, are :

- A. Two pocket-watches, with their chains.
- B. Four kilograms of worked tobacco.
- C. One kilogram of snuff.
- D. One kilogram smoking-tobacco.
- E. One pair of pistols and appurtenances and two hundred cartridges.
- F. One sword.
- G. One rifle, shot-gun, or carbine, with appurtenances, and two hundred cartridges.

H. One pair of musical instruments, except pianos and organs.

V. All the effects not included in the foregoing rule IV which passengers may bring in small quantities, with the view of making presents of them, shall pay the duties fixed by the tariff-laws, in regard to which a declaration must be made, expressing the number of packages and their contents, and which must be presented at the custom-house.

VI. When used furniture shall come with the baggage of passengers, its diminished value shall be taken into account in the adjustment of the duties.

VII. If the passengers be artists of any opera or "zarzuela" company, or of any company of comedians, &c., in addition to the foregoing rules, the introduction, free of duties, will be permitted of the apparel and scenic adornments, which, as such, form a part of their baggage, and which shall not be in excessive quantities. When the custom-house administrators shall consider that there is any abuse in their introduction, they will form a list of them, and will collect 50 per cent. of their value or appraisement, which will be done in the same manner as is provided for effects which pay by appraisement.

*First ten articles of the custom-house laws of Mexico, in force now, 1874.*

#### TRAFFIC IN GENERAL.

ARTICLE 1. All merchant-vessels, of whatever nation they may be, can carry on commerce through the ports of the republic, which are opened to the commerce of the high seas. Nations upon the borders can do the same through the frontier custom-houses.

ART. 2. Said liberty shall not be enjoyed during such time as any nation may be at war with the republic. A special decree of the government will opportunely fix the prohibition, which will continue until another decree shall be issued.

#### FOREIGN VESSELS IN THE COMMERCE OF THE HIGH SEAS.

ART. 3. Foreign vessels which may bring merchandise to the republic, proceeding from abroad, can only discharge the same in the ports duly qualified, or in such as may be hereafter qualified for the commerce of the high seas.

ART. 4. Should any port of those opened to the commerce of the high seas be occupied by forces which do not obey the federal government, it will be closed to foreign commerce, way-trade, and coasting-trade.

ART. 5. Foreign merchant-vessels and the merchandise which they bring, as also the captains, supercargoes, and crews, will be subject to the rules prescribed in this tariff-law; to the payment of the duties fixed therein; to the penalties therein established, and to all the provisions in force at the time of their arrival. So far as regards tariff-laws, vessels will be considered to have arrived the moment that they enter into the territorial waters of the republic.

ART. 6. Foreign vessels will pay the following port duties:

I. Foreign vessels which are not steamers and which bring merchandise other than mineral coal, will pay—

A. For each ton's measurement, cubic measure, which in convenient cases may be rectified by the administrator of custom-houses, \$1.

B. Which shall be paid in the respective port-captain's office, according to the regulations of April 22, 1851, with the understanding that such vessels only pay duty for visitation (practicaje) when they ask it.

C. Light-house duty for entering and departing, where there is a light-house, \$25.

II. Steamers, even when they arrive with merchandise, are exempted from tonnage-duty, but will pay—

A. When they bring merchandise, light-house duty, where there is a light-house, \$100.

B. For sailing after discharging light-house duty, \$100.

III. Sailing-vessels which come loaded with stone-coal shall be exempted from the payment of tonnage-duties, and pay only light-house duty where there is a light-house, and duty for visitation (*practicaje*) when they ask it.

IV. In case they bring coal and merchandise, sailing-vessels shall pay for each ton occupied by merchandise \$1.

V. Vessels which come destined for two or more ports of the republic shall pay at the first port they arrive at all the tonnage-duties which they measure, for which the corresponding receipt will be issued by the custom-house, in order that the others shall not demand it.

VI. Vessels which pass, carrying dye-woods or other national productions to one or more ports of the republic, are exempt from the payment of light-house and tonnage duties, it being shown satisfactorily in the port where they discharge their effects that they are such products; but subject to payment of "*practicaje*" when they ask it.

ART. 7. When once the captains of vessels have paid to the respective custom-house the mentioned duties, no reward or contributions of any kind can be collected, neither for the mariners of the port-captain, nor the health-officers, nor for the guards or employés of the custom-house.

ART. 8. Vessels which arrive with the sole object of bringing and receiving passengers, correspondence, metals, dye-woods, and other national products, can proceed to all the ports of the republic open to the commerce of the high seas without paying tonnage-duties.

ART. 9. Whaling-vessels and vessels making long voyages for foreign ports may arrive at the ports of Mexico for the purpose of wintering, watering, obtaining provisions, or repairing, without tonnage-duties or any other duties being required of them, but subject to the vigilance and examination which custom-house administrators may believe to be convenient to exercise over them.

ART. 10. Vessels of war, of whatever nationality, are exempted from paying all of said duties.

#### GOODS IMPORTABLE INTO MEXICO FREE OF DUTY ACCORDING TO PRESENT TARIFF.

Animals of all kinds, conserved or alive, excepting geldings; anvils, blacksmith and silversmith; arms for the national State guard, when asked by State governments, with approval of the State legislatures; alabaster in the rough; anchors and masts for large and small vessels; agricultural implements.

Barrel heads and staves; books, printed, bound and unbound, with the exception of those mentioned in article 18 of tariff; bricks and fire-brick clay.

Corn; corn-meal; coin-cabinets, ancient and modern; cards, wire and vegetable, mounted, ready to apply to machinery; crucibles of all sizes and materials; cars and coaches for railways; coal of all kinds; collections, mineralogical, geological, and pertaining to natural history.

Designs and models of machinery.

Fire-engines and pumps for irrigation and other purposes; fruits and fresh vegetables, with the exception of those specified in the tariff.

Gunpowder for mines; guano.

Hay or straw in bales; hand-barrows of one or two wheels, and fore-top-masts; houses of wood or iron, complete.

Ink, printing; ice.

Lime, hydraulic.

Machinery for all kinds of industry, agriculture, mining, science, and

the arts, complete or in pieces; maps, geographical, topographical, and terrestrial, and celestial spheres; marble, rough and in slabs, of all sizes, for floors; metals, precious, in bulk or powder; molds and patterns for the arts; money, legal, of all nations, in silver or gold.

Oars for small boats; oats in grain and on the stem; objects of natural history for museums, &c.; oil and oil-cake.

Printing material, type, &c.; plants and seeds for the improvement of agriculture; plows and plowshares for agriculture.

Quicksilver.

Rags for paper; rails, iron and steel, for railroads.

Salt, common, which is introduced via Paso del Norte; saltpeter; scientific instruments; steel, in bars, for mines; slating for roofs and floors; sulphate of copper; steam-engines and locomotives, iron sleepers and other railroad material; stones for lithographing.

Timber; types of wood, and material used in lithographing.

Vessels of all kinds and forms; vaccine matter.

Water-pipes of all kinds, materials, and sizes; wicks and fescue grass for mines; wire, telegraph, when proven at custom-house to be for that purpose; wire, iron and steel, for carding; wood for constructions, shingles and box-material, and box-wood.

Notwithstanding the above-named articles are admissible into Mexico free of duty, the formalities of bills of lading and entry upon the manifest, with the corresponding consignment and declaration of their value, must be made the same as if the articles were dutiable.

*Mexican duties on a few imported articles of consumption.*

	Per kilogram.		Per kilogram.
Hams .....	\$0 24	Brass and copper wire .....	\$0 29
Brown soap .....	15	Iron and steel .....	10
Brandy and whisky .....	33 to 38	Fine albums .....	1 15
Almond meats .....	20	Scales .....	29
Codfish .....	10	Stoves .....	29
Rice .....	7	Iron nails .....	12
Coffee .....	10	Glue .....	29
Cinnamon .....	2 40	Sponges .....	29
Pickles .....	48	Pig-iron .....	3
Dried fruit .....	5	Sheet-iron .....	10
Fruit in brandy .....	72	Musical instruments .....	43
Crackers .....	12	Four-wheeled carriages or buggy	
Wheat-flour .....	10	for two horses .....	132 00
Hops .....	18	Coach, berlin, or phaeton .....	396 00
Hog's lard .....	18	Carriage-harness .....	2 00
Butter .....	24	Rubber goods .....	43
Irish potatoes .....	2	Common bricks, per thousand .....	2 20
Molasses or honey .....	7	Billiard-tables ( <i>ad valorem</i> ) .....	55
Printing-paper .....	1 10	per cent .....	
Yeast-powder .....	12	False hair .....	10 00
Cheese .....	14	Pianos .....	43
Tea .....	1 67	Petroleum .....	9
Tallow .....	6	Smoking-tobacco .....	1 25
Red wine in casks .....	10	Horse-shoe nails .....	10
White wine in bottles .....	23	Cigars .....	4 90

## MADAGASCAR.

## TAMATAVE.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Tamatave to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
India rubber .....	\$29,462 73	.....	\$14,093 33	.....	\$43,466 06
Hides, dry salt .....	16,278 11	.....	1,318 44	.....	17,596 55
Total in United States gold.....	45,740 84	.....	15,321 77	.....	61,062 61
Total for preceding year .....	.....	.....	50,502 20	.....	50,502 20
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,560 41
Decrease .....	.....	.....	35,180 43	.....	.....

CHAS. FINKELMEIER.

*Statement showing the value of machinery imported from the United States through the port of Vera Cruz during the year 1873.*

For flour-mills .....	\$73,000
For mining and mills.....	130,000
For saw-mills .....	16,000
For agricultural purposes.....	43,000
For sewing-machines, (about).....	70,000
For other purposes.....	50,000
	<hr/> 322,000

*Tariff of freights on the New York, Havana, and Mexican mail-steamers.*

Routes.	Merchandise—		Remarks.
	Per cubic foot.	Per pound.	
From New York to Progreso .....	30 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From New York to Campeche .....	35 cents.	1 cent.	
From New York to Vera Cruz .....	35 cents.	1 cent.	
From New York to Tuxpan .....	40 cents.	1 cent.	
From New York to Tampico .....	40 cents.	1 cent.	
From New Orleans to Tampico .....	25 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From New Orleans to Tuxpan .....	25 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From New Orleans to Vera Cruz .....	25 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From New Orleans to Campeche .....	30 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From New Orleans to Progreso .....	30 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From Havana to Progreso .....	30 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From Havana to Campeche .....	30 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From Havana to Vera Cruz .....	30 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From Havana to Tuxpan .....	30 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From Havana to Tampico .....	30 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From Tampico to Havana .....	30 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From Tuxpan to Havana .....	30 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From Vera Cruz to Havana .....	30 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From Campeche to Havana .....	30 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From Progreso to Havana .....	30 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From Progreso to New Orleans .....	30 cents.		
From Campeche to New Orleans .....		$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	Henequen, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound; dry hides 35 cents each; salt beef-hides, 30 cents each; goat and deer hides, 1 cent per pound; ixtle, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound. Henequen, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound; dry drugs, 2½ cents per pound; grana, (ordinary packages,) \$3.50; sazanaparilla, (ordinary packages,) \$5; purga, (ordinary packages,) \$3.50; goat and deer hides, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; dry beef-hides, 25 cents each; green beef-hides, (salted,) 30 cents each; ores, per ton, \$9; bullion, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
From Vera Cruz to New Orleans .....	25 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From Tuxpan to New Orleans .....	25 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From Tampico to New Orleans .....	25 cents.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	
From Tampico to New York .....	35 cents.		
From Tuxpan to New York .....	35 cents.		
From Vera Cruz to New York .....	35 cents.		
From Campeche to New York .....	35 cents.		
From Progreso to New York .....	35 cents.		

NOTE.—On every bill of freight, except on bullion, a primage of \$5 is collected.

*Report of the coinage in Mexico for the year ending June 30, 1872.*

Mints.	Silver.	Gold.	Copper.	Total.
Mexico .....	\$6,228,008 00	\$339,280 00		\$6,567,288 00
Guanajuato .....	4,360,000 00	404,000 00		4,764,000 00
Zacatecas .....	4,188,170 00	119,830 00		4,308,000 00
Durango .....	255,118 50	8,120 00		263,238 50
San Luis .....	1,628,110 00		\$675 00	1,628,785 00
Oaxaca .....	158,869 00	60,410 00		219,279 00
Hermosillo .....	621,636 00	31,632 00		653,268 00
Guadalajara .....	640,106 00	11,720 00		651,826 00
Chihuahua .....	784,919 00	34,460 00	14,825 00	834,204 00
Total .....	18,864,936 50	1,009,492 00	15,500 00	19,889,928 50



*Report of the coinage in Mexico for the year ending June 30, 1873.*

Mints.	Silver.	Gold.	Copper.	Total.
Mexico .....	\$4,381,018 00	\$256,900 00	\$16,900 00	\$4,654,818 00
Guanajuato .....	3,956,000 00	336,000 00	.....	4,292,000 00
Zacatecas .....	4,381,276 00	14,724 00	2,000 00	4,398,000 00
Durango .....	463,004 00	26,060 00	.....	489,064 00
San Luis .....	2,559,880 00	.....	.....	2,559,880 00
Oaxaca .....	179,448 00	50,890 00	206 24	230,544 24
Hermosillo .....	779,007 00	61,184 00	.....	840,191 00
Guadalajara .....	616,903 00	8,080 00	3,708 40	628,693 40
Chihuahua .....	727,000 00	10,000 00	.....	737,000 00
Alamos .....	894,474 25	2,576 00	.....	897,050 25
Culiacan .....	742,799 30	47,001 00	.....	789,800 30
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>19,680,811 55</b>	<b>813,415 00</b>	<b>22,814 64</b>	<b>20,517,041 19</b>

*Report of the coinage in Mexico for the year ending June 30, 1874.*

Mints.	Silver.	Gold.	Copper.	Total.
Hermosillo .....	\$670,549 80	\$59,628 50	.....	\$730,178 30
Alamos .....	782,353 10	8,610 00	.....	790,963 10
Chihuahua .....	931,000 00	27,760 00	.....	958,760 00
Culiacan .....	688,756 75	41,025 00	.....	729,781 75
Durango .....	691,959 00	37,120 00	.....	729,079 00
Zacatecas .....	4,167,390 00	19,440 00	.....	4,186,830 00
Guadalajara .....	937,528 00	4,770 00	\$2,337 43	944,635 43
Guanajuato .....	3,998,000 00	.....	418,000 00	4,416,000 00
Oaxaca .....	149,718 00	28,390 00	78 62	178,186 62
San Luis .....	2,357,958 00	.....	.....	2,357,958 00
Mexico .....	3,470,854 00	222,000 00	13,550 00	3,706,404 00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>18,846,066 65</b>	<b>448,743 50</b>	<b>433,966 05</b>	<b>19,728,776 20</b>

*Total coinage in Mexico since the establishment of mints, a period of three hundred and fifty-one years.*

During colonial period of three hundred years..... \$2,151,581,961 41  
 From the independence, 1821, to June 30, 1874..... 813,644,916 31

**Total .....** 2,965,226,877 72

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

States.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	Ratio of scholars to population.	States.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.	Ratio of scholars to population.
Agua Calientes .....	27	1,361	1 in 107	Puebla .....	640	40,000	1 in 17
Ampeche .....	15	1,500	1 in 55	Queretaro .....	68	4,160	1 in 38
Coahuila .....	95	5,023	1 in 19	San Luis .....	381	13,419	1 in 36
Colima .....	30	2,030	1 in 32	Sinaloa .....	29	1,800	1 in 90
Chihuahua .....	10	1,900	1 in 101	Sonora .....	103	3,871	1 in 30
Chiapas .....	9	1,900	1 in 141	Tabasco .....	6	400	1 in 207
Chihuahua .....	25	3,227	1 in 56	Tamaulipas .....	40	3,200	1 in 33
Coahuila .....	179	12,000	1 in 60	Tlaxcala .....	201	8,863	1 in 13
Durango .....	120	8,000	1 in 36	Vera Cruz .....	467	19,034	1 in 23
Hidalgo .....	400	16,321	1 in 25	Yucatan .....	154	7,463	1 in 37
Morelos .....	200	14,000	1 in 63	Zacatecas .....	190	7,800	1 in 53
Nuevo Leon .....	445	24,912	1 in 26	Federal District .....	284	18,195	1 in 16
Oaxaca .....	24	5,662	1 in 103	Lower California .....	6	300	1 in 70
Puebla .....	167	5,700	1 in 26				
Queretaro .....	145	9,400	1 in 18				
Sinaloa .....	435	19,000	1 in 34	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,937</b>	<b>259,946</b>	<b>1 in 52</b>

Since the preparation of the above report, the number of schools and scholars has increased throughout the republic.

Among the institutions of instruction at the capital there should be mentioned, in addition to the primary schools, the schools of fine arts, jurisprudence, medicine, commerce and administration, arts, engineers, deaf mutes, and agriculture.

*Number of farms, large and small, in Mexico.*

Aguas Calientes.....	42	Sinaloa.....	32
Coahuila.....	67	Sonora.....	110
Chiapas.....	450	Tabasco.....	74
Chihuahua.....	123	Tamaulipas.....	114
Durango.....	88	Vera Cruz.....	127
Guanajuato.....	138	Yucatan.....	667
Guerrero.....	61	Zacatecas.....	100
Jalisco.....	391	Federal District.....	45
Mexico.....	561	Colima.....	25
Michoacan.....	455	Isla del Carmen.....	24
Nuevo Leon.....	188	Tehuantepec.....	7
Oaxaca.....	171	Tlaxcala.....	150
Puebla.....	420		
Queretaro.....	109	Total.....	4,951
San Luis.....	176		

*Statement showing the number and nationality of vessels entering and departing from Mexican ports, with number of passengers arriving and departing, during the year ending June 30, 1874.*

Flag.	Vessels.		Passengers.	
	Arrived.	Sailed.	Arrived.	Sailed.
American.....	497	462		522
Austrian.....	1	2		1
German.....	143	142	216	199
Belgian.....	6	6	3	2
Central American.....	1	0	12	1
Colombian.....	11	10	9	2
Chilian.....			3	1
Chinese.....			5	
Ecuadorian.....	1	1		3
Danish.....	16	17	2	
French.....	120	114		
Greek.....			4	6
Dutch.....	14	14		
British.....	163	154	246	135
Italian.....	10	8	149	149
Mexican.....	2,281	2,313	4,270	3,599
Norwegian.....	53	46		
Peruvian.....			1	
Russian.....	3	4		
Spanish.....	117	112	1,908	1,612
Swiss.....	25	23	9	1
Turkish.....			1	2
Venezuelian.....			2	
Without declaration of nationality.....			224	227
Total.....	3,462	3,434	6,114	6,328

JULIUS A. SKILTON.

## ACAPULCO.

Statement showing the commerce of Acapulco for the year ending September 30, 1874.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Arms and ammunition, fresh fruit, vegetables and other California produce, lumber, coal-oil, drugs, alcohol, flour, groceries, furniture, ship-chandlery, iron, hard, earthen and glass ware, machinery, &c.	.....	\$41,349 00	\$12,530 00	United States.
Coals..... tons..	1,000	15,000 00	.....	Do.
Cotton, linen, woolen, and silk manufactures, wines, liquors, ale, steel, candles, paper, iron, earthen and glass ware.	.....	412,330 00	280,000 00	Europe.
Cocoa..... quintals..	42	850 00	168 00	Ecuador.
Coals..... tons..	3,275	51,500 00	.....	British Columbia.
Total .....	.....	521,029 00	292,668 00	

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Cedar lumber..... cubic feet..	55,000	\$17,400 00	Hamburg, per sailing-vessel.
Cochineal..... pounds..	20,020	8,048 00	San Francisco, per steamer.
Cotton..... do..	17,500	2,800 00	Liverpool, per steamer.
Fruit..... boxes..	5,370	16,970 00	San Francisco, per steamer.
.....	19,491	56,449 00	Hamburg, per steamer.
Hides, dry ox and cow..... pieces..	3,742	10,777 72	New York, per steamer.
.....	227	674 30	San Francisco, per steamer.
Silver-ore..... tons..	50	25,000 00	Hamburg, per sailing-vessel.
..... sacks..	361	8,300 00	Hamburg, per steamer.
.....	7,425	3,145 52	San Francisco, per steamer.
Skins, deer..... pounds..	1,461	436 09	New York, per steamer.
.....	800	240 00	Hamburg, per steamer.
Skins, goat..... do..	5,966	1,646 55	San Francisco, per steamer.
..... calf..... do..	212	30 00	Hamburg, per steamer.
..... goat..... do..	56	22 40	San Francisco, per steamer.
Shells, mother of pearl..... quintals..	400	2,000 00	Hamburg, per sailing-vessel.
Treasure*.....	.....	130,500 00	London, per steamer.
.....	.....	47,600 00	San Francisco, per steamer.
Vanilla beans..... pounds..	23	115 00	Do.
Total.....	.....	332,154 58	

\* Export dues on treasure, \$8,000, approximately.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Acapulco to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Cochineal.....			\$288 00	\$7,760 00	\$8,048 00
Fruit.....	\$4,290 00	\$3,325 00	4,275 00	5,080 00	16,970 00
Skins, deer.....	522 61	1,210 46	480 96	1,367 52	3,581 61
..... goat.....	134 00	347 50	211 50	953 55	1,646 55
..... assorted.....				22 40	22 40
Hides, dry ox and cow.....		2,439 95	4,636 69	4,385 38	11,452 02
Treasure*.....	17,000 00	4,100 00	4,000 00	22,500 00	47,600 00
Vanilla beans.....				115 00	115 00
Total in United States gold.....	21,946 61	11,422 91	13,892 15	42,183 91	89,435 58
Total for preceding year.....	7,862 82	9,782 28	16,759 18	42,004 08	76,408 36
Increase.....	14,083 79	1,640 63		179 83	13,027 22
Decrease.....			2,877 03		

\* All the treasure and part of the fruit were shipped without any invoices.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Acapulco for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Mexican .....	In port, October 1, 1873 .....			3	61	3	61
	Mexican coast .....			54	2,219	54	2,219
United States..	In port, October 1, 1873 .....	1	1,540			1	1,540
	San Francisco .....	30	70,981	3	783	33	71,764
	Panama .....	34	82,311			34	82,311
	Nanaimo .....			1	1,266	1	1,266
	Cruise .....			1	57	1	57
	Port Townsend .....						
	Tahiti .....						
German .....	Hamburg .....			2	1,012	2	1,012
	Montevideo .....			1	465	1	465
French .....	In port, October 1, 1873 .....			1	110	1	110
	Cruise .....			1	110	1	110
	Panama .....						
Colombian .....	Nanaimo .....			1	350	1	350
	San Blas .....						
Hawaiian .....	Nanaimo .....			1	560	1	560
	Total .....	65	154,832	69	6,993	134	161,825
Mexican .....	In port, October 1, 1874 .....			6	187	6	187

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Mexican .....	In port, October 1, 1873 .....						
	Mexican coast .....			51	2,093	51	2,093
United States..	In port, October 1, 1873 .....						
	San Francisco .....	32	80,011			32	80,011
	Panama .....	33	74,821	1	57	34	74,878
	Nanaimo .....			1	1,266	1	1,266
	Cruise .....			1	57	1	57
	Port Townsend .....			1	672	1	672
	Tahiti .....			1	54	1	54
German .....	Hamburg .....			3	1,477	3	1,477
	Montevideo .....						
French .....	In port, October 1, 1873 .....						
	Cruise .....			1	110	1	110
	Panama .....			1	110	1	110
Colombian .....	Nanaimo .....			1	350	1	350
	San Blas .....						
Hawaiian .....	Nanaimo .....			1	560	1	560
	Total .....	65	154,832	63	6,806	128	161,638

JOHN A. SUTTER, Jr.

## CAMARGO.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Camargo to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Beef-hides.....	\$5,985 07	\$7,063 32	\$2,526 90	\$2,791 05	\$18,366 34
Goat-skins.....	366 13	218 83	61 80	448 92	1,095 68
Wool.....	823 03	534 80	2,798 02	.....	4,205 85
Lead.....	10,683 06	15,144 17	12,640 49	3,862 15	42,329 87
Corn.....	464 83	403 05	.....	350 55	1,218 43
Animals.....	.....	544 27	462 27	.....	1,006 54
Specie.....	.....	1,517 00	.....	.....	1,517 00
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	562 21	.....	562 21
Total in United States gold..	18,322 12	25,475 44	19,051 69	7,452 67	70,301 92
Total for preceding year....	13,134 73	14,903 45	15,849 72	14,054 73	57,942 63
Increase.....	5,187 39	10,571 99	3,201 97	.....	12,359 29
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	6,602 06	.....

LUCIUS AVERY.

## GUAYMAS.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received November 9.)

## COMMERCIAL REPORT FOR 1874.

In the commercial report of this year, for the consular district of Guaymas, there is little to communicate of interest from that contained in the report for the year ending September 30, 1873.

There has been no impulse of a healthy nature given to trade, although the imports from Europe, in the last and first quarters, are in excess of former years. Eight cargoes—three of which were not complete—were discharged at this port, direct from Europe—more than half owned by importing merchants of Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa. One reason that led to the discharge of said cargoes at Guaymas was, in part, owing to the difficulties existing between the importing merchants of Mazatlan and the general government at Mexico, regarding duties paid on cargoes of goods landed at said place, nearly two years ago, during the Dias revolution; said duties being exacted by the revolutionists, who at that time held the port and district. When the federal authority was re-established, it reclaimed from the merchants one-third of the supposed amount of duties thus paid; the merchants protested against the said reclamation. As yet, with some of the importing houses of said port, the question of duties thus reclaimed has not been satisfactorily settled. Another reason for bringing portions of the cargoes destined for Mazatlan to Guaymas can be explained as follows: parts of the States of Zacatecas and Durango, formerly supplied almost entirely from Mazatlan, have this year received nearly all of their supplies of foreign merchandise from the Atlantic seaboard, by way of the city of Mexico.

The completion of the Vera Cruz Railroad to the city of Mexico greatly facilitates the transportation of foreign merchandise to certain central sections of the republic east of the Sierra Madre. I am informed that the freight on merchandise from Europe to Vera Cruz, thence by rail to the city of Mexico, thence over wagon-roads to certain portions

of the before-mentioned States, (formerly supplied with foreign merchandise from Mazatlan,) is less than by pack animals over the bridle-paths and trails of the Sierra Madre from the Pacific seaboard, taking into calculation the long sea-voyage, with corresponding freight, around Cape Horn to Mazatlan. It is hardly likely that importations from Europe for the west coast will in the future be as great as in the past; and the cargoes received will be restricted to the supply of the country west of the Sierra Madre.

#### FOREIGN MERCHANDISE DISCHARGED AT GUAYMAS.

With one or two exceptions, the cargoes of foreign merchandise from Europe discharged in Guaymas this year were admitted at the custom-house under what is called a "dispensation of consular manifests," the arrangement being made in the city of Mexico with the general government before the arrival on the coast from Europe of vessels with cargoes, and a certain amount of duties paid in advance. It is a reasonable supposition that certain advantages, such as reduction or discount of duties, were obtained by the owners of said cargoes. Formerly, when an arrangement was made, it was done at some one of the custom-houses on the coast, in a manner peculiar to the commerce of Mexico. (See annual report of last year.) This year these arrangements have been made, first, with the general government, and then other private arrangements were no doubt completed with the custom-house officials after arrival of vessels and cargoes. Owing to these regulations, large quantities, comparatively speaking, of European merchandise, intended for Mazatlan, were discharged at Guaymas. Imports from the United States, less by one-third than last year, being brought by steamer and sailing-vessel from San Francisco in small quantities, are not admitted under a "dispensation of manifests," but must pay full duties, and, consequently, are not as profitable to the merchant as European goods admitted as before stated. As mentioned in my last year's report, "unless these abuses are remedied by a faithful administration of the import laws of the country pertaining to European cargoes of merchandise or by a special treaty with Mexico, securing a reduction of duties for American-manufactured goods, our commerce cannot, under the circumstances, compete with that of Europe."

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The following condensed statement shows, approximately, the foreign imports of this consular district during the year, consisting of the usual assorted merchandise: liquors, lumber, and machinery: \*

From United States .....	\$234,777
From Germany and England .....	783,360
From other foreign countries none.	
Total .....	\$1,018,137

The exports from this port show no increase over those of last year. As formerly, silver and gold, coined and in bars, are the principal articles of export, which are sent by steamer to San Francisco. A great portion of this gold and silver is placed to the credit of European houses, in settlement for cargoes received on this coast from Europe. Of copper and silver ores, and hides, there has been a decrease of nearly one-third, as compared with the exports of last year.

\* See note to table of imports, accompanying this report.

## THE RETURN CARGOES OF EUROPEAN VESSELS.

This year, with the exception of three, which loaded with copper-ore at Mulege, across the gulf from Guaymas, in Lower California, the return cargoes have been phosphates from Raza Island, one hundred and twenty miles northeast from Guaymas in the Gulf of California, on the Lower California side, and not in this consular district. This phosphate is a petrified guano, or impure phosphate of lime, and is shipped in bulk. Two thousand tons have already been sent to Hamburg, Germany. The first regular shipment was made within the last eighteen months. The deposit of phosphate on the said island is owned by an English company, in connection with some Germans; and they are said to have a contract to supply ten thousand tons. Freight to Europe, £1 sterling per ton. On many islands of the gulf this peculiar kind of phosphate is found, but principally on those north of Guaymas. The largest deposit is supposed to be on Raza. After arrival in Europe, it is ground, mixed with other substances, and used as a fertilizer for the soil.

## STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

The following statement shows the approximate value of exports for the year 1874, and corresponds with table accompanying this report. Although European and other vessels clear or are dispatched from this port to Raza Island, to load phosphates, no returns are made at Guaymas of the amount or value thus exported, as said island is outside of this customs district.

To United States: silver and gold, coined or in bars; ore and hides, \$939,000.

To other foreign countries, none.

## TONNAGE FOR THE YEAR.

The tonnage for the year exceeded the tonnage for 1873, owing to vessels coming to this port, as the nearest, in ballast, for dispatch to Raza Island to load phosphates for Europe. The following statement shows the tonnage at this port for the year:

	Tons.
United States, 15 steamers, 11 sailing-vessels .....	16,625
Germany, 15 sailing-vessels .....	4,535
France, 1 sailing-vessel .....	409
England, 1 sailing-vessel .....	246
Mexican vessels, (small craft,) 148 sailing-vessels .....	5,231
Total .....	27,046

## AMERICAN STEAMERS.

The Colorado Steam Navigation Company's steamers—the only ones touching at Guaymas—have made their regular trips during the year; one steamer leaving San Francisco, for La Paz, Guaymas, and mouth of the Colorado River, latterly touching at Mazatlan, every twenty or twenty-five days. The freight for Arizona Territory, United States—principally United States Army supplies—which is landed at the mouth of the Colorado River, and taken thence on the company's river-steamers to Fort Yuma, (one hundred and fifty miles,) greatly exceeds the combined amount of freight for La Paz, Guaymas, and Mazatlan. The inducement for these steamers to touch at these Mexican ports is the

freight on the (silver) treasure, which is shipped almost exclusively from Guaymas and La Paz by the company's steamers. Steamers' freight on treasure, 1 per cent.; freight on merchandise, \$12 per ton, to and from San Francisco; passage, cabin, \$95; steerage, \$45, to and from San Francisco.

#### THE SURVEY OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA.

The survey of the Gulf of California, under the direction of Commodore George Dewey, U. S. N., with the United States steamer *Narragansett*, was completed during the quarter ending June last. It will be of great importance in the future to the commerce of the gulf. Heretofore the charts of the coasts of the gulf, north of Guaymas, were imperfect and unreliable.

#### SHIPS OF WAR.

This port was visited in October last by Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Cameleon*, which remained one month refitting; in November Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Tenedos* remained ten days; in the latter part of the same month Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Repulse*, (flag-ship, Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur E. Cochrane, C. B., called, and remained five days. In December and January the United States steamer *Narragansett*, Commodore George Dewey, engaged in the survey of the Gulf of California, called at Guaymas for coals and provisions.

The material condition of this consular district shows no advancement over that of last year; no public improvements of any class or character can be reported. The small spirit of industry among the people is relaxed into mere conservative activity to preserve what they possess; apparently content if during the year they have avoided losses.

#### RAILROAD FROM GUAYMAS TO THE ARIZONA FRONTIER.

The concession made by the State of Sonora, through her legislature, in 1872, for this road, subject to the approval of the federal government of Mexico, (see annual report of 1872-'73,) is still before the government for confirmation. The legislature of the State has again instructed the members of the National Congress from Sonora to urge the approval of this concession upon the federal government. The municipalities of the State recently addressed a memorial to the legislature on this subject, and in the said memorial they set forth the exhausted condition of Sonora. I make the following extract from the same, translated from the Spanish:

Facts, highly significant, prove the difficult situation of Sonora. Her decay and ruin are so notorious that, unless a saving crisis will soon arrive, her annihilation is imminent. Her population is so scant that it will not number ten persons to the square league of her territory. A great portion of our brothers, not finding work, abandoned their homes, to seek in a foreign land a proper subsistence. \* \* \* All business, all sources of wealth, languish. Those who were rich proprietors of the soil, and lived in opulence, cannot preserve to-day that which was acquired by years of labor and severe economy.

The construction of this railroad will, in many ways, give an impulse to Sonora, and attract within her borders a thrifty and civilized people; besides, it will open an outlet and inlet for Southern Arizona to and from this seaboard, which is greatly needed.

The projected telegraph-line from the port of Mazatlan, Sinaloa, to Ures, the capital of Sonora, seven hundred and fifty miles in length, mentioned in former reports, still remains a "project." The persons interested in the proposed line are expecting an additional subsidy from the general government. Sonora has no telegraphic communication



with any part of the world. The nearest lines to Guaymas are at Tucson, Arizona, three hundred and fifty miles distant, and at Mazatlan, distant by land seven hundred miles.

#### TRANSIT PRIVILEGE.

The transit privilege for private merchandise through this consular district to Arizona has been but little used during the past year; several small shipments have been made, however. The delay in the dispatch of goods by the custom-house at this port, and the necessity for a "special permit" from Mexico for each shipment at the beginning of the year, has been remedied by the efforts and influence of our minister at Mexico with the supreme government. Open policies of permit for all goods arriving in transit for fixed periods of time have been given recently by the government, with new instructions to this custom-house regarding their dispatch, which obviates, in a great measure, the difficulties so bitterly complained of by those who have heretofore sent goods over this route. By recent decree of the general government, the duties charged on transit goods are now 5 per cent. on the import duties of goods imported for consumption in the country, formerly 2½ per cent.

#### MINING AND OTHER INTERESTS.

American interests remain the same as last year, with the exception of the organization in California of a mining company to explore and work the abandoned placer-mines of gold called "La Cienega," situated near the center of the State, at one time the most productive in Sonora, but which have been abandoned for the last twenty-five years. The company is now erecting machinery (steam) at the mines, and will soon commence active operations. This is the first foreign company organized to work the gold-mines of Sonora. Other foreign interests remain as reported last year.

Mining interests, in general, are unchanged. The product of the mines for 1874 will not exceed that of 1873, and will amount to about \$2,000,000. The English (Almada and Tirito) Silver-Mining Company, near Alamos, two hundred and forty miles from Guaymas, is working on a larger scale than any in Sonora, and is paying fair profits; about one-third of the ores extracted are exported to Europe by way of Mazatlan, Sinaloa. The Sonora Company, organized in England last year, to explore and work the mines of Santa Rita, in Arizona, near the Sonora border or boundary-line, will, it is expected, soon commence operations, and no doubt will give an impulse to mining in Northern Sonora. The machinery which said company propose to erect, and their foreign supplies, will be shipped through this port.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural interests are in better condition than last year. The rains have been abundant, and no complaints of drought are heard. Bread-stuffs are fully 20 per cent. lower than mentioned in my report of last year.

The Mexican Company of Agriculture and Industry, organized in California in 1873, with the object of utilizing the immense quantities of wild hemp that is found growing on both sides of the Colorado River, has commenced operations with fair prospects of success. This company's property covers upward of 80,000 acres—commencing forty miles from the mouth of the Colorado River—and lies in Sonora and Lower California. This hemp is abundant, and, I am told, grows to an average

height of 10 feet. The company now employs one hundred laborers, principally Indians, and expects to have ready for shipment to the United States, by the end of the year, 300 tons of "clean fiber."

#### THE INDIANS.

Since the death of Cochise—June 8, 1874, in Arizona—of the Chiricahua-Apaches, who was the inveterate foe of Sonora for years, the raids into Sonora have been less frequent, especially within the last two months. The "death-roll" of murdered Mexicans for the last twelve months is estimated at 90; the number of cattle stolen and taken over the border less than in the year 1873. In the last six months the government of Mexico has suspended the payment to the State of Sonora of the subvention of \$12,000 monthly, used by the State in warfare against these Indians, for employing State troops and officers under the direction of the governor. Now the general government is enlisting men in Sonora, (500,) to be commanded by regular army officers, and paid by a paymaster of the army. These troops will be stationed along the Sonora and Arizona frontier. Owing to the intelligent and active warfare waged by General Crook in Arizona, and still continued against these Indians, with the before-mentioned change of having enlisted men stationed along the frontier commanded by regular officers, there is a fair prospect that this "scourge of Sonora" will become an affair of the past, and the ranches or farms along the border again be re-peopled and reclaimed from their present abandoned condition.

#### BORDER RELATIONS.

The Mexican committee of examination on claims, appointed by Mexico for the States of Sonora and Chihuahua, (mentioned in former dispatches,) concluded their investigations in Sonora, in June last, and immediately proceeded to Chihuahua.

There is no difficulty or disturbance to report along the Sonora and Arizona border. The controversy, as to the location of the boundary-line between Arizona and Sonora, as to the point where a mine called the "Oro Blanco" is situated, was satisfactorily arranged by the governors of Sonora and Arizona, each appointing a surveyor to trace the "line." The result of the survey was to place the mine in Arizona.

There are no rumors of revolution from any quarter affecting this consular district. The isolated movement of last year at Alamos, against the State government, was suppressed in October last, the leader of the same captured, tried, and banished. From present indications there is no reason why the peace and quiet now enjoyed may not become permanent and lasting.

ALEXANDER WILLARD.

*Statement showing the commerce of Guaymas for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Approximate value.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Linen and cotton goods .....metros	1,555,884	\$502,488	\$201,244 51	Germany, England.
Groceries .....kilograms	266,958	30,202	50,601 91	Do.
Hardware .....do....	83,245	20,186	9,093 14	Do.
Arms and ammunition .....do....	225	630	315 00	Do.
Ready-made clothing, by dozen & piece.	1,656	15,668	7,334 00	Do.
Shoes, boots, &c. ....dozen.	125	2,624	1,312 00	Do.
Miscellaneous articles, &c. ....kilograms				
and metros.....	9,711	26,274	8,137 63	Do.
Drugs .....kilograms	1,653	3,864	1,432 64	Do.
Linen and cotton goods .....metros	51,618	32,224	6,115 00	United States.
Groceries .....kilograms	238,265	26,828	43,499 00	Do.
Hardware .....do....	171,684	31,974	15,987 00	Do.
Arms and ammunition .....do....	1,219	2,522	1,261 78	Do.
Ready-made clothing, by dozen & piece.	604	3,666	1,833 52	Do.
Shoes, boots, &c. ....dozen	544	9,544	4,772 26	Do.
Miscellaneous articles, &c. ....kilograms				
and metros.....	4,286	18,664	1,832 63	Do.
Drugs .....kilograms	2,105	13,438	1,719 58	Do.
Machinery and iron for mines.....			Free.....	Europe.
Machinery, iron, and lumber for mines.....			Free.....	United States.
Assorted merchandise, hardware, &c*.....			30,000 00	Germany.
Total.....		938,516	356,491 60	

\* Vessel now discharging.

NOTE.—As specific duties, by weight and measure, and not in values, are paid on most European goods and others, there is no record in custom-house of the value of importations. The value as mentioned in the foregoing table is based on an estimate from the amount of duties paid.

One hundred kilograms = 217.35 pounds; 100 metros = 119.33 Spanish yards of 33 inches.

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Hides .....number	6,594	*\$21,100 16	United States in American vessels.
Orea, silver and copper .....sacks	1,965	*7,593 00	Do.
Peppers, dried .....do....	8	*19 26	Do.
Pearls .....boxes	2	*4,004 75	United States in American vessels for Europe.
Blankets .....packages.	2	*24 00	Do.
Copper bars .....do....	8	*502 50	United States in American vessels.
Gum-mesquit & preserved turtle, bxs.	9	*148 00	Do.
Silver and gold, coined and in bars.....		865,599 33	Do.
Do.....		40,000 00	United States, English ship of war Tenedos.
Total.....		239,000 00	

\* No export duty charged by law.

NOTE.—The Mexican export duty on silver coined is 5 per cent.; gold coined,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.; on silver bars or bullion, 2.41 per cent. Duties, approximate, on the above export of treasure, \$50,000.

The above is from the records of the consulate, and is approximately correct. No export during the year to any foreign country excepting the United States. The greater part of the silver shipped goes to England and Germany via San Francisco.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Guaymas for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States .....	United States .....	15	14,511	11	2,114	26	16,625
German * .....	Germany & England .....			15	4,535	15	4,535
French .....	.....			1	409	1	409
British .....	.....			1	246	1	246
Mexican or national vessels, (small craft) .....	.....			148	5,231	148	5,231
	Total .....	15	14,511	176	12,535	191	27,046

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States .....	United States .....	15	14,511	11	2,114	26	16,625
German * .....	Germany & England .....			15	4,535	15	4,535
French .....	.....			1	409	1	409
British .....	.....			1	246	1	246
Mexican or national vessels, (small craft) .....	.....			148	5,231	148	5,231
	Total .....	15	14,511	176	12,535	191	27,046

\* Eight of the German vessels came in ballast, from the coast south, for cargoes of phosphate from the island of Raza, as mentioned in foregoing annual report.

NOTE.—From a memorandum which I have from the captain of the port of Guaymas, the number of American merchant-steamers entering this (quarter) port, is mentioned at thirty, including trip of each steamer to the mouth of the Colorado River, to discharge her cargo at said place. As the mouth of the Colorado River is in this customs-district, and the steamer not being dispatched in form until after her return from said place, I have in the above table counted the trip or voyage to Guaymas and the Colorado River as one arrival and departure, which corresponds to records in the office of the consulate.

## LA PAZ.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received November 9.)

The commerce of this port has increased, to some extent, during the past year, and, taken altogether, the year has been a prosperous one for the territory. No political disturbances have taken place, and nothing has occurred to interrupt the course of business.

### THE TARIFF.

The greatest drawback to the prosperity of the country is the tariff, which bears specially hard upon the people of Lower California. Nearly everything eatable must be imported, and the prices of all kinds of provisions are so high, that the working-classes require all their earnings to procure food. Could a change be effected in the tariff, and could the productions of the United States have a fair show with those of Europe, the trade with the United States would be greatly increased, and the condition of the people here be materially improved.

### CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The receipts of the custom-house for the year ending June 30, 1874, were \$97,401.98, against \$98,958.45 for the year preceding; showing a

slight falling off which is difficult to account for, as both exports and imports have considerably increased. Of the total amount received about \$23,000 were for export duties on silver bullion and coin; and about \$38,000 were paid by one American mining company—the "Hormiguera."

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total amount of imports for the year ending September 30, 1874, as shown by table A, was \$191,240.43, against \$154,981.48 for the year previous. All the imports this year have been from the United States, no goods having been imported direct from Europe; but a large proportion consists of European goods taken from the bonded warehouses of San Francisco.

The total amount of exports for the year, as shown by table B, was \$759,119.04, against \$508,873.80 for the year preceding. Of this amount \$622,266.29 went to the United States, but \$174,775 of this consisted of pearls, silver ore, and shells, which simply passed through the United States on their way to Europe, and \$432,341.29 were in silver bullion and coin, so that the real exports of the productions of the country to the United States, aside from silver, amounted to only \$15,110, against \$45,556.95 for the year previous. The falling off in the shipments to the United States of the single article of hides amounted to \$22,279.50.

The exports direct to Europe, for the year, amounted to \$136,852.75, to which should be added \$174,775, the value of the pearls, silver ore, and shells, shipped via the United States, making in all \$311,557.75. When it is taken into consideration that a good portion of the silver also goes to Europe, it will be seen that the trade between this port and the United States is constantly decreasing.

#### PEARL FISHERY.

This branch of business is being prosecuted this year with an energy never before known in the history of the country. The great success which attended the operations of submarine armor during the past year, induced many to embark in the business, and at this time there are 32 submarine armors and about 400 native divers employed in the fishery. Where the submarine divers worked last year, no oysters are found this year, and it is believed that their extensive operations this year will put a stop to the business for two or three years, or until the oysters shall have time to increase. Under proper restrictions from the government this business could undoubtedly be rendered constant, and exceedingly profitable, but, without such restrictions, there is great danger that the oysters will be entirely extirpated.

#### ARCHIL.

The gathering and exporting of this article still continues, and the business is now principally in the hands of a San Francisco house. The care which has been used in selecting and packing it during the past year has enhanced the reputation of the Lower California archil in the European market, and its exportation has proved profitable. It is impossible to ascertain the amount shipped during the year, as the shippers are unwilling to give any information upon the subject, but it cannot be less than 5,000 or 6,000 tons, and the ruling price in Liverpool has been about \$160 per ton.

#### MINING.

This business has proved very successful for the past year. The copper mines near Mulejé are producing largely, and it is said that ores to the value of \$500,000 have been exported to Europe during the year.

The Hormiguera Mining Company, whose works are located about thirty-five miles from La Paz, encouraged by its success, has recently

greatly increased its facilities for the reduction of ores, and is now producing about \$2,000 of silver per day. There is an abundance of silver mines in this neighborhood which are, probably, as good as those worked by this company, but capitalists do not seem inclined to risk their money in Mexican territory, and it is not probable that the business will be greatly extended unless some change shall take place in the government of the country.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is very much neglected by the people of Lower California, and the productions are limited to a little corn, tobacco, sugar, rice, and a very few fruits and vegetables. There is a large amount of good agricultural lands in the territory, but they would require irrigation from wells, and that would be too troublesome for these people; they therefore prefer living almost entirely without vegetables, and importing nearly all the necessaries of life, although there is no doubt but that farming in this country, properly conducted, would prove a profitable business.

The people generally seem inclined to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors; lack the energy necessary to develop the resources of the country, and, under the present government, the progress of Lower California must necessarily be exceedingly slow.

DAVID TURNER

*Statement showing the commerce at La Paz for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

#### A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Lumber.....feet.	463,000	\$11,575 00	Free .....	United States
Shingles.....number.	463,000	1,404 00	Free .....	Do.
Miscellaneous.....tons.	894	178,961 43	.....	Do.
Total.....		191,940 43		

#### B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Copper ore.....tons	150	\$0,000 00	England.
Deer-skins.....number.	591	439 25	United States, England
Hides.....do.	8,566	23,784 50	Do.
Oranges.....do.	163,000	815 00	United States.
Arohil.....bales	2,948	22,594 00	England, France.
Pearls.....		147,775 00	England, via United States.
Pearl-oyster shells.....tons.	448	89,600 00	England, France, United States
Red peppers.....lbs.	1,500	90 00	United States.
Silver bullion and coin.....		422,341 22	Do.
Silver ore.....tons	200	25,000 00	Do.
Salt.....do.	1,488	7,440 00	Do.
Tortoise-shell.....lbs	65	260 00	England.
Total.....		759,119 04	

*C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of La Paz for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States...	San Francisco .....	19	18,596.58	19	3,548.40	38	22,074.98
Mexican .....	do .....			2	189.00	2	189.00
British .....	Falmouth, Great Britain .....			1	964.00	1	964.00
Ecuadorian .....	San Francisco .....			1	65.00	1	65.00
German .....	Bordeaux, France .....			3	1,259.00	3	1,259.00
	Total .....	19	18,596.58	26	5,395.40	45	23,851.98

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States...	San Francisco .....	19	18,596.58	16	3,433.02	35	21,959.60
Mexican .....	do .....			2	189.00	2	189.00
British .....	Falmouth, Great Britain .....			1	964.00	1	964.00
Ecuadorian .....	San Francisco .....			1	65.00	1	65.00
German .....	Bordeaux, France .....			3	1,259.00	3	1,259.00
	Total .....	19	18,596.58	23	5,210.02	42	23,736.60

*D.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of La Paz to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Deer-skins .....		\$303 75	\$87 75	\$50 00	\$341 50
Hides .....		2,643 75	2,134 00	1,685 75	6,463 50
Oranges .....	\$525 00	290 00			815 00
Peppers .....		90 00			90 00
Pearls .....	67,500 00	13,625 00		66,650 00	147,775 00
Pearl-oyster shells .....				2,000 00	2,000 00
Silver bullion and coin .....	114,960 04	87,410 40	193,101 65	106,869 90	432,341 29
Silver-ore .....			25,000 00		25,000 00
Salt .....	2,450 00	3,275 00	675 00	1,040 00	7,440 00
Total in United States gold .....	185,435 04	107,537 90	150,999 40	178,894 95	622,866 29
Total for preceding year .....	85,745 23	194,825 23	112,712 06	81,223 28	404,504 80
Increase .....	99,689 81		38,286 34	97,071 67	217,761 49
Decrease .....		17,287 33			

## MANZANILLO.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Manzanillo to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Green fruits.....	\$100 00	.....	\$5,591 00	\$630 00	\$6,321 00
Silver coin.....	20,779 61	.....	69,513 28	47,445 00	137,737 89
Cedar wood.....	16,000 00	\$400 00	3,000 00	.....	19,400 00
Green hides.....	590 00	.....	.....	1,610 00	2,200 00
Total in United States gold.....	37,469 61	400 00	78,104 28	49,635 00	165,652 89
Total for preceding year.....	102,791 60	475,917 66	343,996 37	244,694 65	1,167,200 28
Decrease.....	65,321 99	475,517 66	265,892 11	195,009 65	1,001,541 41

AUGUSTUS MORRILL.

## MAZATLAN.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received December 22.)

A material falling off, in both imports and exports, will be noticed on comparing the returns for this year with those of the preceding commercial periods. Although peace has not been disturbed during this year, many and complicated causes, originating in the continual revolutions that have taken place heretofore in this State and the adjacent ones, have tended to this result. I shall briefly enumerate the most prominent of these causes.

Every one of the revolutions that have succeeded each other, with but short intervals of peace, during the last five or six years previous to 1873, has added more deeply to the general ruin of the State of Sinaloa, more especially in the interior or agricultural districts. Crops and cattle have been wantonly consumed or recklessly destroyed, and the owners thereby reduced to the utmost misery and want. In the small towns the resident merchants and traders have been greatly oppressed by forced loans and contributions, and are, for the greater part, unable to meet their liabilities toward the importing-houses of this port. Hence the continual falling off and actual stagnation of trade, and consequent general distress, which has culminated, within the last six months, to a degree heretofore unknown even to the oldest resident. The importing-houses have suffered more heavily than usual through another new cause, which, as it establishes a precedent of great importance to the future of this mercantile community, deserves a few words of special notice.

Previous to the last revolution the losses sustained by the importing-houses of this port consisted in the heavy contributions and forced loans extorted by insurgents while in possession of the place and the stagnation of trade while the disturbances lasted. Hereafter a new item of further losses has to be taken into consideration by them. The general government of this republic, although unable to protect the merchants from spoliation during the revolution, now exacts, when order has been re-established, from all importers, the amount of duties that may have been collected by the insurgents pending their occupation; which exaction the government has lately enforced here through military force, thereby setting aside the usual legal process, and compelling the



magistrates to abstain from extending the customary constitutional protection to the defendants. This proceeding of the government compels the importing-firms of this port to abstain hereafter from receiving any shipments of merchandise during revolutionary occupations of the place, which is equivalent to a total cessation of business on their part, from the moment that a disturbance breaks out until it is quelled. In the present instance, coming in addition to the great decline in the consumption of imported goods, this measure of the Government has had the result of inducing the greater part of the firms to refrain from ordering their customary shipments from Europe, and the remainder of them to reduce, as far as possible, the bulk of their importations. Moreover, this precedent must eventually operate still further to the detriment of the importing-houses of this port, by naturally exposing them to increased forced loans whenever insurgent forces take possession of this place, without the possibility, as heretofore, of the merchants abating the burden by increasing the duties on their imports. The peculiar difficulties of this situation of the importers are aggravated by the fact that their importations are almost exclusively made by sailing-vessels that load in European ports during the months of June and July, and usually commence to arrive on this coast in October; the last of them reaching here sometimes as late as February or March next ensuing. Each large firm receives thus during the above period, yearly, one, or at most two entire cargoes of merchandise, (chiefly consisting of dry goods,) averaging in value about \$150,000 to \$200,000. The revolutions almost invariably have taken place during this period, it being the primary object of the insurgents to hold this port at such times, so as to collect the import-duties on the arriving shipments. Evidently, therefore, if the Mazatlan merchants, in conformity to the said precedent lately enforced to their cost by the government, refrain hereafter from entering their shipments at this port during its insurgent occupations, their spoliation and extortion by forced loans and contributions will be probably increased to at least the extent of the duties that they otherwise would have incurred. When it is also taken into consideration that the importing-vessels are chartered, with limited lay-days and extra heavy demurrages, it will be seen that a Mazatlan importing-house is frequently placed in very peculiar and difficult circumstances. Should a delay occur in entering a vessel after a few days' cruising about the roadsteads of this port, the demurrage commences to run at an excessive daily rate. Such delay has frequently lasted for months before order could be restored, during which time the extortions of the occupants of the place have been unlimited. On the other hand, should the firm enter its vessel and settle the duties with the *de facto* authorities, on the restoration of the *de jure* government it will be compelled to pay over the aforesaid duties, and, further still, may find itself liable to prosecution as contrabandist and an aider and abettor of the insurrection. It is not, therefore, suprising that, as previously mentioned, several large firms have reduced their imports considerably, and that the remainder have ceased them altogether for this year. One or two, besides, are liquidating their business and will cease to exist as soon as practicable. Some houses, it is true, have attempted to lessen their evils by causing their vessels to discharge in neighboring ports, such as Guaymas, San Blas, or La Paz, while Mazatlan was subject to insurgent rule; but the result generally does not appear to have answered to their hopes, owing to the subsequent expensive transportation of the goods, and to the unfavorable disposal of them in markets for which they had not been specially selected. Lately a few lines of communication

have been established between Mexico, Durango, Chihuahua, and Sonora; and, as the importers of Vera Cruz have been of late treated by the government with more leniency than the merchants of Mazatlan, the former have been enabled to forward merchandise to the traders in the above States at lower figures than could be done by the latter, who have thereby lost, in great part, their trade with these adjacent States (of which heretofore they had the exclusive control) since the opening of this new channel of business.

#### TARIFF.

There have been no changes in the tariff worth recording within this year. Its provisions continue to be equivalent to a virtual prohibition for most imports, which is all the more severely felt here by reason of an excessive stringency in the application of the provisions of the tariff law, a stringency greater than in other ports of this republic.

#### MINES.

The greatly depressed condition of mercantile affairs, above alluded to, has of late induced several of the leading firms of this port to take a greater interest in the mining operations of this and adjacent State than they had heretofore done, but, as yet, with no very favorable results, as far as I can ascertain. The great obstacle to any extensive and thorough development of this branch of industry still remains the same, viz, the lack of adequate transportation, there being no roads other than mule-paths between the mining-districts and the port of Mazatlan.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Owing to the reduced state of business, some houses have also lately attempted to stimulate the growing of cotton by advancing funds to the owners of suitable lands in various parts of this State. Besides natural causes, such as unfavorable weather, freshets, and damage to the crops by worms and locusts, the native unthriftiness and indolent habits of the cultivators have prevented, in most cases, this speculation from proving very profitable to the investors. Cotton, however, has been and is grown in small patches by the natives, just when they feel disposed to do it, and is brought by them in small lots to this port, at their own time and convenience, for disposal to the highest bidder, and not otherwise. It is estimated that the total amount thus raised this year in this State ranges between the figures of from five to six hundred thousand pounds of unginced cotton, which brought from 75 cents to \$1.25 per arroba of 25 pounds, Spanish weight, (equivalent to 3 cents to 5 cents per pound.) There are only two small cotton-ginning mills, worked by steam-power, in this port, and during the season they have never been in constant employment.

The other branches of agriculture are limited to the culture of Indian corn (maize) and kidney-beans, (*frijoles*), the two great staples of native alimentation; these are raised, however, in no larger quantities than necessary for local consumption, and a few occasional exports to the adjacent States and Territory of Lower California. In the more southern districts of this State tobacco is grown in large quantities, but it is of very inferior quality, owing to improper tillage and bad management and curing of the leaf, which utterly unqualifies it for exportation to foreign markets; all that is raised is therefore consumed in the country.

This unfavorable condition of agricultural matters is due, besides the continued agitations which have periodically recurred, to the apathy and indolence of the natives, and to their reluctance to adopt, or indifference toward, any kind of innovation or improvement, as well as to the scarcity of laboring hands. Under proper management the rich arable lands of the interior of this State would produce results fully equal to those obtained in the most favorable localities of this continent. Wheat, especially, could be raised on the fertile table-lands of the Sierra; while in the lowlands the sugar-cane would thrive as well as it does in Cuba. But no enterprise whatever is shown in this or any other direction.

#### MANUFACTURES.

There are three cotton-factories in this State, of which one is at this port, another at Presidio, in the vicinity, and the third at Culiacan, the political capital of the State. Sheetings are the staple article manufactured, but lately drills have also been turned out in the above works. Until the last two years these factories do not appear to have been very remunerative to their owners, who are merchants of this port; but since the enhancement of cost on imported fabrics, they have been in active operation; new looms have been, or are being, added, and they now bid fair to give profitable results.

Within the same period, an enterprising member of one of the leading firms of this port has started an establishment embracing an iron and brass foundry and engineering-works, a saw-mill, &c., in this city; but it has not had much employment, and thus far is considered as being anything but a paying investment. Another similar establishment, although on a lesser scale, has still more recently been started here by some American workmen; but it does not seem at all likely that, where there is never a sufficient demand to keep one concern in employment, two rival works of the same description can prosper in any degree. I am not aware of any other manufacture in this State deserving the qualification. In this port, cigars and cigarettes are made in several establishments, each one having an average of from twenty to thirty operatives in constant employment, but they are all consumed at home, being unfit for foreign export. Cheese has always been manufactured in large quantities in the northern part of the State, and in the same districts the distillation of *mescal* (the native rum extracted from the agave) is extensively carried on; but these products are solely consumed in the country and are of no interest for exportation.

#### FINANCES.

There is no change for the better in the financial condition of the State of Sinaloa, although the rate of most contributions has raised, and new ones have been inaugurated. As usual, nothing has been done toward the repairing of the few existing roads, or opening new ones, or toward developing the resources of the State in any direction whatever.

#### THE PORT OF MAZATLAN.

The population of this place has suffered greatly during this year from the ravages of the small-pox, and has much decreased in numbers from this cause as well as from many of the working-classes being compelled to leave for lack of employment. Never before has there been seen such a number of vacant houses as at the present time, and while business generally remains in its actual depressed condition there can be no prospect of a change for the better.

## AMERICANS.

The number of American residents in the State is about the same as per last year's report. This is certainly not a country for emigrants unpossessed of a moderate capital; but for such as control reasonable means, and are content to live with not much greater personal security than if they settled on the Indian border, I am inclined to the opinion that, in the end, it would prove profitable, if only because their industrious habits and superior skill would at once place them above their native competitors. In other words, I consider this as good a field as any for energetic men of practical experience in farming and husbandry, and of moderate capital, to undertake agricultural operations in, but most decidedly not a desirable one for any other class of emigrants.

EDWARD G. KELTON.

*Statement showing the commerce at Mazatlan for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Groceries ..... kilograms..	1, 015, 056. 96	\$259, 854 59	\$162, 409 12	United States, Europe and Central America.
Cottons ..... meters..	4, 342, 577. 44	948, 751 00	711, 565 84	United States and Europe.
Linens ..... do..	401, 175. 64	1, 972, 185 00	103, 768 13	Europe mostly.
Woolens ..... do..	637, 692. 00	170, 080 00	102, 048 32	Europe and United States.
Hemp ..... do..	258, 383. 04	83, 718 00	40, 895 44	Do.
Silks ..... do..	4, 761. 12	131, 570 00	43, 850 08	Do.
Miscellaneous ..... do..	2, 206. 00	18, 634 36	9, 317 18	Do.
Drugs ..... do..	8, 918. 00	9, 900 00	8, 685 87	Do.
Hardware ..... do..	20, 763. 00	2, 317 00	869 17	Do.
Lumber ..... feet..	72, 000	4, 118 00	2, 190 00	United States.
Fruit ..... pounds..	105, 000	3, 130 00	4, 320 00	Do.
Total kilograms.....		3, 604, 258 04	1, 189, 889 15	

*Statement showing the value of exports from the consular district of Mazatlan to the United States and Europe during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—							
	December 31, 1873.		March 31, 1874.		June 30, 1874.		September 30, 1874.	
	San Francisco.	Panama.	San Francisco.	Panama.	San Francisco.	Panama.	San Francisco.	Panama.
Gold bullion .....	\$87, 069 52	\$45, 893 96	\$85, 945 44	\$37, 744 16	\$18, 397 60	\$60, 799 55	\$92, 993 97	\$57, 653 00
Silver bullion .....	121, 401 65	93, 042 39	138, 833 87	50, 788 56	64, 433 48	93, 449 54	127, 049 08	41, 794 11
Gold coin .....	17, 194 77	1, 336 82	40, 498 62	33, 063 50	32, 145 25	1, 320 00	2, 089 99	1, 960 00
Silver coin .....	452, 833 24	37, 646 00	215, 096 50	122, 339 00	423, 490 93	38, 000 00	513, 451 53	2, 570 00
Fruit .....	737 00		427 80		662 50		1, 964 50	
Wood .....	900 00							
Pearls .....						3, 500 00		
Miscellaneous .....	869 25				225 00		627 80	
Total .....	681, 005 43	177, 919 17	280, 402 23	213, 925 25	541, 234 76	197, 069 09	737, 455 72	72, 121 40

Total for the year, \$2,982,866.95; total for preceding year, \$2,797,785; increase, \$185,421.85.

## MERIDA AND PROGRESO.

Statement showing the commerce at Merida and Progreso for the year ending September 30, 1874.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.*	Whence.
Cottons, hardware, furniture, paints, lumber, machinery, fire-arms, dry goods, provisions, drugs, petroleum oil, groceries, agricultural implements, and general merchandise.....	\$256,745 42	.....	United States.
Hardware, drugs, machinery, sheetings, dry goods, and groceries.....	323,833 76	.....	England.
Wines, groceries, fancy goods, cottons, silks, tiles, shoes, bricks, jewelry, sweet oil, and general merchandise.....	82,065 15	.....	France.
Hardware, drugs, cottons, fancy goods, dry goods, jewelry, provisions, and general merchandise.....	20,750 15	.....	Germany.
Wines, sugar, tobacco, groceries, dry goods, fancy goods, and general merchandise.....	69,749 00	.....	
Total.....	753,142 48		

\* General duties 60 to 80 per cent.

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Hemp.....pounds..	11,467,377	\$667,000 74	United States.
Deer-skins.....do..	142,368	67,101 96	Do.
Hammocks.....dozen..	1,000	14,201 97	Do.
Hides, (dry and wet, salted).....number..	5,170	17,471 98	Do.
Hair, (cattle and horse).....pounds..	30,898	5,740 86	Do.
Logwood.....do..	1,789,800	13,039 32	Do.
Coffee.....do..	6,668	1,667 00	Do.
Mahogany.....logs..	96	440 00	Do.
Miscellaneous.....		10,921 60	Do.
Rope, cable, twine, hemp bags, cattle, mules, hogs, chalc, escarilla, hides, (dry and wet, salted,) jerked beef, leather, leather coverings for beds, starch, straw hats, salt, indigo, hammocks, gold, silver, cocoa.....		407,429 51	Havana.
Hemp, hides.....		6,909 39	France.
Hemp, indigo, rubber, rope, sarsaparilla, tortoise-shell, hides, and cigars.....		37,980 50	England.
Total.....		1,244,294 13	

Statement showing the value of declared exports from Merida to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Hemp.....	\$103,063 18	\$107,751 22	\$146,592 07	\$78,093 51	\$435,359 98
Hammocks.....		5,047 47	6,638 01	2,516 49	14,201 97
Deer-skins.....	7,060 47	13,969 89	20,333 21	8,232 83	49,596 40
Hides.....	3,257 48		2,394 12	4,729 38	10,380 98
Hair.....	271 54	1,007 96	2,649 58	1,811 78	5,740 86
Logwood.....			2,019 57		2,019 57
Miscellaneous.....	454 19	852 40	697 81		2,004 40
Total in United States gold.	114,106 86	128,628 94	181,254 37	25,313 99	519,304 16
Total for preceding year...	No record.	No record.	67,748 80	160,777 65	
Increase.....			93,505 57		
Decrease.....				65,463 66	

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from Progreso to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Hemp .....	\$194,901 73	\$23,169 67	\$29,685 40	\$51,408 96	\$322,965 76
Deer-skins .....	4,214 54	4,612 70	264 32	2,304 00	11,395 56
Hides .....	1,507 00	1,630 00	1,393 50	2,500 50	7,031 00
Logwood .....	951 00	7,500 00	1,350 00	1,218 75	11,019 75
Mahogany .....			440 00		440 00
Coffee .....		800 00	867 00		1,667 00
Miscellaneous .....	2,177 00	1,847 50	3,544 76	1,347 94	8,916 20
<b>Total in United States gold .....</b>	<b>133,751 37</b>	<b>30,559 87</b>	<b>37,564 96</b>	<b>62,014 15</b>	<b>272,940 35</b>
<b>Total for preceding year .....</b>	<b>No record.</b>	<b>No record.</b>	<b>63,036 54</b>	<b>50,045 45</b>	<b>113,082 00</b>
<b>Increase .....</b>				<b>11,968 70</b>	
<b>Decrease .....</b>			<b>25,471 56</b>		

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Progreso for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States..	New York, Vera Cruz, Havana, New Orleans, Port au Prince, Pascagoula, and Aspinwall .....	18	18,793.17	19	5,394.91	37	24,188.08
British .....	New York, Liverpool, London, Port au Prince, Kingston, Costa Rica, Santa Cruz, Belize, and Campeachy .....	10	14,595.94	9	2,112.29	19	16,708.23
Spanish .....	Havana .....	8	1,183.00	10	1,970.06	18	3,153.06
French .....	Marseilles, London, Havre, Laguna, Matamoros, and Vera Cruz .....	1	572.76	9	2,308.64	10	2,881.40
German .....	Hamburg, London, Havre, and Laguna .....			3	743.16	3	743.16
Danish .....	London and Campeachy .....			1	148.16	1	148.16
	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35,149.17</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>12,677.22</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>47,826.39</b>

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States..	New York, Vera Cruz, Havana, New Orleans, Port au Prince, Pascagoula, and Aspinwall .....	17	17,723.01	19	5,394.91	36	23,117.92
British .....	New York, Liverpool, London, Port au Prince, Kingston, Costa Rica, Santa Cruz, Belize, and Campeachy .....	10	14,595.94	10	2,302.29	20	16,898.23
Spanish .....	Havana .....	7	1,034.00	10	1,970.06	17	2,994.06
French .....	Marseilles, London, Havre, Laguna, Matamoros, and Vera Cruz .....	1	572.76	8	2,081.51	9	2,654.27
" .....	Hamburg, London, Havre, and Laguna .....			3	743.16	3	743.16
.....	London and Campeachy .....			1	148.16	1	148.16
	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33,915.01</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>12,760.09</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>46,675.10</b>

A. J. LESPINAS

## PIEDRAS NEGRAS.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Piedras Negras to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Beans .....	\$658 05	\$121 98	.....	\$37 92	\$817 95
Corn .....	5,317 19	12,881 25	\$3,183 65	2,080 41	23,402 50
Raw sugar .....	.....	631 91	511 48	1,134 67	2,278 06
Flour .....	712 89	.....	999 33	387 19	1,399 41
Onions .....	.....	.....	2,307 67	336 90	2,643 87
Green fruit.....	72 28	.....	.....	75 85	148 11
Cattle .....	.....	263 60	430 50	.....	1,294 10
Horses, mules .....	1,515 98	5,992 15	1,184 93	969 65	9,662 71
Sheep, goats .....	.....	764 14	807 19	.....	1,571 33
Wool .....	1,530 60	308 94	715 58	155 80	2,710 16
Hides, skins .....	4,684 93	14,568 49	6,566 74	6,647 80	32,467 96
Lead .....	.....	200,000 00	.....	.....	200,000 00
Earthenware .....	68 93	.....	.....	.....	68 93
Miscellaneous .....	610 50	557 26	895 96	1,907 78	3,971 61
Total in United States gold .....	15,171 42	236,689 02	16,872 99	13,673 27	282,406 70

W. SCHUCHARDT.

## SALINA CRUZ.

NOVEMBER 16, 1874. (Received December 10.)

Since my last annual report nothing of material importance has transpired to change the common current of affairs in this part of Mexico. The withdrawal of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line of steamers from this part of the coast on the 12th of December last, paralyzed, somewhat, commercial action, but this was felt and supported almost wholly by foreigners, as all the capital invested in exporting and importing is owned or controlled by them, the natives being comparatively indifferent to this important branch of business, and conforming to shop-keeping and peddling.

## IMPORTS.

In tabular statement A it is shown that there has been a slight increase in imports during the year 1874 over those of 1873, while the duties are less than one-half those of the preceding year. This does not arise from any reduction in the rates of the tariff, but from the fact that machinery and some other articles, which composed a considerable part of the invoices, are free of duty. Of the whole of the goods imported, groceries and ship-chandlery are the only products and manufactures of the United States, the remainder being the products of England, France, Italy, and Spain; those from Panama, Punta Arenas, and Amapala having been trausshipped at these ports.

## EXPORTS.

In tabular statement B it is shown that there has been a considerable increase in exports over the year 1873. This arises from the impulse given to this important branch by the establishment of the line of steamers by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to this part of the coast in 1872; and although they withdrew in December of last year, and did not resume trips until August of this year, the impetus given

during the year 1873 was not seriously checked, as exporters continued their purchases, with the hope that the company would re-establish the line, this port being the most feasible outlet for the products of the Isthmus. Until recently, England retained the preponderance in the trade of the Isthmus, but the United States has gradually gained. Of the last shipment made, four-fifths of the hides and skins were shipped to New York. England still retains the advantage in indigo and India rubber.

#### NAVIGATION.

In tabular statement C a considerable falling off of tonnage is shown as compared with 1873, which is explained by the withdrawal of the line of steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. There has been an increase in the number of lighters at this port, there now being five, a sufficient number for embarking, or disembarking, in a reasonable time all freights going from or coming to this port for some time to come; hence no sea-going vessels are owned here.

#### EXCHANGE.

From the want of facilities of exchange some shippers were formerly compelled to ship to England, that country having a decided advantage over the United States; but through the exertions of some, and particularly an American firm in the city of Oaxaca, this obstacle has been comparatively overcome, and in this item the United States now stands on a par with England.

#### CROPS.

Although there has been an abundance of rain this season, yet in the interval from the 3d of July to 23d of August none fell, consequently crops that were dependent on a fair amount of rain are almost total failures; this, added to the bad seasons for some years past, leave these people in a comparative state of misery. Given, such a state of affairs in another country, where the climate would be less favorable and the inhabitants less inured to such privations, a famine would inevitably ensue.

Remarks on roads, agriculture, fruits, woods, mines, public instruction, postal communications, and climate, are omitted, there being no change of any importance since my last report.

THOMAS CARLOCK.

*Statement showing the commerce at the port of Salina Cruz for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

#### A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.	Whence.
Hats and saddles.....	Invoices assorted and too diverse to enumerate.	\$112 00	\$77 96	Punta Arenas, Costa Rica
Ship-chandlery.....		540 37	89 00	Panama.
Liquors and hardware.....		2,843 67	430 55	Do.
Dry goods, groceries, hardware, cutlery, glassware, crockery, drugs, and machinery.		44,700 74	10,323 66	London, Panama, Amapaia
Machinery.....	4 pumps.....	332 00	.....	France.
Total.....	.....	48,028 78	10,881 17	



Statement showing the commerce at the port of Salina Cruz, &c.—Continued.

## B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.	Whither.
Dry hides.....number.	12,254	\$36,772 00	.....	United States, England.
Kip-skins.....bales.	105	1,687 00	.....	Do.
Calf-skins.....do.	3	35 70	.....	Do.
Deer-skins.....do.	71	3,727 50	.....	Do.
Cow-tail hair.....do.	1	32 00	.....	Do.
Tanned leather.....do.	2	48 00	.....	Panama.
Saddles.....cases.	2	256 00	.....	Do.
Palm mats.....bales.	3	18 00	.....	Do.
Jerked beef.....do.	181	2,179 00	.....	Do.
Salt.....tons.	231	2,851 00	.....	San José, Champerico, (Guatemala.)
Gum-arabic.....bales.	132	3,112 00	.....	Italy.
India rubber.....do.	24	1,440 00	.....	England.
Soap.....case.	1	30 00	.....	Punta Arenas, (Costa Rica.)
Mescal, (native liquor).....barrels.	8	200 00	.....	Do.
Paper cigars.....cases.	2	50 00	.....	Do.
Dried fish.....bale.	1	15 00	.....	Do.
Alfalfa seed.....bales.	2	40 00	.....	Do.
Casimere, (native manufacture).....do.	7	1,400 00	.....	Do.
Indigo.....cases.	34	6,800 00	.....	England.
Do.....bales.	128	16,800 00	.....	Do.
Total.....		77,486 20	.....	

## C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Salina Cruz for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	Acapulco.....	3	3,810	.....	.....	3	3,810
	Panama.....	2	2,270	.....	.....	2	2,270
	do.....	1	730	.....	.....	1	730
	San Francisco.....	4	5,058	.....	.....	4	5,058
French.....	Panama.....	3	4,062	.....	.....	3	4,062
	Amapala.....	.....	.....	1	480	1	480
Mexican.....	San José.....	.....	.....	2	230	2	230
Total.....		13	15,930	3	710	16	16,640

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	Panama.....	3	3,810	.....	.....	3	3,810
	Acapulco.....	2	2,270	.....	.....	2	2,270
	Puerto Angel.....	1	730	.....	.....	1	730
	Panama.....	4	5,058	.....	.....	4	5,058
	San Francisco.....	3	4,062	.....	.....	3	4,062
French.....	Acajutla.....	.....	.....	1	480	1	480
	San José.....	.....	.....	2	230	2	230
Total.....		13	15,930	3	710	16	16,640

D.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from Salina Cruz to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	
Brown sugar .....				\$100 01	\$100 01
Cow-tail hair .....	\$37 90				37 90
Dry cow-hides and deer and goat skins.....	7,378 26	\$892 00		19,897 63	28,268 89
Total.....	7,399 46	892 00		20,097 64	28,389 10
Total for preceding year.....			\$2,431 42	6,297 49	8,729 91
Increase.....	7,399 46	892 00		13,799 55	19,089 99
Decrease .....			2,431 42		2,431 42

### SAN BLAS.

TEPIC, September 30, 1874. (Received December 22.)

#### COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC.

Foreign commerce in this district may be said to have increased during the last year to nearly double the value, in all kinds of merchandise, when compared with the sum total of the imports of the preceding year, 1873, taking into consideration that they mostly proceed from European markets. Consequently as respects white and dyed cotton, linen and woollen goods, groceries, and also hardware goods, the value of the imports of said articles, which are introduced into this market as United States manufactures, is reduced to a minimum figure, as shown in the comparative statement which accompanies this report.

On examining the various reasons which produce such a difference, it must be considered, in the first place, that the majority of the natives of this district are poor, without any other wants than those really necessary, and accustomed to use a certain and determined quality of goods; hence the merchant is forced to go to the European markets for very cheap articles. Secondly, the merchants, satisfied with the above reasons of the inconvenience of introducing costly articles in general, only a small portion of which could be disposed of, on account of the reduced number of families occupying easy social positions, the rest would be thought unnecessary among a people still following their ancient customs, and who prefer those articles, although of inferior quality, to the modern articles, which could be brought from the United States; more so when the latter would cause larger invoices, less gain, and more cost in freightage, when compared with the consignments from Europe direct to the ports of this Republic.

#### IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

With reference to articles of commerce, which are imported at the port of San Blas, as products and manufactures of the United States, those which may be mentioned especially, in consequence of the reasons made manifest in the preceding paragraph, and which may be demanded with preference to those from Europe, in this district and others in the same State of Jalisco, are very few and determined. Without counting the parts of machinery constructed in the United States, these constitute whale-oil, coal, mining-powder, printing-types, and other smaller articles.

Quicksilver (the want of which article has been felt throughout the republic) is the chief import from the United States. This article alone is enough at present to balance advantageously the European imports in this district, essentially when said articles on their importation have no duties whatever to pay, and give the merchant a highly advantageous gain.

#### EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The products which in general are exported from this district to ports in the United States are cedar-wood in blocks, hides, raw India rubber, silver, in bars and coined eagle dollars. I have also been informed that several other articles are exported, but on a much smaller scale. I have been unable to find out whether their destination is San Francisco or the intermediate ports. Respecting the first, notwithstanding their being of the same kind as those exported last year, still it may be seen that the quantity and value are much greater this year; the particulars of which I omit giving in this statement for want of sufficient notes for the formation of reliable information. As this fault might very well be attributed to a voluntary omission on my part, I think it indispensable to state that the true cause consists in that the merchants (with very few and honorable exceptions) refuse to present their invoices for certification at this office, fearful, without doubt, of being discovered in some fraudulent operation, or the supposed prices of the merchandises which they consign, as equally to escape the payment of the consul's fees; an opinion founded on the fact that some of these same merchants from equal motives are frequently pursued by the Mexican authorities. With such proofs, I have several times notified the custom-house collector in San Francisco, calling his attention to said irregularities; but notwithstanding time enough having passed for him to have applied a remedy to them, or at least to have answered whether the act of March 3, 1863, (Statutes at Large, vol. xii, page 737,) is applicable or not to the articles above mentioned, which are exported from the port of San Blas to San Francisco, as yet no official answer has been received which might serve as a guide to my proceedings. In the mean time they continue making new remittances with entire violation of said act, even in what relates to paragraph 495 of the consular regulation, (debenture or landing certificates.)

#### TONNAGE AND OTHER PORT DUTIES.

There has been no alteration of rates in the tariff with respect to port duties, tonnage, light-house duties, pilot charges, or board of health, but there has been a slight change on the following articles:

By circular of March 7, on India rubber cloaks (ponchos) is imposed an *ad valorem* duty of 55 per cent.

By decree of June 18, which came into force on November 1, the duties on all qualities of iron have been raised 6 cents each kilogram, and the duty of 3 cents on pig-iron has been reduced  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent.

By circular No. 18 of August 23, 1874, cotton prints of only one color now pay the duty of 14 cents for each square meter, (formerly paying 16 cents.)

#### TONNAGE OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

With the exception of the number of vessels occupied in the coasting-trade, which, by article 13 of the tariff law, only the national merchant-vessels are allowed to exercise, the number which are employed in foreign commerce is covered mostly by sailing-vessels under the United

States flag, which have increased greatly in number during the last three months, by reason of a new contract entered into between the Mexican government and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of San Francisco, the sum total of which is shown in statement No. 2.

*Statement showing the class and value of imports at the port of San Blas from the United States and Europe during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	FROM THE UNITED STATES.				
	Quarter ending—				
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	Total.
Cotton and linen goods.....	\$2,700 00	\$1,521 47	\$725 50	\$2,409 75	\$7,356 72
Woolen goods.....	1,900 00	1,600 13	590 14	4,480 17	8,570 44
Silk goods.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs.....	250 00	1,795 14	1,275 10	3,790 37	7,110 61
Quicksilver.....	23,050 00	.....	.....	95,000 00	118,050 00
Machinery.....	.....	325 00	720 25	3,390 81	4,435 06
Oils of different kinds.....	800 00	439 90	900 75	1,719 36	3,859 01
Provisions.....	1,400 00	1,723 19	1,000 00	2,100 25	6,223 44
Liquors.....	175 80	120 00	290 65	700 00	1,285 45
Miscellaneous.....	2,900 00	2,707 17	1,050 36	2,191 29	8,858 82
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>33,175 80</b>	<b>10,225 00</b>	<b>6,561 65</b>	<b>115,792 00</b>	<b>165,754 45</b>

Articles.	FROM EUROPE.					Total value of imports from United States and Europe.
	Quarter ending—					
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	Total.	
Cotton & linen goods	\$16,059 39	\$4,999 80	\$2,500 75	\$8,422 75	\$31,982 69	\$31,982 69
Woolen goods.....	4,671 08	3,200 25	1,190 45	7,187 14	16,248 92	16,248 92
Silk goods.....	867 68	1,300 12	743 19	1,120 11	4,031 10	4,031 10
Drugs.....	3,900 41	2,740 16	487 50	6,230 90	13,358 97	13,358 97
Quicksilver.....						
Machinery.....	3,609 41	300 19	600 70		4,510 30	4,510 30
Oils, different kinds.....						
Provisions.....	1,700 44	1,030 50	400 25	1,100 00	4,231 19	4,231 19
Liquors.....	2,900 37	3,400 08	4,500 17	2,627 57	13,428 19	13,428 19
Miscellaneous.....	5,201 20	330 95	670 95	1,064 09	7,267 19	7,267 19
Total .....	38,929 98	17,302 05	11,093 96	27,752 56	95,078 55	95,078 55

No. 2.—Statement showing the number and tonnage of American vessels entered into & cleared from the port of San Blas during the year 1874.

Quarter ending—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Total.		Sailing-vessels.		Steamers.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
December 31, 1873.....	5	394	.....	.....	5	394	5	394	.....	.....	5	394
March 31, 1874.....	5	579	.....	.....	5	579	5	579	.....	.....	5	579
June 30, 1874.....	2	174	.....	.....	2	174	2	174	.....	.....	2	174
September 30, 1874.....	3	269	8	10,017	11	10,286	3	269	8	10,017	11	10,286
<b>Total for the year ending Sept. 30, 1874.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10,017</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11,426</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10,017</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11,426</b>

## UNITED STATES CITIZENS.

The number of American citizens residing in this district, particulars of whom have been taken since my last report, amount to over twenty, of whom the greater part are employed in the cotton-factories of this locality, and the city of Guadalajara; others in different branches of agriculture; and the rest in several other honest employments. Their personal capital, occupied in the same branches of industry, including the value of landed property, is calculated, as near as possible, at \$350,000. Moreover, several others have presented themselves at this office, proceeding from the interior of the republic, in a total state of want, soliciting aid in order to transport themselves to the United States; among this number may be mentioned a widow with four children, a sick man with a large family, and others in a single state; all of whom have been aided as much as possible by this consulate, even respecting the security of their lives up to their arrival at the port of San Blas, where they have been embarked gratis, through the philanthropy of some captains of American and national vessels.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The number of foreigners of other nations residing in this district, and the capital employed by them exclusively in mercantile branches, amounts to an equal number of persons and the same amount of capital as those mentioned in my report of the preceding year of 1873. Respecting privileges or prohibitions in favor or against certain nations, there have been none during the year—no law to change what has been in force since the tariff which took effect in January 1, 1872.

By reason of the several exigencies in which this consulate repeatedly finds itself, I have thought it necessary to manifest to the Department under your honorable charge (if you should think proper, to inform the honorable Congress at its next session) of the extreme necessity of assigning a fixed salary in favor of this consulate; by reason that the fees collected in this office during the eighteen months transpired since its re-establishment, far from remunerating the consul the expenses of his voyage, his personal services, and other secondary expenses, have not even been sufficient to satisfy the rent of the office, as has been communicated in dispatch No. 9, dated March 31, of the present year; in which attention is also called (by means of several observations) to the indispensable necessity of maintaining a sufficiently well-paid representative in this part of Mexico.

I have also to call the attention of the State Department to the convenience it would be to the interests of the American citizens residing in this district, if the attention of the Navy Department was called, to the end that the men-of-war destined to cruise on this coast should visit this port with the same regularity they do the other Pacific ports. Cases frequently happen—as much caused by the local authorities as by the natives in general not being able to abstain from their arbitrary character, which they acquired under the rule of the bandit Lozada—where all kinds of extortions are practiced on our citizens; which ills might be neutralized by the presence of our Navy; letting them see that as their acts of barbarity cannot be efficiently rooted out by their own government, “whose action is an entire illusion,” that they can be punished by those who have the power and means in their hands to do so.

MANUEL GARFIAS.

## SAN JOSÉ AND CAPE SAN LUCAS.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received November 18.)

This is the first annual report from this consular district to the Department of State, those of former years having been rendered to the United States consul at La Paz, as became the duty of consular agent, which position the present incumbent occupied up to the 22d of October last.

The geographical position of Cape San Lucas in the direct line of navigation between the Pacific seaboard of the United States and the west coast of Mexico, Central and South America, as well as the Gulf and tributaries of the Colorado River, gives this a prominence as a point sighted by most of the ships sailing those seas, many of which visit it in search of provisions and water, or in distress; and most of the expeditions for ports on the east side of the Gulf of California expect to find here advices or orders from owners and consignees. It is also the northernmost point of delivery for the Mexican ocean-mail carried by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers, and a regular touching-place for their ships, which, as well as those of the Colorado line, receive and embark here most of the passengers *en route* to or from the peninsula.

## COMMERCE.

It must not be inferred from this that the returns of commerce are anywise in proportion to this gratifying report of arrivals and departures, for the country within this district, although possessing an unrivaled climate, lands admirably adapted in many parts to cultivation, and everywhere desirable for grazing and stock-raising, are thinly settled, and that by a people who have not, until of late years, begun to realize that they form such a remarkable contrast to the extraordinary progress and improvement being made on the north in proximity to them, as to be anything but flattering to their enterprise or industry.

## EXPORTS.

These consist principally of hides, dried beef, cheese, sugar and sugar-cane, deer-skins, oranges, limes, bananas, and other fruits; and this season, for the first time, a shipment of orchilla, which grows along the west coast from near Cape San Lucas northward, extending back rarely more than a league and a half from the sea. Most of the produce of this part of the peninsula, aside from what is disposed of to ships touching here, goes either to San Francisco or Mazatlan, according as prices-current show the most profitable results in either direction.

The following are the recorded exports during the year, from the consular records and books of the Mexican custom-house, viz:

## Panocha sugar:

To Guaymas .....	1, 170 crates, 125 pounds each.
To other Mexican ports.....	660 crates, 125 pounds each.
To San Francisco .....	20 crates, 125 pounds each.

Total..... 1, 850 crates, 231,250 pounds, at 4 cents...\$9, 250 00

## Cheese:

To Mexican ports .....	134, 300 pounds.
To San Francisco .....	4, 626 pounds.

Total.....138, 926 pounds, average 6½ cents..... 8, 657 87

Dried beef:			
To Mexican ports .....	16,000 pounds.		
To San Francisco .....	28,725 pounds.		
Total.....	44,725 pounds, at 6 cents .....	\$2,683	50
Beef-hides:			
To Mazatlan.....	1,200		
To San Francisco .....	867		
Total.....	2,067 at \$2.75 .....	5,684	25
Deer-skins:			
To Mazatlan.....	213		
To San Francisco .....			
Total.....	213 at 75 cents .....	159	75
Sugar-cane, to San Francisco ....	68,900 stalks .....	621	00
Orchilla, to San Francisco .....	43 bales, damaged, at \$4 .....	172	00
Oranges, to San Francisco .....	726,000 .....	3,650	00
Total.....		30,278	7
Lard, butter, tallow, tobacco, limes, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, &c., in inconsiderable shipments.			

The Mexican tariff is upon many articles of consumption, the produce of the United States, judged, with considerable truth, to be excessive and oppressive; but in condemnation of what seems to be a disinclination to cultivate neighborly and reciprocal feelings, we are sometimes met with the retort that on some articles exported from this to San Francisco, such as cheese, sugar, &c., they have equal reason to complain. Be this as it may, the most of the articles referred to go to Mazatlan, although the freight costs nearly the same, the advantage being with the Mexican coasting vessels as against American vessels.

#### IMPORTATIONS.

As a natural result, the most of the importations come from the market where the produce is most advantageously disposed of. The permission on the part of the Mexican government for the entry of provisions, farming implements, lumber, &c., from abroad at Cape San Lucas as a conditional port of entry, expired last February, and has not since been renewed, so that supplies of this description have to come round by the way of La Paz or Mazatlan, and be reshipped from thence by coasters, an arrangement to be deplored by those who have to suffer the extra expense, risk, and delay of such a change, not to speak of the fact that there are four months of the year, from July to November, called the stormy season, when Mexican coasters seldom venture from ports of safety.

It is agreeable to state that the citizens of this part of the territory are making strong efforts to have the port re-opened, to allow of bringing goods of this description from San Francisco direct.

#### POPULATION.

Speaking of the population, the number of inhabitants of San José County is 3,700; of Tegos Santos, about 1,400; and Santiago, estimated, 2,500; so that the whole number would not exceed 7,600. There are many reasons why the census has not in so many years shown a better increase, the most of which, after what has been said, can be understood without enlarging.

## AGRICULTURE.

Without a greater working force agriculture must be comparatively neglected. It is certain that in most parts of this district the supply of water is abundant, and when found upon the surface, and irrigation easy, the laborer accepts reluctantly the cornucopia which requires but a slight effort to reach, and, after a brief interval of clearing, fencing, and leveling, the water comes and does the rest, and you find him shortly under his vine and fig-tree. You walk through his garden among the orange-blossoms, the cocoa-nut, coffee, and date trees; you find grapes of luxurious size and flavor, and vegetation of almost every known kind.

The practical man inquires and finds that water is easy to be had, with a little labor in a great many places, almost everywhere in fact, but finds seldom a well, scarcely ever a pump, and heads of cattle are dying everywhere by hundreds during the dry season for the want of an effort rightly understood.

During the season of rains wild fruits abound, many of which are so different from our own that to describe them would meet with no recognition. The plum and the apple are the exceptions, but of inferior flavor. To attempt to describe the wild flowers of delicious fragrance and beautiful variety of colors and forms would be to indulge in the expression of admiration too poetic to be compatible with the tenor of a business paper, in which purely practical information is desired. It is believed that no more promising field of industry than this can be found for those of our citizens who are making the honey-bee an auxiliary to the acquisition of wealth, and I am glad to state that one of the most enterprising of these has recently dispatched an agent from San Diego with some hives let loose here to revel among the blossoms.

## PEARL-FISHERIES.

This branch of industry engages the attention of some of the residents of this place; but it has not been prosecuted with attention on the south of Cape Pulmo, forty-five miles from here. There have been this season engaged on this side of Ventura down to Cabo Pulmo, six companies, working three hundred and fifty men and eleven diving armors. They have taken out, up to this date, 147 tons of pearl-shell, which, sold here, would be worth about \$35,000. The diving season is said to commence in March and end with November. Very little effective work, however, is done earlier than August, the coldness of the water and other causes embarrassing the divers. They have this season still a month left to increase their store, and one company is coming down to prospect in the vicinity of the point known as La Palmilla, below this town. Diving, as well as mining, is open to the enterprise of foreigners and natives alike. There are no Americans engaged in it in this district at present, which is a matter of surprise. As to the value of the pearls taken out this year, it would be mere surmise to attempt to give it as yet, but some of those found are known by judges to be in point of shape and color equal to the Oriental.

## STOCK-RAISING.

It may be truly said that there is no country on the face of the earth where the herdsman has fewer obstacles to contend against, and certainly none where the beef—tender and enriched by the flavor of the



sweet grapes of the mountains or table-lands, watered by the purest streams—is more worthy of esteem than in Lower California. It is true that during seasons of drought many cattle die; but this cannot be wondered at, in connection with what has been said about the deficiency of wells and pumps. Another fact explaining this mortality is that, although good land is abundant everywhere in the mountains, scarcely an acre is to be found cleared and planted with grain or sown with hardy grapes as a reserve in time of need. There are no hay or grain stacks, no barns, and, when a drought occurs, the improvident *ranchero*, seeing his stock dying around him, begins to *burrow*, so to speak, a hole in the ground for a well, with a descent passable for stock, but which, under the crowding hoofs, looks more like a pool of mud than a healthy beverage; and, this done, he crosses his hands and resigns himself to what he considers an act of Providence.

Notwithstanding the decrease of stock, of late years, the number of head, exclusive of yearlings, may be estimated within this county at 35,000, and in Santiago and Todos Santos as much more. Number of horses and mares less than 1,000. Little has been done to improve the breed of animals of any kind; even the foreigners who have settled here, have few of them given their attention to stock to an extent which would warrant the expense of importing more valuable breeds, as, without the preparation necessary for the care of full-blooded animals, the wild and hardy race found here are likely to prove more enduring; or, if they die, the loss is less to the owners. Better attention would be given to the raising of stock if the markets were less remote; and there are no steamers in the coasting-trade to transport beef-cattle to the ports on the other side of the gulf when the prices range higher. Here a good cow is worth \$10, and a fat steer perhaps \$16.

A report of this kind should not close without some reference to education, so intimately connected with the progress of all other pursuits; and there has been a marked improvement in this respect recently with every passing year. I append a statement, prepared by a gentleman of merit and attainments, by which it will be seen that the number of scholars regularly attending school in this territory, as far north as Mulejé, is 858, and the amount disbursed yearly by the government, to maintain them, \$12,756.

EUGENE GILLESPIE.

*Statement of public instruction in Lower California during the fiscal year, from 1873 to 1874.*

School's ranks.	Localities.	Annual pay of teachers.	Scholars.		Branches of education.
Primary .....	La Paz.....	\$1,200	Boys.	111	Reading, writing, Spanish grammar, arithmetic, decimal metrical system, drawing, geography, (moral urbanity, hygiene, practically.)
Do.....	do.....	792	Girls.	35	Ut supra, also womanish works.
Do.....	do.....	500	Girls.	22	Do.
Secondary .....	do.....	1,800	Boys.	119	Different high branches, as secondary, also modern languages, book-keeping, and music.
Do.....	do.....	Gratis.	Girls.	16	Different high branches, as secondary, also modern languages, book-keeping, and music.
Primary .....	Sacatal.....	480	Boys.	16	Ut supra, as primary school for boys.
Do.....	San José del Cabo	1,000	Boys.	60	Do.
Do.....	do.....	1,000	Girls.	65	Ut supra, as primary school for girls.
Do.....	San Antonio.....	900	Boys.	45	Ut supra, as primary school for boys.
Do.....	do.....	360	Girls.	21	Ut supra, as primary school for girls.
Do.....	Grimfo.....	500	Girls.	23	Do.
Do.....	Santiago.....	720	Boys.	25	Ut supra, as primary school for boys.
Do.....	do.....	480	Girls.	14	Ut supra, as primary school for girls.
Do.....	Comondie.....	480	Boys.	37	Ut supra, as primary school for boys.
Do.....	Loreto.....	384	Boys.	16	Do.
Do.....	Muleje.....	360	Boys.	47	Do.
Do.....	Real del Castillo	600	Boys.	132	Do.
Secondary .....	do.....	1,200	Boys.	54	Ut supra, as primary school; ut supra, as secondary school.
		12,756		858	

NOTE.—The average progress is regular.

## TAMPICO.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received November 2.)

I have the honor of hereby forwarding my annual report relative to the commerce and navigation of this consular district during the year ending September 30, 1874.

Since my report of last year no changes have been made in the health-office or in port regulations.

Education has progressed considerably. The schools have increased and are well attended.

## FINANCE, AGRICULTURE, AND POPULATION.

The financial condition of the State is desperate. To agriculture in Tampico and its neighborhood little or no attention is devoted; the fertility of the soil is such that all grows without much labor.

The population of Tampico numbers about 5,500. There are 497 houses, the greater number of them built of stone; their value is estimated at \$1,200,000. American interests remain unchanged since my last report. Tranquillity and peace have been and are still enjoyed in this consular district.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports for the year ending September 30, 1874, show a decrease as compared with those of 1873, of \$14,543.18. This embraces only the direct importations from the United States and Europe. The importations from Vera Cruz, Campeachy, Sisal, Matamoras, and Tabasco, of salt, cigars, coffee, &c., amount to \$60,000. These imports have been consumed in this locality. The exports for the present year show a decrease of \$1,067,754.84 when compared with those of 1873. This embraces only the direct exportations, leaving out the merchandise exported

n transit. One important resource of this state is the ystle, the supply of which is inexhaustible. It is exported to a considerable extent.

#### TRADE WITH EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

The trade with Europe is carried on principally through a line of Liverpool steamers which touch at this port once a month. The British royal mail steamers touch monthly also, but only for mails, passengers, and specie. A new American line of steamers is announced to commence monthly trips in October.

The United States war-ship the Wachusett visited this port during the time covered by this report. The Fortune, of the Coast-Survey, lay off the bar for several days, but did not communicate with the port.

#### THE COAL-MINE AT TUXPAN.

Having heard much of the famous coal-mine at Tuxpan, distant from here about two hundred and fifty miles, I paid it a visit. The run may be effected easily during the rainy season, but I doubt much whether steam-vessels may achieve it in normal circumstances. The vein exhibited about one to three inches of coal. The place where the coal-pit mine is said to exist, however, was not visited by the expedition, and the samples exhibited proved to be essentially bituminous, although not altogether fit for the purposes of steam-navigation. I saw two veins, running north and south, distant from each other about three rods, and running right into the mountain from the river's bank.

The State of Tamaulipas without doubt possesses the elements of prosperity as well as commercial advantages. It has within its limits lands the most fertile, forests of the most valuable timber, and rich mines of silver and copper. With all its wealth, the State labors under disadvantages which hinder the development of its resources. Immigration or colonization would certainly enable the State to advance.

In my last annual report I stated the principal cause of the decadency of this port, namely, the zona libre and the railway from Vera Cruz to Mexico.

#### THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF TUXPAN.

The general trade of Tuxpan is increasing gradually. There was a notable decline in the imports and a considerable increase in the exports, particularly to the United States, for the last fiscal year.

The imports for the year ending September 30, 1874, were :

From the United States.....	\$5,958 00	
From France and England.....	65,818 45	
		<u>\$71,876 45</u>

The exports for the same period were :

To the United States.....	\$197,453 28	
To France .....	48,453 00	
To England.....	1,300 00	
		<u>247,206 28</u>

Excess of exports.....	175,329 83
------------------------	------------

The number of vessels entered at and cleared from Tuxpan during the year was :

Entered—American, 47; Mexican, 50; French, 6; German, 2; total, 105.

Cleared—American, 45; Mexican, 52; French, 8; German, 1; English, 1; total, 109.

The freight to the United States and the port charges in Tuxpan are the same as at this port.

American commerce and agriculture are increasing in that port and valley.

E. JOHNSON.

*Statement showing the commerce at Tampico for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Lumber, kerosene, arms, ammunition, machinery, groceries, nails, iron and hardware, ship-chandlery, potatoes, &c.	\$58,664 78	\$20,124 36	United States.
Cotton, linen, woolen, and silk manufactures, wines, liquors, ale, iron, hardware, preserves, boots and shoes, paint, &c.	657,156 58	232,324 07	Europe, principally England, Germany, France, and Spain.
Total.....	715,821 36	252,448 43	

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Fustic..... quintals.	13,570	\$9,980 25	New York, Havre, Bordeaux.
Ystle..... 400-pound bales.	8,845	196,210 36	New York, Liverpool, Havre, Galveston.
Dry hides..... pieces.	30,424	161,424 52	New York, Liverpool, Havre, Bordeaux.
Sarsaparilla..... 200-pound bales.	1,131	29,936 40	Do.
Goat-skins..... bales.	513	79,480 36	New York.
Jalap..... do.	56	1,940 40	New York, Liverpool.
Cedar..... logs.	2,049	1,956 75	New York, Liverpool, Havre.
Chicle..... sacks.	120	3,990 56	New York, Liverpool.
Ebony..... logs.	17	96 40	Do.
Chapapote..... quintals.	450	3,600 00	Do.
Honey..... bbls.	203	4,560 50	Do.
Cattle..... head.	6,063	75,280 50	Havana.
Specie.....		1,213,315 00	New York, New Orleans, Galveston, Liverpool.
Gold.....		51,700 00	London, Germany, France.
Total.....		1,836,472 00	

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Tampico for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States..	Waanchet.....	1				1	
	Galveston.....	1	293	15	515	16	808
	New York.....			4	505	4	505
	New Orleans, Mobile, Corpus Christi.			11	1,567	11	1,567
Mexican .....	Vera Cruz, Matamoras, Campeachy, New York.	2	524	45	3,078	47	3,602
British .....	Liverpool.....	13	19,029			13	19,029
	Southampton.....	12	7,641			12	7,641
	New York, Matamoras, Vera Cruz, Campeachy.			6	1,035	6	1,035
Spanish.....	Havana.....	15	5,545			15	5,545
French.....	Cienfuegos, Brazos.....			2	257	2	257
	Tuxpan.....	1	470			1	470
German.....	Bordeaux, Cadiz.....			7	2,367	7	2,367
	Liverpool, Vera Cruz, and Matamoras.			4	625	4	625
Total.....		45	33,702	94	9,949	139	43,651

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Tampico, &c.—Continued.*

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States..	Wasuohet .....	1				1	
	Galveston .....			12	463	12	463
	New York, New Orleans .....			6	958	6	958
	Tuxpan, Hamburg .....			7	901	7	901
Mexican .....	New Orleans, Vera Cruz .....	2	524			2	524
	Matamoras, Campeachy, New York, Tuxpan .....			47	3,042	47	3,042
British .....	Vera Cruz .....	12	8,565			12	8,565
	New York .....			3	443	3	443
	New Orleans, Galveston, Liverpool ..	12	17,529			12	17,529
Spanish .....	Havana .....	13	4,893			13	4,893
	Vera Cruz .....	1	312			1	312
	Barcelona .....			1	126	1	126
French .....	Matamoras .....	1	470			1	470
	Bordeau, Havre, New Orleans, Barcelona .....			9	2,295	9	2,295
German .....	Hamburg, Tabasco .....			3	482	3	482
	Total .....	42	32,293	88	8,710	130	41,003

## TUXPAN.

TAMPICO, *September 30, 1874.* (Received November 2.)

The city of Tuxpan is in the State of Vera Cruz, about one hundred and twenty-five miles north of the city of Vera Cruz, and about ninety miles south from Tampico. It is situated on the north side of the river Tuxpan, about nine miles from its mouth by the river, and six miles in a direct line. There are about five thousand inhabitants in the city, and some twenty thousand in all the canton or district of Tuxpan. Of these there are about two hundred and fifty of foreign descent, principally from the United States and Spain.

The city is quite a picturesque one, as it is built at the feet of several hills which are constantly covered with verdure. There are many beautiful groves of mangoes, interspersed with the graceful palm and orange, which, with a little foreign taste, could be made into beautiful gardens, where the people could go for recreation; but as yet we lack too many of the useful things to give much time or money to the ornamental.

## THE LAND.

The land surrounding Tuxpan, consisting of some 400,000 acres, belongs to a stock company, and cost almost nothing some twenty-five years ago; the company having bought it from the original owner, who had his title to it from the viceroys of Spain. The price paid for it was about \$15,000, divided into shares of \$25 each. Notwithstanding the great desire of the Mexican government to induce immigration, there is really very little or no encouragement given by the people themselves, for, whatever may be their reasons for it, they will not sell an acre of the land. The planters who have come here up to this time, bought one share from such person as was willing to sell, which share gives the planters the right to cultivate all the land they can, free of rent. This

at first sight seems most favorable, but when the planters commenced their work, it was with the expectation that in a short time they would get a title to the land, and thus feel that they were improving what belonged to them, and not feel that they held an insecure title under a constitution that could be altered at any time. The probability is, that if all these lands thus held by companies and municipalities are not put into the market, the government, either by taxation or purchase, will eventually dispossess the present occupants. Nearly, if not all, the land on the gulf-coast is thus held by municipalities or companies. The planters, therefore, do but little in the way of improvements, only putting up the necessary buildings for their families and their machinery. It is really to be hoped that the government will do something soon, for it is not likely that immigration will begin into the interior, leaving the coast unpeopled.

#### THE SUGAR-CROP.

The crop of sugar of last season would have been over a million of pounds, but, owing to adverse circumstances, a large part of the cane was left in the field. There would also have been some 25,000 barrels of molasses, but for the same adverse circumstances. The parties who are working these small plantations have but limited capital, and there are no large commission-houses in Tuxpan. This has prevented the planters from procuring such assistance as was necessary at the time of sugar-making. Many of them were therefore obliged to lose part of their cane. It is therefore to be hoped that by the next sugar-making the planters will find the necessary assistance. As there were no coopers in the place, the planters were obliged to obtain their barrels and boxes from Galveston, that being the only port in immediate and regular connection with Tuxpan. Barrels from Galveston cost the planter over \$4 each, and, as the lumber comes also from Galveston, it makes the sugar cost half a cent per pound for only boxing it. There are now coopers establishing themselves in the place, who will soon have their steam-machinery; and, as there is plenty of cypress, a barrel can be made here as well and as low as in the United States. There are also plenty of trees suitable for box-lumber; and as there are now two steam-saw-mills at work the boxes for sugar will cost very little for the future.

There are also three steam sugar-mills, which of course reduce the cost of making the sugar. Another difficulty the planters encounter is that in Galveston, which is our principal market, the same sugar pays a half cent per pound more duty than in New York. The planters suffer from the excessive freight to the ports of the United States. It is now supposed that, with the lines of steamships about to be established from New York, New Orleans, and Galveston, besides the sailing vessels now running from Texas and other southern ports, boxes of sugar and barrels for molasses at fair prices, and increased facilities for money to operate with, the sugar-crop will be doubled next season.

#### THE EXTRAORDINARY FERTILITY OF THE COUNTRY.

This part of Mexico is certainly one of the most favored by nature. The sugar-cane, once planted, lasts from fifteen to twenty years without this with the very little care that is given to it by the Mexicans generally. It is supposed that the same planting will last even for a long time when cultivated with the intelligence and experience of the planter. Besides the cane, which grows to the height of 18 and 20 feet thick in proportion, some of the most valuable products of the

are produced spontaneously. For instance, vanilla-beans, tobacco, gum-elastic, cedar, fustic, mahogany, sarsaparilla, jalap, anacahuite, and many other articles useful as medicines and dyes. Besides these, which grow naturally, there are in cultivation coffee—the best in the world—cotton, which, if left alone, grows to be quite a tree, bearing for several years without replanting, tobacco, corn, beans, pease, and other vegetables, bananas, plantains, pine-apples, oranges, lemons, grapes, mangoes, and many other, or all of the tropical fruits. As soon as a railroad will be made to the interior, apples, pears, peaches, strawberries, cherries, and other fruits of a temperate climate can be brought here as easily as those fruits are transported in the United States. Unlimited quantities of all these fruits can be canned and dried for exportation by persons who would require but little capital to commence with. So far does nature lend itself in aiding cultivation, that, when a native farmer commences his work on a piece of land, he only cuts down the trees, lops off the branches, and, when dry, burns them, leaving the trees with the larger limbs all as they fell in cutting, which lie there rotting for years. As soon as the burning is done, no plowing or harrowing; with a pointed stick he makes a hole in the ground, in which cane, corn, or other seed is planted. Should a few weeds spring up in the course of the year, they are cut down with a kind of cutlass, called “machete.” When the weeds become too troublesome, the farmer cuts down more woods, and abandons the old place. With no more cultivation than this, the cane gives from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds of sugar to the acre; corn gives about 30 to 35 bushels to the acre, and two crops a year, worth about 75 cents to \$1 per bushel. There are times when it runs up to \$1.50. As corn can be planted every month in the year, one can always have green corn to eat. With nearly every other vegetable it is the same, as there are no frosts, the thermometer seldom falling below 40°, and seldom rising over 90° in the shade. From so little attention being given to these things, potatoes and onions generally retail at 12½ cents per pound, and other vegetables in proportion, all of them producing about the same quantity to the acre as in the United States. Beans are sold generally from \$2 to \$3 per bushel.

In starting a new plantation, and, of course, before one has time to cultivate a field of grass for his animals, the planter finds in the woods a tree which gives him all the forage he needs. The tree is called “ojite,” the leaves of which give more nourishment than the best clover. It is only necessary to cut down the small branches and twigs with their leaves on, and all the animals eat it. As the tree grows wild, it is found everywhere; an acre of wood-land has a hundred of these trees upon it. In clearing land they are generally left standing, so as to have them as near at hand as possible.

The grass most used here is called “sacate parral.” It is a jointed grass, grows to be four or five feet high, and can be cut five or six times each year; once planted, it cannot be killed out. Where planters have many animals, they are allowed to run on the grass, which saves the cutting. This, of course, requires a much larger space, for it must be divided into five or six acre lots, so that, by changing the animals from one to another lot, it gives time for the grass to grow. In allowing the animals to run upon it, it gives a chance for the weeds to grow, and these must be cut off every two or three years. I have seen this grass, growing among and supported by the branches of the trees, acquire the length of 15 and 16 feet.

The vanilla-bean (properly called vainilla) grows on a vine which, although growing from the root, is a parasite, as it will grow even when

cut from the root, for it takes its sustenance from the tree around which it clings, by means of its thousands of fine tendrils. As for all parasites, there are trees which are particularly adapted to its support. The vanilla-vines are planted about ten feet apart, in rows, at the foot of small trees which are left in clearing the lands. They commence flowering and bearing on the third year, and, in favorable years, yield from \$400 up to \$1,000 worth of beans per acre. There is no cultivation needed but to cut down the grass and weeds, no plowing or spading being necessary. When the bean becomes five or six inches long, it is often gathered in September and October, but, as it is not yet ripe, the vanilla is of inferior quality, and sells for a low price, but if left till the end of November or December, the bean comes to its perfection in size and flavor. It is gathered carefully, and spread out in the sun on mats if the weather be favorable; if the weather be not favorable the bean is placed in ovens. These processes of drying change the bean from a pale green color to a deep, rich brownish or purple, and at the same time develop the oil, which, on pressure, exudes from the bean. They are then packed in blankets while warm, and put into large tin cases to go through a sweating process, again put in the sun, and again in the blankets, until the proper color is obtained. The beans are then placed in a dry room, upon shelves made of some open material, so that the air can circulate around and under them. This evaporates all the watery part of the bean, which, if left in them, would cause them to mold when packed, and thus spoil them. As they dry sufficiently they are put into large cases to be ready to assort in sizes and quality.

It is very seldom that the person who raises the beans cures them, for the curing requires a good deal of care and attention; so the person who cures them has to buy them at such times as they are offered, no matter what the quality may be. There are, therefore, but few adepts in the assorting, and on that depends the price. There are about fifteen different grades, but they are sold by the packers at one round price. Four years ago the value was here about \$60 to \$70 per thousand beans; now they are worth from \$130 to \$180 per thousand, such has been the increase in the consumption, without a proportionate increase in the cultivation. These people will only do so much work in a year; say about one hundred days, which provides them with all they need, and as they will do no more there is very little increase in the production of anything, unless immigrants come to do it. When the beans are all assorted they are tied up neatly in bunches of fifty beans each and packed in cases of tin, holding from two to three thousand, according to size. These tin cases are lined with tin-foil, a ticket put on the lid giving the quality, size, and quantity. Some five or six of these tin cases are put into a neatly made cedar chest, which is sometimes lined with zinc and hermetically sealed up, so as to prevent moisture from getting to the vanilla, transporting, as it would be ruined thereby. These cedar cases are then sewed in mats, and these covered with coarse bagging, to resist the transportation on mules. In this manner all the Mexican vanilla goes to place of sale in Europe and the United States. There it is worth from \$9 to \$20 per pound; the thousand beans weighing from nine to ten pounds.

France was formerly the great market for vanilla, but the enterprise of some of our American merchants has diverted the trade; so that New York has become the great depot for vanilla, and parties from Europe come to New York to buy.

An acre of bananas and plantains yield from \$100 to \$125 per acre and only require to be planted once; for as fast as the mother-stalk gives its bunch of fruit and dies, a dozen little ones start, phoenix-like, from



its roots. They are planted about 9 feet apart, but after two or three years, there are in each hill a dozen stalks, each of which bears its bunch of fruit, worth, here, from 12 to 18 cents per bunch.

The pine-apples yield even more, for they are planted in rows, about 3 feet apart each way, thus producing about 4,000 to the acre; worth, here, about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents each, or over \$200 per acre. Like the bananas, they only require to be planted once in ten or twelve years, and grow from the root, as each plant only gives one fruit. The first year you have but one bunch of bananas or one pine-apple from the root, but after that, you are rather obliged to thin them out or the fruit becomes inferior.

Tobacco is destined to become one of the most valuable products of this part of Mexico, for the country presents the same advantages of climate, soil, &c., as the island of Cuba. Already has the attention of the planters been extensively devoted to its development, and now there are cigars made here very little inferior to the best of Havanas. There is a great want of experience in the curing, and when men of intelligence will come here very handsome returns will be made to them for their labor. Already from \$300 to \$500 are realized from an acre, and, properly attended to, more ought to be realized. In such places as it is now cultivated, the tobacco can be had at a very low rate in its green state, and then the purchaser would only have to cure it, according to his own ideas.

A large business has been established in the exportation of honey from this place; formerly all the honey was thrown away, bees only being raised for the wax, of which enormous quantities are used in all the ceremonies of the church. Now that the honey has taken a commercial value, which it did not have three years ago, the quantity of hives has been quintupled and will go on increasing each year. The first shipment was of 500 gallons, and last year I suppose there were over 30,000 gallons shipped from this place alone.

As there is no winter here and there are flowers all the year round, the bees swarm about four times in the year. Formerly there was no care taken of them and the bees died, but now each swarm is looked after, and new hives made as a valuable addition to the family income. Some of the Indians in the neighborhood have as many as five hundred hives, from which the comb is taken about every four months.

Tuxpan, in former years, was an important place of business, but it was overwhelmed by Tampico and Vera Cruz, and so business died out and there was left only a small local trade. From the impulse given by the arrival of foreigners, some of whom went into the planting and others into commercial affairs, the business has again increased most wonderfully. Six years ago the customs receipts rarely passed \$15,000 a year, while now they exceed \$50,000. Formerly there were occasional coasting-vessels coming in, and rarely a foreign vessel.

It is to be hoped that when the different steamers will run here that it will aid in keeping open the bar that is at the mouth of the river Tuxpan. At the time of the rainy season the strong current opens the channel to the depth of 10 to 14 feet, and as the bar is only about 100 yards wide it is supposed that the movement of the steamer's paddles and screws will keep that depth of water all the year. If so, it will aid commerce very much, as vessels could come up to the city to unload and load. As it is, as soon as the channel fills up, vessels must anchor about two miles from the shore and all loading and unloading must be done by lighters and rafting, which, of course, is all done at an enormous expense. Once in the river there is room for all the vessels in the world, the river having five to six fathoms of water for a long distance up. The river is navigable for small steamers some fifty or sixty miles

and could be made navigable further by removing a few bars. The banks of the river and of the streams running into the Tuxpan are all cultivated, and if the planters once owned their lands and put up pretty houses, no river in the world could be more beautiful.

There is a small tug-boat now in operation on the river and over the bar, which does all the towing of rafts, lighters, and small vessels, but it would be too small for vessels over 200 tons. As the most important trade of the place is in cedar logs, these are chained together and towed out by the steamer, generally taking about 30 logs to each raft. In this way she has taken out as many as 250 logs in a day, so that vessels, instead of requiring twenty-five to thirty days to load, now do it in five or six days, if the weather prove favorable. Formerly the rafts were taken out by row-boats, aided by the wind from the land, the boats returning by the sea-breeze. Thus they could only make one trip per day, which was of course very slow work. There are exported in this way some twenty to twenty-five thousand logs of cedar every year.

From the hills of Tuxpan can be seen some of the spurs of the Sierra Madre, which I suppose are a continuation of the Rocky Mountains of the United States. From Telegraph Hill can be seen the perpetual snows on the peak of Orizaba, some seventy-five miles distant. In the San Juan Mountains, distant about thirty miles from Tuxpan and running parallel to the coast for some forty miles, are to be found some of the richest deposits of gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, &c., that are to be found in Mexico. Owing to the frequent revolutions there have been but few important explorations made, and those have been by persons of small capital. Let immigration commence and it will not take long to make a small California in those mountains. Besides the San Juan Mountains, there are many others that are said to be very rich in silver and gold. There are hundreds of petroleum-springs within a diameter of fifty miles from Tuxpan, but none of them are worked. While kerosene, &c., can be brought from the United States at such low rates it will not pay to work these springs. Some of the asphaltum has been shipped to the United States, but the result was not very favorable. One company was formed to work some rich springs near Papantla, and machinery was brought out for the purpose; but the kerosene was very inferior and could not compete with that brought here. The failure I think was to be attributed to want of experience and the proper persons to superintend the work. There is no doubt but these springs will all be valuable some day.

As yet there are no wagon-roads in this part of Mexico; all is transported on mule-back, of which there are trains constantly coming and going, bringing in the produce and taking back to the interior all the goods used. This is, of course, a very slow and expensive way of transporting, but with an influx of foreigners roads will be made so that wagons can be used.

E. JOHNSON.

## M O R O C C O .

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TANGIER, *July 15, 1874.* (Received September 11.)

During the year 1873 the commerce of Morocco developed itself in a very remarkable manner. In no former year has trade been so active in this empire. This increased activity was observable at all the ports, but more especially at the ports of Laraiche, Daralbaida, Mazagan and Saffi, the ports from which the most important shipments of grain are made.

I inclose two returns of shipping—one being a return of foreign shipping at all the ports of Morocco, and the other a general return of shipping at each port. A comparison of these tables with similar tables for the year 1872, which will be found in my report for that year, shows an increase, during 1873, of 159 vessels—20,181 tons. It will also be seen that more than one-half of the total tonnage was British, and of the remaining about two-thirds was French.

### EXPORTS.

The total value of exports from Morocco, exclusive of specie, during the year 1873, was \$7,767,370. Nearly one-half of this sum represents the value of grain (beans, pease, maize, and millet) exported. In order to show how great has been the increase of the export-trade of Morocco during the two last years, as compared with the years preceding them, I inclose a table showing the value of exports during the last ten years. It will be seen from this table that the exports for 1873 are double the average exports of the eight years, 1864 to 1871 inclusive.

### ALMONDS.

The quantity of almonds exported during 1873 varied but little from the exports of the two preceding years. Prices were slightly firmer than in 1872, but lower than in 1871, averaging throughout the year about \$11 per cwt., free on board.

### BEANS.

The shipment of beans during the past year was unprecedentedly large, amounting, as will be seen in the export-table, to 238,813 quarters, being 161,090 quarters more than was shipped in 1872, and 196,628 quarters more than was shipped in 1871. From the port of Laraiche, 87,200 quarters were shipped to Great Britain, 3,800 quarters to Portugal, and 180 quarters to Spain, being a total of 91,180 quarters. From the port of Daralbaida, (Oasablanca,) 33,324 quarters were shipped to Great Britain, and 275 quarters to Spain. From Mazagan, 60,080 quarters were shipped to Great Britain, 1,243 quarters to France, and 2,860 quarters to Spain. From the port of Saffi, 45,000 quarters were shipped to Great Britain, and 3,000 quarters to Spain. Prices ruled in June and July about 23s. 6d., in August and September, 25s., and in October and November, 26s. 6d. per quarter, free on board.

## CANARY-SEED.

A larger business was done in this article than in former years. Prices have gone on constantly advancing. The average price of canary-seed, free on board, during 1871, was about \$1.58; in 1872 it rose to \$2.10; and to about \$2.81 per cwt. in 1873. The ports of shipment for this article are Laraiche and Tangier.

## DATES.

Very few shipments of dates were made in the past year, the tribes about Taflet having been in revolt, and the death of the Sultan having interrupted the trade of Fez, where the market for this fruit is fixed.

## ESPARTO.

There was a falling off in the quantity of esparto exported in 1873 as compared with 1872, only 30,714 cwt. having been shipped, as against 53,389 cwt. in 1872. Prices, which had risen in 1872 to about \$19 per ton, fell to about \$16 in 1873.

## GOAT-SKINS.

Little was done in goat-skins during the year, in consequence of the very large stocks held in France of skins exported from here in former years. Prices ruled from \$4.75 to \$5.12 per dozen.

## HIDES.

Business in salted dry hides for Europe was very slack. Prices of hides for the use of the country were high. Those exported commanded from \$19 to \$24 per cwt., free on board.

## MAIZE.

A very brisk business was carried on in this important article of the Morocco trade. The shipments made during the year were 341,350 quarters, exceeding the shipments of the previous year, which were then considered unusually large, by 109,222 quarters; and exceeding the shipments of 1871, which were also considered very large, by 188,906 quarters. From Daralbaida, 55,594 quarters were shipped; from Mazagan, 140,627 quarters; and from Saffi, 128,000 quarters. Prices ruled during the year from 18s. 6d. to 22s. per quarter of 480 pounds, free on board.

## OIL.

Although the yield was not large, an active business was transacted in oil. Prices, however, were low, owing to the large stock remaining in the country from the previous year, and ruled from \$8 to \$8.50 per cwt.

## PEASE.

The quantity of pease—chick-pease—exported in 1873, although very large as compared with the average of previous years, fell somewhat short of that exported in 1872, the quantities being 40,415 quarters in 1872 and 34,624 in 1873. Prices ruled, during the past year from 23s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. per quarter of 504 pounds, free on board.

## WOOL.

An average business was done in wool, although the shipments were not so large as in the preceding year. Prices were, for fine qualities in grease, from \$16 to \$18 per cwt.; for lower qualities from \$14 to \$16.

## FREIGHTS.

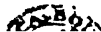
Freights for grain for Great Britain by sailing-vessels at Saffi, Mazagan, and Daralbaida were from 6 shillings and three half-pence to 6 shillings and 4 pence per quarter; from the port of Lariche, from 6 shillings and three half-pence to 6 shillings and 4 pence per quarter; some vessels, however, have been chartered from Larache at from 5 shillings and 3 pence to 5 shillings and 9 pence. Freight and expenses of late, for floating cargoes sold in England, may be reckoned at from nine to ten shillings.

## IMPORTS.

The total value of imports during the year 1873 was \$4,175,390, exclusive of specie. This, although somewhat less than the value of imports during 1872, is above the average of the eight years preceding 1872. The death of the late Sultan, and the uncertainty which prevailed for some months afterward as to whether the succession to the throne should or should not be disputed, caused some disturbance in the import trade; otherwise it would have been considerably larger. The table of imports will show the qualities, quantities, and values of the articles imported. It will be seen from this table that the most important articles of imports were candles, cloth, coffee, cotton manufactures, iron, linen manufactures, raw silk, sugar, and tea.

## AGRICULTURE.

The grain crops of 1873 were unusually heavy, especially the crops of beans and maize. The crops of the present year, 1874, are deficient, the wheat and barley crops being very short, while the beans and maize, it is thought, will be less than one-half of the crops of 1873. Owing to the bad prospects of the harvests, the permission for the exportation of grain has been suspended since April of the present year. It is still uncertain whether the ports will be thrown open to the grain-trade during any portion of 1874.



F. A. MATHEWS.

## Statements showing the trade and commerce of Morocco for the year 1873.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Alum.....cwt.	530	\$1,440	Furniture.....		\$5,600
Amber-beads.....bundles.	400	5,000	Glass ware.....boxes.	375	12,210
Bags.....bales.	42	3,675	Gold lace and thread.....cwt.	24	8,000
Benzoin.....cwt.	602	12,840	Groceries.....		8,600
Books.....boxes.	32	600	Hardware.....boxes.	1,196	19,220
Campeachy wood.....cwt.	570	2,750	Hides, Buenos Ayres.....cwt.	1,375	27,500
Candles.....boxes.	2,312	32,785	Iron.....do.	34,877	75,480
Canvas.....bales.	55	6,500	Leather.....bales.	31	2,400
Caps, red.....dozen.	245	850	Linon manufactures.....do.	125	33,210
Carpets.....bales.	6	2,050	Marble slabs.....cases.	511	3,470
Chemicals.....barrels.	58	4,050	Matches.....gross.	19,870	14,355
China-ware.....boxes.	23	1,295	Oils.....packages.	1,630	11,135
Cloth.....bales.	965	228,560	Paints.....cwt.	119	1,530
Coals.....tons.	200	2,500	Paper, brown.....reams.	13,000	5,460
Cochineal.....cwt.	131	10,630	writing.....do.	2,240	7,735
Coffee.....do.	2,656	55,505	Silk manufactures.....boxes.	864	26,000
Copper.....do.	342	12,470	raw.....cwt.	732	168,220
Copper wire.....do.	1,680	11,230	Spices.....do.	1,485	24,170
Coral.....boxes.	8	3,170	Steel.....do.	1,203	8,955
Cotton manufactures, (Manchester).....bales.	10,797	2,360,505	Sugar, brown.....do.	2,944	23,545
Cotton manufactures, (French) boxes.	306	145,575	crushed.....do.	1,744	15,190
Cotton, raw.....cwt.	682	21,250	loaf.....do.	42,560	428,710
thread.....boxes.	70	11,500	Sulphur.....do.	180	500
yarn.....bales.	34	16,700	Sundries.....		52,790
Crockery.....boxes.	98	3,365	Tea.....chests.	4,820	148,220
Deal planks.....dozen.	1,577	17,540	Tin.....boxes.	376	4,345
Drugs.....		28,570	Tobacco.....cwt.	106	3,075
Dyes.....		4,000	Specie.....		2,447,200
Earthenware.....boxes.	161	5,445	Total.....		6,622,685
Flour.....bags.	247	2,225	Total, exclusive of specie.		4,175,300
Fruit.....		3,900			

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Almonds.....cwt.	37,005	\$407,960	Linseed.....cwt.	900	\$2,820
Ambergis.....pounds.	18	1,800	Maize.....quarters.	341,350	1,871,080
Beans.....quarters.	238,813	1,583,055	Meat.....cwt.	6,260	71,900
Bird-seed.....cwt.	58,179	163,910	Millet.....do.	2,225	2,620
Biscuits.....do.	113	1,680	Oil.....do.	53,516	432,780
Caraway-seed.....do.	450	3,600	Oranges.....number.	1,577,700	4,635
Carpets.....bales.	127	37,090	Orris-root.....cwt.	602	3,350
Chick-pense.....quarters.	34,624	232,205	Ostrich-feathers.....do.	35	93,300
Crockery.....boxes.	39	1,950	Oxen.....head.	5,885	147,125
Cumin-seed.....cwt.	1,610	7,395	Porcupine-quills.....number.	20,300	300
Dates.....do.	1,192	15,355	Rags.....cwt.	377	2,465
Dyes.....do.	743	2,860	Rope.....bundles.	38,089	1,845
Eggs.....number.	9,360,000	93,340	Rose-leaves.....cwt.	169	1,765
Esparto grass.....cwt.	30,714	32,515	Sesame-seed.....do.	750	4,045
Fenugreek-seed.....do.	2,466	2,465	Sheep-skins.....dozen.	1,310	8,850
Fowls.....dozen.	6,600	13,320	Silver.....		1,220
Fruit.....		910	Slippers.....pairs.	350,432	228,635
Fuller's earth.....cwt.	3,930	19,650	Sundries.....		7,590
Goat-hair.....do.	1,356	11,200	Trays.....number.	72	200
Goat-skins.....dozen.	85,847	460,270	Vegetables.....		1,375
Gold-nangaroo.....tins.	6	9,000	Wax.....cwt.	5,181	176,200
Gums.....cwt.	6,468	91,070	Wool, in grease.....do.	57,600	1,019,325
Henna.....do.	2,216	17,725	Wool, washed.....do.	9,820	222,005
Hides.....do.	4,014	90,415	Woolen stuffs.....bales.	406	52,530
Leather.....do.	1,086	26,430	Total.....		7,767,330
Leeches.....number.	28,340	180			
Lentils.....quarters.	985	4,240			

## Exports from Morocco for the last ten years.

Years.	Value of exports.	Years.	Value of exports.
1864.....	\$3,989,650	1869.....	\$3,516,650
1865.....	4,414,655	1870.....	3,138,540
1866.....	4,902,975	1871.....	4,508,305
1867.....	3,084,940	1872.....	6,161,885
1868.....	2,558,570	1873.....	7,767,330

## Navigation at all the ports of Morocco for 1873.

Flag.	ENTERED.									Value of cargoes.
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
Austrian .....				2	204	20	2	204	20	
British .....	329	54,945	3,718	474	78,353	3,838	803	133,298	7,556	\$4,039,935
Danish .....				46	6,016	286	46	6,016	286	
Dutch .....	2	210	11	13	1,435	73	15	1,645	84	58,000
French .....	121	50,979	2,741	62	20,786	1,001	183	71,765	3,742	1,949,305
German .....				16	2,162	106	16	2,162	106	
Italian .....	2	380	16	10	1,882	91	12	2,262	107	19,550
Norwegian .....				3	485	23	3	485	23	
Portuguese .....	29	1,903	172	98	6,836	693	127	8,739	865	289,255
Russian .....				1	197	9	1	197	9	
Spanish .....	132	5,475	838	307	6,615	1,753	439	12,090	2,591	263,635
Swedish .....				3	458	27	3	458	27	
Total .....	615	113,892	7,496	1,035	125,429	7,920	1,650	239,321	15,416	*6,619,680

Flag.	CLEARED.									Value of cargoes.
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
Austrian.....	2	904	90	.....	.....	.....	2	904	90	\$7,500
British.....	730	110,134	6,199	70	22,711	1,323	800	132,845	7,522	4,703,140
Danish.....	45	5,766	277	.....	.....	.....	45	5,766	277	306,280
Dutch.....	15	1,645	84	.....	.....	.....	15	1,645	84	97,935
French.....	141	52,715	2,828	42	19,072	911	183	71,787	3,739	2,005,665
German.....	16	2,162	106	.....	.....	.....	16	2,162	106	101,425
Italian.....	10	1,882	91	2	380	16	12	2,262	107	67,760
Norwegian.....	3	485	23	.....	.....	.....	3	485	23	26,250
Portuguese.....	104	7,492	708	22	1,194	148	126	8,686	856	330,905
Russian.....	1	197	9	.....	.....	.....	1	197	9	8,950
Spanish.....	362	10,982	2,172	70	889	379	432	11,871	2,551	428,570
Swedish.....	3	458	27	.....	.....	.....	3	458	27	22,050
Total.....	1,432	194,112	12,544	206	44,246	2,777	1,638	238,358	15,321	†8,106,430

\* Of which \$2,447,290 were in specie.

† Of which \$339,060 were in specie.

## Navigation at each port.

Ports.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of cargoes.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of cargoes.
Tangier .....	525	48,956	4,744	\$1,758,125	520	49,036	4,723	\$1,216,080
Tetuan .....	211	2,716	1,067	111,555	207	2,667	1,049	55,775
Larache .....	139	13,645	829	207,400	139	13,645	829	980,150
Rabat .....	25	3,026	235	333,775	25	3,026	235	220,175
Casablanca .....	176	47,030	2,269	11,337,145	176	47,030	2,269	1,295,610
Mazagan .....	280	59,665	3,186	1984,500	280	59,665	3,186	1,650,850
Safi .....	180	35,376	1,442	568,590	180	35,376	1,442	1,388,140
Mogador .....	114	22,907	1,644	11,318,590	111	27,913	1,588	1,299,650
Total .....	1,650	239,321	15,416	†6,619,680	1,638	238,358	15,321	8,106,430

\* Of which \$600,000 were in specie.

† Of which \$760,000 were in specie.

‡ Of which \$531,290 were in specie.

§ Of which \$300,000 were in specie.

|| Of which \$156,000 were in specie.

¶ Of which \$2,447,290 were in specie.





## NETHERLANDS.

## AMSTERDAM.

Statement showing the declared value of exports from Amsterdam to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
Anchovies .....			275. 00	3, 070. 12½	3, 345. 12½
Antiquities .....				19, 153. 75	19, 153. 75
Bags, empty .....			5, 574. 38	1, 483. 38	7, 057. 76
Books .....	9, 925. 56½	18, 734. 58	515. 49½	436. 50	29, 612. 15
Bulbs and plants .....	7, 290. 97	208. 57½		98, 940. 22	106, 439. 74
Carpets .....	1, 462. 77	941. 00		957. 34	3, 361. 11
Cheese .....		1, 032. 37	431. 98	2, 421. 13	3, 885. 48
Chicory, ground .....	1, 106. 88	1, 174. 46	943. 04	3, 788. 39	7, 012. 77
Cod-fish .....		1, 858. 86	3, 110. 38	2, 116. 50	7, 083. 74
Cod-fish oil .....				902. 00	902. 00
Coffee .....	1, 094. 75				1, 094. 75
Cordials .....	167, 208. 56	13, 150. 77		5, 949. 32	186, 308. 65
Diamonds .....	528. 98	4, 895. 55	1, 183. 45	2, 400. 36	9, 006. 34
Furniture, old .....	21, 399. 62	50, 299. 81	19, 985. 92	16, 857. 12	108, 542. 47
Gin .....	264. 45	4, 165. 87	1, 435. 50		5, 865. 82
Glycerine .....	22, 679. 50	10, 360. 38	24, 900. 36	19, 933. 99	77, 174. 23
Glycerine .....		2, 509. 53			2, 509. 53
Haarlem oil .....	1, 353. 58	2, 601. 04	2, 064. 89	3, 007. 67	9, 027. 18
Herring .....	40, 005. 67			37, 430. 30	77, 435. 97
Leather .....	82, 774. 90	68, 103. 74	64, 712. 53	110, 256. 08	325, 850. 25
Mineral water .....		11, 613. 32	9, 311. 65	4, 427. 33	25, 352. 30
Oil cajeput .....			283. 75	299. 65	583. 40
Oil paintings .....			2, 527. 50		2, 527. 50
Pepper .....		726. 25			726. 25
Petroleum barrels, empty .....	7, 596. 06	24, 667. 80	6, 834. 59	8, 560. 90	47, 659. 34
Plush .....	692. 37				692. 37
Porcelain .....		400. 00			400. 00
Potato syrup .....	16, 967. 78	2, 086. 10	3, 884. 38		22, 940. 26
Rattan .....	11, 440. 79½	7, 093. 89	12, 859. 73	4, 609. 11	36, 003. 52½
Scrap iron .....			81, 916. 35		81, 916. 35
Seeds .....	7, 763. 44½		2, 517. 28	30, 695. 63	40, 976. 35½
Cigars .....		525. 65	912. 15	541. 45	1, 979. 25
Skins .....	982. 11				982. 11
Sugar .....				5, 353. 60	5, 353. 60
Sundries .....	17, 436. 57	16, 334. 34	7, 072. 44	10, 916. 89	51, 760. 24
Vegetables .....	15, 567. 12½	1, 900. 36		5, 724. 25	23, 192. 73½
Wine .....			174. 40	378. 65	552. 05
Total .....	436, 470. 45	245, 394. 23½	268, 790. 29½	400, 646. 63½	1, 351, 299. 59½
Total for preceding year .....					863, 978. 20
Increase .....					477, 162. 39

*statement showing imports at the port of Amsterdam from the United States during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag and articles.	Quarter ending—				Total.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
<b>Ships</b> .....	14	10	30	94	78
<b>Tonnage:</b>					
American.....	599		4,306	578	5,483
Foreign.....	7,133	6,454	13,846	13,297	40,730
<b>Articles:</b>					
Tobacco.....	2,735	984	1,728	1,966	7,413
{ hogsheads.....				63	63
{ cases.....	11,978		6,253	18,649	36,880
Petroleum.....			3,190		3,190
Spirits of turpentine.....	1,800				1,800
Resin.....	300		104		404
Flour.....	100	80		200	380
Bark.....	829	331	376		1,536
Staves.....	49,295	35,670	29,915	23,239	138,119
Cotton.....		7,900	30,894		38,794
Dried apples.....		466			466
{ barrels.....		27,213	84,573	111,615	222,401
{ bushels.....			11-60		11-60
{ bags.....			914		914
{ quarters.....			3,792		3,792
{ kilograms.....				4,759,613	4,759,613
Beef.....		19			19
Bladders.....		4			4
Pork.....			125		125
Treenails.....			17,445		17,445
Oars.....			491		491

CHARLES MUELLER

## ROTTERDAM.

NOVEMBER 28, 1874. (Received December 19.)

### ANNUAL REPORT.

The Netherlands, not less than all other countries, have been, in the course of last year, great sufferers in consequence of the reaction caused by the exaggerated speculations to which the financial and commercial world had given itself up. Besides this main cause of stagnation, two others of great importance have, in the Netherlands, contributed to the unfavorable state of things which so signally characterized the last year. The abnormal condition of the financial world, which will be shown in a subsequent part of this report, has produced a great feeling of insecurity, and commerce has, in general, been confined to transactions originating from actual wants; all speculative operations may be said to be still dead. On the other hand, the good harvests in all the countries of Europe have much reduced the generally so important grain trade. While last year Holland, and especially Rotterdam, had a very lively transit trade in grain from the United States to Germany, there has been lately very little business done in that branch, and there is no prospect of a revival in the near future. The shipping, and especially that between Holland and the United States, of course is much affected by the stagnation of the grain trade; freight between these two countries has come down to such a low rate that the shipping trade incurs great losses. The export trade from the Netherlands to the United States has also been less lively in the course of last year, and emigration has much fallen off. The unfavorable condition of affairs in general which still exists in the United States has had its inevitable and great influence on the whole of Europe. The Netherlands, more perhaps than any other European country, have suffered by the depre-

ciation of securities, in which so large a part of the public has the habit of investing its capital. The enormous losses suffered here in the course of last year in United States railroad shares and Spanish bonds are an important element of the present unfavorable state of affairs. In a report recently made to the second chamber these losses are evaluated as amounting to 500,000,000 florins. It is true, competent men express doubts about the possibility of making up an exact account of these losses, but every one admits that they are enormous, and have had a most damaging influence on business in general. While thus a great torpor reigned in all the branches of commerce, the coffee-trade during the last year offered a period of the most extraordinary activity.

#### COFFEE.

This abundant source of the public wealth of the Netherlands never more than at the present moment deserved special notice. The last twelve months constituted a most agitated and interesting period in the history of the coffee-trade which is ruled by Holland. This branch of commerce, formerly bearing the character of general steadiness, had become subject to continual and excessive fluctuations. In the space of some months speculations of great magnitude, successfully carried on, gave rise to the most extravagant expectations of further increases of the prices of coffee, but as rapidly led to immense losses and the utter discouragement of the inconsiderate speculators, and also of the traders in general. In former years similar fluctuations of the prices of coffee could only be caused by violent disturbances of commerce in general in consequence of a great war or general commercial crisis of long duration, but even then the fluctuations did not reach the proportions which they attained in the short period just elapsed. The first explanation of this occurrence is to be found in the insufficient quantity of coffee which showed itself in all the markets at the end of last year and the great demand for that article, the consumption of which is constantly increasing. The scarcity of coffee was so great that speculations of extraordinary magnitude could safely be undertaken, but were inevitably leading to the most extravagant illusions. For many years past men of foresight had recognized the fact that the production of coffee could not keep pace with the constant increase of the consumption. It was to be foreseen that this disproportion necessarily would lead to a progressive rise of the prices of coffee, until either those prices would cause a diminution of the consumption or an increase of production of that article. The rise in the prices of coffee had been delayed by the outbreak and the duration of the civil war in the United States, where, during that period, the consumption of coffee was considerably less than it used to be. Millions of hundred-weight of coffee, not demanded by the United States, had to find their way to the markets of Europe, swelling the stable stock and preventing the expected rise of the prices. When, in the course of some years, the surplus had been consumed, and the United States re-appeared as large buyers, the disproportion between the consumption and the production of coffee strongly manifested itself, and with greatest intensity in 1872, because the coffee harvest of that year was, in the principal producing countries, scarcely an average one. That combination of circumstances offered a very promising field to speculation on a large scale. A German-Dutch association of merchants and bankers (a consortium, as the word now is in Europe) took possession of that field. The association was formed in November, 1872, having its seat at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and had at disposal millions of florins. These powerful speculators, in the course of the year 1873, bought enormous quantities of coffees. Selling them

with very great profits, they continued their operations. Ruling the coffee-trade in all the markets, the "consortium" produced a slowly but constantly progressing rise in the prices of the article. Starting from 45 cents per pound for good ordinary Java coffee, the upward movement continued, with but a very short interruption, until in September, 1873, the price had risen to 55½ cents per pound, and had, at the end of December, reached the enormous height of 66 cents. The "consortium," which had been the originator of that excessive rise of the price of coffee, having successfully operated and realized enormous profits, dissolved itself in December, 1873.

It was but natural that this great and successful operation should give the impulse to a movement of the most extravagant speculation. The success of the originators of the increasing prices of coffee, had by far exceeded the expectations of sanguine business men, and had instilled with an ardor of speculation even those who in the beginning had looked upon the whole movement with doubts and misgivings. Everybody now wished to take his share in the enormous profits realized by the speculation in coffee, and there was a rush into it, not only of regular traders in that article, but of a great many who had neither knowledge nor experience of that branch of business. As in the months of December and January the Netherlands Trading Company does not make its monthly sales, there was but a limited quantity of coffee in the markets, and, with little efforts, the speculators, up to the month of February, brought the price to 72 cents per pound. But the reaction came with the public sale made by the Netherlands Trading Company in the month of February, the more so as at the same time the produce of the last harvest came into the market. The dealers in coffee felt uneasy and did not venture to buy more than was actually needed. When thus the large stock of coffee offered for sale in February did not find buyers enough, the crisis came. Besides, an element hitherto unknown in the coffee-trade, a combination of "bears," made its appearance, contributing much to the downfall of the speculation fabric. A few days turned the extravagant confidence of the speculators into utter discouragement; all of them now rushed into the market to dispose of their stocks. Toward the end of February these discomfited speculators made a desperate but vain effort to stay the falling of the prices. Distrust was too great, too general. In that state of overwhelming discouragement, the March sale of the Netherlands Trading Company took place, and the price of good ordinary Java coffee did not average more than 52 cents per pound. Thus in the course of one month the prices of coffee had decreased by 20 cents per pound. Of course enormous losses were the consequence of such a crisis, and the general discouragement led to a complete stagnation in the trade, the influence of which was naturally felt in all the other branches of commerce. Even the moderate prices at which the Netherlands Trading Company sold its stock in the month of March did not at first produce any signal effect. Many speculators and traders in other European markets found themselves compelled, by the great losses which they had incurred, to sell large quantities of coffee at these moderate prices of the March sale. Not before these stocks had come into the hands of more powerful houses did the decline of the prices of coffee come to an end. Without confidence, and with but little fluctuations of the price, business dragged itself through the month of April. In May and June the regular want of coffee was again felt and prices improved. In July the Netherlands Trading Company did not make any sale, and but small quantities of coffee from other sources came into the market;

requently the price of good ordinary coffee rose to 59 cents per lb. In August a little reaction brought the price down to 56 and cents. In September large imports of Brazilian coffee, and the on of the "bears," caused another falling off; before the monthly the price stood at 54 cents, and then only reached 55½, although Netherlands Trading Company, instead of bringing, as was their om, 100,000 bales into the market, offered but 85,000. The ber sale again brought the price to 56½ cents. The supply of coffee ng been exhausted, and great demands having been made for con- ption, the price afterward rose to 57 cents. The last sale of this made by Netherlands Trading Company will take place on Novem- 25, when, as regularly, 100,000 bales will be brought into the market. xpected that the price of 57 cents per pound will be maintained, ough buyers keep themselves on the reserve, on account of that y still high rate.

ie following table of the sales of the Netherlands Trading Company s the fluctuations of the coffee-trade during the last twelve months. ie sales, as is well known, rule the prices of coffee for all countries:

*Prices of good ordinary Java coffee.*

	Bales.	Cents.
573.		
mber 17.....	75,970	57½
er 22.....	72,989	60½
mber 19.....	75,582	61½
574.		
ary 11.....	96,245	71
h 18.....	84,015	52½
22.....	74,638	54
27.....	79,472	55½
24.....	86,637	59½
st 19.....	100,021	56½
mber 23.....	84,636	55½
er 21.....	100,640	56½
mber 25.....	100,786	56½

ie disastrous results of the extravagant speculations have produced sential change in the coffee-trade. Since the catastrophe of March, ound traders and dealers in coffee have become extremely diffi- and cautious; they buy but limited quantities, keeping no stock ore, but disposing of it as quickly as possible. At the same time speculations in low prices prevent buyers from giving orders, by ing them to the belief that the prices are therefore pretty firm; but egular wants of coffee react against this somewhat artificial decline ie price. For some time to come there will be but a limited stock offee in store; the demand will exceed the offer; it is therefore to pected that the good sorts of coffee will realize fair prices. As ollowing table shows, the United States are by far the greatest umers of coffee:

*Estimated consumption of 1874.*

	Tons.
nd States.....	124,500
any.....	95,000
rlands and Belgium.....	43,000
se.....	44,000
ia-Hungary.....	25,000
gal, Spain, Italy, and Greece.....	25,000
nd.....	18,000
en, Norway, and Denmark.....	20,000
erland.....	9,000
s.....	7,500
ia, Cape of Good Hope, and Austria.....	9,000
Total.....	420,000

On account of the 10 per cent. extra duty, the United States, however, do not take their provisions from the markets of Rotterdam and Amsterdam, but directly from those of the Dutch East Indian colonies. With the exception of a few hundred bags of coffee, of fancy description, no export from Holland to the United States has been made during the last year. The total export from Java and Padang to the United States amounted, from January 1 to July 30, 1874, to:

From Java .....	320, 195 peculs, against 369, 602 in 1873
From Padang .....	52, 159 peculs, against 53, 095 in 1873
	<hr/>
	372, 354                      422, 697

This shows in 1874, in Java coffee, a decline of 49,407 peculs, and in Padang 936 peculs.

With the exception of small lots sent to Australia, all the Padang coffee was taken by the United States.

The total crop of coffee in Java up to June, 1873, was 775,077 peculs. For 1874 it is estimated at 920,000 peculs.

The stock in the six principal coffee markets of Europe was, on June 1, 1874, 984,000 hundred-weight, and on August 1, 1874, 1,796,000, against 1,705,000 in 1873.

#### SUGAR.

The sugar-trade of the Netherlands for the year ending September 30, 1874, has been in every respect very unfavorable. Not only has the downward tendency of the prices inflicted heavy losses on those engaged in that trade, but the import as well as the export business has been very dull. The situation of the Dutch sugar-trade has become very difficult, in consequence of the abolition of all differential export-duties in Java, while the United States maintain the additional duty of 10 per cent. on sugar exported from Holland. The disadvantages under which the Dutch exporters of sugar, as well as coffee, are laboring have created a feeling of dissatisfaction with the abolition of the differential duties in Java, and there are indications that the government may yield to the clamors of the interested parties and re-establish those differential duties.

The abolition of the duty on sugar by England has also had a very damaging effect on the sugar-trade of Holland. The Dutch refiners can no more sustain competition in buying brown, strong-yellow, and white raw sugar in England; and last, not least, the position of the Dutch refiners has been injured by the establishment of an overwhelming premium for refined sugar in France.

The annexed tables, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, show the general movement of the sugar-trade in Holland from October, 1873, to October, 1874. Table No. 4 shows the export of sugar from the different countries of Europe. These statements have an authoritative value, as I owe them to the kindness of the sworn sugar-broker of the Netherlands Trading Company at Rotterdam.

#### TOBACCO.

With the exception of Maryland tobacco, there is but very little business done here in American tobacco, and it may be said that Rotterdam is no market for that produce. The Dutch manufacturers of smoking tobacco use but very little Virginia, and still less Kentucky tobacco. In the beginning of this year the prices of Maryland tobacco stood pretty high, while those of Kentucky tobacco were very moderate.

Some importers, therefore, made the experiment of bringing Kentucky tobacco into the market, but utterly failed, and had to sell their stocks at Bremen and Antwerp. Although the prices of tobacco at Baltimore were, in proportion to the Dutch market, pretty high, offering but small profits to the importers, there nevertheless was, on the whole, a regular business done in that port. In March and April the extraordinary cheapness of Virginia and Kentucky tobacco caused a fall of 10 per cent. to the Maryland tobacco. The greater firmness of the Baltimore market in July and August caused a rise of prices here which still continues, although the principal markets but slowly follow that upward movement.

The prices at present are as follows :

Blank to fine yellow .....	40 to 45 cents per one-half kilogram.
Pretty blank .....	35 to 37 cents per one-half kilogram.
Blank-brown .....	31 to 33 cents per one-half kilogram.
Light-brown .....	30 to 32 cents per one-half kilogram.
Brown .....	23 to 26 cents per one-half kilogram.
Yellowish .....	20 to 22 cents per one-half kilogram.
Ordinary .....	17 to 20 cents per one-half kilogram.

GROUND LEAVES :

Clear ripe .....	28 to 35 cents per one-half kilogram.
Blank to blank-brown .....	26 to 32 cents per one-half kilogram.
Ordinary .....	19 to 20 cents per one-half kilogram.

Good heavy qualities of Virginia were demanded, but ordinary qualities not asked for until, in July, the unfavorable reports of the crops in the United States caused a rise of the prices, which still continue. For ordinary sorts the prices are about 50 per cent. higher than they were in the first months of this year.

The first imports of Kentucky and Virginia tobacco were sold at very low prices, but, through the great rise of the prices in the United States the Kentucky tobacco followed the upward movement. At present the whole provision in store is exhausted.

But very small quantities of seed-leaf have been imported, and in the beginning attracted little attention. The stock of it in store is very small.

The consumption of Cavendish seems to decrease from year to year. The small quantities which are imported do not find a ready sale, for they have to compete with the home-manufactured article.

Kinds.	Import from October, 1873 to Oct., 1874.	In store October 1, 1874.
Maryland .....	6,157	1,295
Virginia .....	1,077	98
Kentucky .....	499	98
Seed-leaf .....	1,613	100
Cavendish .....	689	585

The crop of Java and Sumatra tobacco for 1873 seems to be larger than that of the preceding year. Although the whole of the crop has not yet arrived here and at Amsterdam, it may be assumed that it will amount to 230,000 or 240,000 packs; but the quality is inferior to that of last year; the color too is partly unsatisfactory. The ripe, brown covering-leaves during the whole year were much in demand, and realized high prices, while the inferior qualities, selling well in the beginning, are now less demanded on account of the large stock in store. The Sumatra harvest of 1873, offering a most satisfactory result as well for the leaf as for the color and quality, realizes very high prices.

The import of Brazil and Havana tobacco has been very insignificant during the last year.

## COTTON.

The last year has been for the cotton trade of Rotterdam a period of great and continual dullness, with but a few intervals of liveliness. On the whole, importers have been disappointed, and but a very few of them made any profits. Even the panic prices of last fall, in the United States, did not give a remunerating chance to the Dutch importers, because the low prices lasted but a very short time, and the importers had to pay for their purchases in gold, the cost of which was too great to leave a favorable margin. Hence but a very few speculators profited by the condition of the American cotton market of last fall. The imports from the United States have been—

	Bales.
From Baltimore.....	1,530
From Charleston.....	4,475
From Savannah.....	2,650
From Mobile.....	450
From New Orleans.....	6,222
From Galveston.....	2,080
Total .....	17,407

One cargo of about nine hundred bales has been directed from Falmouth to Havre, and another one of about three thousand bales to Liverpool, both coming from New Orleans. The cotton-spinneries of Holland have, during the last year, done a good business, but, with a few exceptions, they made only purchases for immediate wants. Only a few of them took their stock directly from the United States; whether they profited by doing so is not ascertained. Competent men think that they might have bought cheaper in this market; besides they would have had the advantage of choosing every bale they needed, and would not have been obliged to keep their stock in store for a long time. Business men engaged in the cotton-trade complain much of the unreliable classification of the American cotton brought to this place; they assert that, contrary to the affirmations of the American sellers, the cotton on its delivery is found to be much inferior to what it had been represented to be; so much so that a great deal of it has to be rejected. Redress is now and then sought for and obtained in those cases, but the business suffers from these contests. Still worse, say these cotton-traders of Rotterdam, has it been this year with the weight; the loss in it exceeded that of former years by 3 to 4 per cent. To the complaints of the buyers it is answered that the weight has been controlled and the certificate delivered by the government weigher. It is impossible for me to judge of the correctness of these assertions, but their existence obliges me to report them. Business, therefore, conclude these cotton-traders, will be impossible unless the weight and Liverpool classification are warranted by the American cotton-sellers.

## PETROLEUM.

No crude petroleum is imported here. The import of refined petroleum since January 1, 1874, amounts to 118,000 barrels and 12,630 boxes. The total import of 1873 amounted to 235,910 barrels and 3,600 boxes. There are now 36,000 barrels exported and 40,955 barrels are at present in store. On January 1, 1874, the price of standard white was 15½ florins, but it came successively down to 12½ florins. By the increasing demand for consumption the price rose again to 12¾ and to 13 florins. Unless the production is considerably reduced and the export



from America limited, there is for this season no increase of prices to be expected. The consumption in Holland is constantly increasing. According to the official commercial statistics, the import for consumption amounted to 1,550,000 kilograms in July, 1874, against 813,000 kilograms in July, 1873. For the first seven months of 1874 it amounted to 9,424,000 kilograms, against 9,266,000 kilograms in 1873.

## GRAIN.

The crops of 1873 having been in general very bad, there was, up to the months of May and June, 1874, much business done in American wheat. Two and a half millions of bushels of wheat were imported at 390 to 400 florins per 2,400 kilograms for winter wheat, and at 375 to 385 florins for spring wheat. At present the price of the first sort is 290 to 305 florins, and of the latter 280 to 295 florins. The importers consequently are suffering great losses.

## RESIN.

In the beginning of this year there were large imports, and the article was sold at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  florins per 50 kilograms; but the imports became so enormous, that there was not sufficient room in the warehouses for the stock, and the price came down to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  florins. At present there are 80,000 barrels in store.

## SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

The price of this article is fluctuating between  $14\frac{1}{2}$  florins to 16 florins per 50 kilograms, and there is a prospect of a rise, in consequence of the high prices of French turpentine. For the months of November and December large imports of American turpentine are expected, and considerable contracts have been made at prices giving a fair profit to the American refiners.

## BACON.

There is much demand for American bacon, the consumption of which is now very great, and still increasing in Holland, but the present prices in the United States are too high to allow a remunerative business here. There is, however, a belief in better prospects.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF ROTTERDAM.

The report of the chamber of commerce of this city gives the following statement for 1873:

*Vessels entering the port from the sea.*

	Tons.
2,565 steamers, with a cargo of.....	1,289,781
1,263 sailing-vessels, with a cargo of.....	368,984
<u>3,828</u>	<u>1,658,765</u>

*For the year 1872.*

	Tons.
2,405 steamers, with a cargo of.....	1,110,349
1,165 sailing-vessels, with a cargo of.....	317,941
<u>3,570</u>	<u>1,428,290</u>

There has consequently been in 1873 the remarkable increase of 258 vessels and of 230,475 tons of cargo. The preponderance of the port of Rotterdam becomes manifest by the comparison of its movement with that of Amsterdam, where, in the same year of 1873, the number of vessels entered from the sea was but 1,330, with a total cargo of 500,764 tons. The same increase in the movement of this port took place in 1873 in the number of vessels cleared.

*Number of vessels cleared in 1873.*

	Tons.
2,563 steamers, with a cargo of.....	1,286,118
1,326 sailing-vessels, with a cargo of.....	375,061
3,889	1,661,179

*In 1872.*

	Tons.
2,406 steamers, with a cargo of.....	1,105,627
1,304 sailing-vessels, with a cargo of.....	333,468
3,710	1,438,895

*Vessels entered in ballast.*

Description.	1873.		1872.	
	Number.	Capacity.	Number.	Capacity.
Steamers .....	22	Tons. 15,894	14	Tons. 7,300
Sailing-vessels .....	12	600	18	2,200
Total .....	34	16,494	32	9,500

*Vessels cleared in ballast.*

Description.	1873.		1872.	
	Number.	Capacity.	Number.	Capacity.
Steamers .....	644	Tons. 365,289	492	Tons. 229,689
Sailing-vessels .....	685	198,296	576	153,530
Total .....	1,329	563,585	1,068	383,219

*Comparative table of United States vessels entering this port.*

	Number.
From September, 1868, to September, 1869.....	21
From September, 1869, to September, 1870.....	23
From September, 1870, to September, 1871.....	34
From September, 1871, to September, 1872.....	19
From September, 1872, to September, 1873.....	11
From September, 1873, to September, 1874.....	19

The falling off from the year 1871-'72 is considerable and permanent. The main cause of it is to be found in the greater expenses which the ship-owners of the United States have to incur, as well for their vessels as for the crews. All nations, especially the Germans and the Nova Scotians, offer to the shipping interests of the United States an overwhelming competition. On their return-voyages from this port vessels do not easily get a full cargo, and in many cases they leave this port in ballast, going to England for cargoes. Merchants, on whose statements

I can rely, have repeatedly told me that American vessels would find return cargoes of raw sugar and coffee if the 10 per cent. extra duty for produce coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope was abolished.

#### THE NETHERLANDS-AMERICAN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The official report of this company shows a favorable result of that enterprise for the year 1873. The company then possessed two steamers, the Rotterdam and the Maas, and had hired a third one, the Castor. These three vessels, on their twelve voyages, carried a total freight of about 23,700 tons, 193 cabin and 2,820 between-deck passengers. The receipts were, for goods, fl. 588,647 22; for passengers, fl. 189,743 58. The balance showed a surplus of fl. 6,638 09. On an average, the vessels made the voyage from Plymouth to New York in thirteen days and eighteen hours; from New York to Plymouth in thirteen days. The shortest voyage was made to New York in eleven days twenty-two hours, in September, and from New York in eleven days fourteen hours; both voyages were made by the Maas.

In the spring of this year the company came into possession of the two new steamers which they had ordered. They are of much greater capacity than the two first ones. Either of them can carry 3,000 tons of goods, and has excellent accommodations for fifty first-class and six hundred steerage passengers. The names of these two steamers are P. Calland and W. A. Scholten. The first name has been chosen as an acknowledgment of the great merits of the chief engineer, who elaborated the plan and who now directs the work of the New Maas Channel, and the second to honor an eminent member of the industrial community of this country. The financial crisis and stagnation which, in Europe as well as in America, has depressed all business, could not fail to be very injurious to the young enterprise of a direct line of steamers between Rotterdam and New York. Freight, as well as the number of steerage passengers, has very much decreased. Although the line had nearly doubled the departure of its steamers, the number of steerage passengers will not reach one-half of that of last year. Nevertheless, there begins to be an increase of freight, owing to the popularity already acquired by this line, as well in Holland as on the Rhine. In the course of this year, the company made contracts for carrying the mails to and from New York. The commercial community derives great benefit from this arrangement, as they are sure to receive their shipping documents in due time. On the whole, the intelligent management of the directors of this line has already rendered signal services to the commerce of Rotterdam, and that enterprise will be a very important element of the great development to which Rotterdam, as a seaport, is entitled by its situation and the spirited activity of its commercial community. If, as is now generally expected, the New Maas Channel completely succeeds, the Netherlands-American line of steamers will have a fair chance to compete with the Bremen and Hamburg lines.

#### WORKS TO IMPROVE THE PORT OF ROTTERDAM.

The building of the railway through the city, as well as the works for establishing a new commercial city at Fyenoord, opposite Rotterdam, are carried on with great activity. The highest interest, however, centers in the great work of giving to the Maas a new outlet to the sea. On the complete success of this great and difficult enterprise depends the destiny of Rotterdam as a seaport able to compete with

the great German ports of Hamburg and Bremen. A full history of this great work, from its commencement to the present moment, when its full success may already be expected, seems to me to be an essential part of this annual report.

#### THE NEW CHANNEL OF THE MAAS AT THE HAAK OF HOLLAND.

After much controversy about the practicability of improving the river and its outlets from Rotterdam to the sea, the minister of the interior of the Netherlands ordered, by his decree of the 5th of November, 1857, that an advisory body of engineers should be constituted, to report upon the above subject, and send in plans and estimates. The minister consequently appointed a committee of six engineers, of which Mr. P. Calland was secretary. These engineers delivered their report on the 21st August, 1858. They came to the conclusion that the cheapest and best, if not the only, way would be to dig a canal through the sand-hills behind the beach, and to make piers from the beach seaward, at the Haak of Holland, near Maasslins. They were of opinion that by carrying out such works, the course of the water through the river being straightened, a new mouth of the river Maas would be formed, and that the scouring of the current, thus guided and concentrated, would be powerful enough to clear away the beach between the two piers, without having recourse to dredging. The cost of the works, including the improvements of the river as high up as Krimpen on the Lek, they estimated at 5,000,000 guilders. The principles set forth in the report found a great many antagonists, and among them eminent Dutch as well as English hydrographic engineers, naval officers, sea-pilots, &c. who maintained that, if the canal was made and the piers thrown out, the scouring of the river would not be powerful enough to make a channel; and some of them even said that, should it be possible to make a channel by dredging, the mud of the river would not only fill it again as fast as a continued dredging could clear it, but, under all circumstances, it would settle outside the mouth of the river and there form banks, just as was the case at the mouths of rivers all over the world. Notwithstanding this difference of opinion, the minister of the interior, the late Mr. Thorbecké, laid the report before the Second Chamber, which resolved that these plans should be carried out. Consequently, Mr. Calland was appointed the engineer of the works, and he commenced them about the beginning of 1864. Under more or less difficulties, unavoidable in such an undertaking, the works proceeded fairly. A small opening was at last made in the beach on the side of the land, or rather the sea-side part of the canal, to make the connection with the sea. The canal was at that time dug to a depth of about 20 feet at low water, and, as the beach was left to be, in course of time, carried off by the action of the waters, there remained at low water, and even at half tide, beach enough to cross dry-shod from the northern to the southern pier. But soon after the sea and the river had been connected the theory of the reporting engineers was proved to be true, in so far that, even at the lowest ebb-tide, there was no more a road between the piers; and the scouring of the water, as prognosticated, appeared to make a channel, which enabled small fishing-craft to use it as a port. Up to that time no one thought of trying the new entrance with one of the merchant-steamers or sailing-vessels; but in the month of March, 1872, a private party concluded to engage a river tug-boat of a very shallow draught of water, and see for themselves how far there was any ground for hoping that the new entrance could be used in future, the government never

having declared the channel to be opened for navigation. On reaching the channel, the party, naturally enough, made use of the pole and the lead, and, finding at high water about 11 feet, the captain of one of the steamers trading between Harwich and Rotterdam resolved to try the new route, and consequently went out there on the 8th of March, 1872, his vessel drawing a little over 10 feet. This being accomplished without touching the bottom, (whereas by the old route from Brielle the vessels of such a draught of water almost always struck very heavily,) the first steamer was followed by a few more, and since then a great number of sailing-vessels, as well as steamers, have profited by the new route.

The following comparative statement of the navigation through the four outports of the river Maas during a couple of months in 1873, about a year after its opening for mercantile purposes, will prove the importance of the new mouth of the Haak of Holland, and the superiority it has already attained, although not quite completed.

*Vessels entered and cleared at the four outports of the river Maas during the month of July, 1873.*

	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	Steam-vessels.	Sailing-vessels.	Total.	Steam-vessels.	Sailing-vessels.	Total.
Hellevoetsluis .....	119	174	293	48	66	114
Brielle .....	1	3	4	2	2	4
Brouwershaven .....	8	30	38	1	1	2
Haak of Holland .....	128	49	177	149	203	351

*The same for August, 1873.*

	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	Steam-vessels.	Sailing-vessels.	Total.	Steam-vessels.	Sailing-vessels.	Total.
Hellevoetsluis .....	132	126	258	52	81	133
Brielle .....	1	6	7	3	1	4
Brouwershaven .....	8	30	38	1	1	2
Haak of Holland .....	93	35	128	179	176	355

It is to be remarked that the predictions of the pessimists, that no channel could be formed by the scour, have not been realized, nor yet their fear that mud-banks would be formed before the mouth of the channel, because the sea is as clear as ever it has been abreast of the channel, and the shallow part of the latter is exactly within the two piers, being the remnants of the beach which it was intended to be cleared by the scour. After the connection between the sea and the river had been effected, the beach, as before stated, was dry land. On the day the first merchant-steamer went out through the new mouth of the river, in March, 1872, there was found a depth of about 11 feet at high water, and at this moment the same vessel and a great many others of her size and draught, regularly three times every fortnight, go out and in there at fixed hours, causing them very often to catch dead low water on the shallowest part of the channel, but still without touching bottom, which shows that the scouring of the current, which on an average runs there

about five miles, has caused the channel to increase in depth from 11 feet high water to about 11 feet at low water, and the soundings, which at fixed intervals are taken by the government officials together with the engineers of the works, have proved invariably that the depth of the channel is constantly improving, although, perhaps, somewhat slowly. At this moment vessels drawing 13 and even 14 feet, make use of the new mouth of the Maas at high water, and it is known that, under favorable circumstances, vessels drawing as much as 16 feet have entered there with ease. Masters of this class of vessels must, however, calculate to be on the shallow parts at high water. The importance of this new mouth of the river for all vessels entering the Maas, can only be appreciated by those who have been in the shipping business during the last twenty-five years, and who know by experience the troubles and anxieties caused by the circuitous and expensive route via Hellevoetsluis and the Voorne canal, or the shorter but more dangerous route of Brielle, with its shallows lying off two or three miles from the coast, and their filling up constantly, as they even now continue to do. A steamer entering by Hellevoetsluis and the Voorne canal, occupies, on an average, six hours from Hellevoet road to Rotterdam, whereas, from the sea through the new cut, it does not take more than two hours; it is clear, therefore, that the saving of expenses in canal and beacon dues, pilotage, and coal is immense. The fact that the channel, since its opening, has constantly increased without ever filling up in any part, gives good ground to hope that at a not very distant time the proposed depth of 20 feet at low water will be attained, and thus enable large Atlantic vessels to use the new mouth, avoiding the route via Brouwershaven, which being even more circuitous than Hellevoetsluis, and, consequently more expensive, is at present a drawback to the Rotterdam trade. The works, although they have hitherto proved successful, are not quite finished yet. The length of the piers was originally fixed at 2,200 meters each. The northern pier had, toward the end of 1873, only reached 1,860 meters, the southern pier not more than 1,150 meters; the lengthening of the latter 250 meters was contracted for by the government on the 18th of February of this year. The opening between the two piers is very nearly a mile, but the channel is of course not quite so wide, although there is space enough for three large paddle-steamers to proceed to sea abreast of each other. The place in which to construct this new harbor seems to have been very judiciously selected, considering that the sea from there as far as the Texel is entirely clear of sand-banks, which enable vessels, especially steamers, to sail near the coast until they reach 5 fathoms of water, when the navigators will find themselves within stone's throw of the beach, and in a fair position to look for the entrance should fog or any other impediment interfere with a distant lookout.

#### FINANCES.

The last year has been, for the financiers of this country, a period of the most remarkable experiences. When Germany adopted the exclusive gold standard, it was generally apprehended that the whole national welfare of the Netherlands might be endangered, if a reform of the monetary system did not at once take place, in order to get out of the isolation into which the exclusive silver standard has brought the state. The first step which the government thought necessary to take was to ask of the Chambers the authorization temporarily to suspend the right of private parties to have silver coined into legal money. Not without reason, it was feared that the decreasing value of silver in all

markets might lead to a corresponding depreciation of the national silver coin, a consequence which was considered as rendering the eventual introduction of the gold standard much more onerous to the country. The Chambers granted to the government the requested power, but, at the same time, rejected the bill proposing the adoption of the gold standard, which had been recommended by a special commission of competent men appointed by the government. In the meanwhile the war with Acheen, as well as the regular wants of the East India colonies, had caused so large an export of silver coin from the Netherlands, that, for a moment, there arose the apprehension of a scarcity instead of an abundance of that coin. This peculiar condition of the money-market still increased when, in the fall of this year, the Netherlands found that the commercial balance between them and all other countries was much in their favor. The result of this extraordinary condition was, that those countries which had adopted either the exclusive gold or the double standard had, and still have, to pay a premium for the Dutch silver coin, although its metal value has decreased by 6 per cent. When the suspension of the coining of silver by private parties had elapsed, the Netherlands Bank possessing a large amount of silver in bars, besides its great stock of gold, believing in the impending abolition of the silver standard, manifested a great eagerness in having its silver coined. Between the 1st of May and the 31st of September, the Netherlands Bank coined 15,500,000 florins; some English and Belgian bankers coined 4,500,000. In spite of all these extraordinary circumstances, the silver coin did not undergo any depreciation. The government desiring at some future time to be able to adopt the gold standard without exposing the country to extraordinary sacrifices, has again asked of the Chambers the power of suspending the right of private parties to have silver coined until the 31st of December, 1875; but at the same time the government asked to be authorized to grant to the Netherlands Bank the privilege of having silver coined. The aim of that proposition is to enable the government to prevent the possibility of a scarcity of silver coin. After a very earnest debate of several days the second chamber has just passed the bill, but limiting the right of suspending the coining of silver by private parties to the 1st of July, 1875. Competent men think that the present state of the monetary affairs in the Netherlands is fraught with great danger for the commercial world, and especially for the large commission houses of Holland; they think that a revival of the home industry and of commerce in foreign countries, might turn the balance of trade against Holland, and produce for her an unfavorable rate of exchange. All these circumstances have created a great feeling of insecurity in the business world of Holland; that feeling is still increasing by the prospect of measures to be taken by the German government, which seems to have the intention of using its influence on the Prussian Bank to acquire and keep a large stock of gold by successively raising the discount. The commercial community therefore is quite unable to foresee at what price they will have to buy the money needed for the settlement of bargains made in advance. Another, and a very important, element of this complicated and unfavorable state of things is to be found in the consequences of the great losses incurred by Holland through the depreciation of foreign securities such as the United States railroad bonds and the Spanish funds. The holders of these securities are eager sellers, and do not again invest their capital in similar ways. The conversion of the 6 per cent. United States bonds into 5 percent. bonds has led to a decrease of

Dutch capital invested in United States bonds; of the redeemed 6 per cent. bonds has been, them not being willing to take the 5 per cent. the large amount of capital resulting from the 5 per cent. bonds has not, as formerly, been invested in United States bonds, but employed to pay the great needs of the civil and financial communities, as well as the losses suffered in the course of last year. Concerning the investment in United States railroad shares which, before the catastrophe, have been so important an element in the Dutch portfolio, I do not but to repeat the statement of my preceding report, that there is no showing any sign of returning confidence in United States securities. The Dutch public rather manifests an increasing interest in United States railroad securities, even at the lowest of the smallest minimum. The laws recently enacted concerning the nationalization of the railroads have just affected those securities in which the Dutch public had invested enormous sums, namely, the Chicago and North Western, the Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroads. As yet, however, we still believe that the hopes created and entertained by the Dutch public that the law of 1873 will be realized, and that those laws will be confirmed by the Supreme Court. Should this not be the case, the Dutch public will view these securities as well as of all other American securities with great distrust. For years to come no investment in United States railroad enterprises will be made. Finally, we have been dealing in United States railroad securities, and we are hoping that a revival of confidence in American securities will only be expected when a radical change of the laws governing the railroad companies takes place in the different States. In order to restore confidence, they indicate: A strict supervision of the management of the companies; a regular and prompt payment of the capital of companies; a regular and prompt publication of the receipts and expenditures of the companies; the limitation of the arbitrary power of the directors of the companies, and a greater influence on the part of the public in the management of the companies.

F]

*Statement showing the general imports and exports of sugar, from October 1, 1873, to October 1, 1874.*

## No. 1.—IMPORTS.

Whence.	October 1, 1873.
Prussia..... pounds.....	1, 89, 2
Belgium..... do.....	8, 2
England..... do.....	2, 1
France..... do.....	1, 1
Hamburg..... do.....	1, 1
Java..... do.....	89, 2
Surinam..... do.....	2, 1
Brazil..... do.....	1, 1
Cuba..... do.....	1, 1
Other ports..... do.....	4, 1
Less to October 1, 1873.....	111, 1
Total.....	111, 1



*Statement of the general imports and exports of sugar to and from Holland, &c.—Continued.*

## No. 2.—EXPORTS.

Whither.	October 1, 1873.		December 31, 1874.		October 1, 1874.	
	Raw.	Other sorts.	Raw.	Other sorts.	Raw.	Other sorts.
Prussia ..... pounds ..	639,000	4,039,000	826,000	6,828,000	.....	.....
Belgium ..... do .....	6,591,000	535,000	9,253,000	910,000	.....	.....
England ..... do .....	5,730,000	35,049,000	7,836,000	42,612,000	24,260,000	69,992,000
France ..... do .....	90,000	.....	169,000	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg ..... do .....	1,076,000	.....	1,075,000	.....	.....	.....
Italy ..... do .....	.....	13,548,000	.....	19,524,000	.....	.....
Austria ..... do .....	.....	400,000	.....	415,000	.....	.....
Sweden ..... do .....	7,490,000	1,838,000	9,381,000	2,324,000	.....	.....
Norway ..... do .....	.....	2,020,000	.....	2,819,000	.....	.....
Surinam ..... do .....	.....	50,000	.....	78,000	.....	.....
Other ports ..... do .....	3,494,000	10,952,000	5,045,000	15,087,000	.....	.....
	25,090,000	62,472,000	33,588,000	90,597,000	24,260,000	69,992,000
	93,562,000	.....	124,185,000	.....	94,252,000	.....
Less to October 1, 1873 ..	.....	.....	93,562,000	.....	.....	.....
Total export from October 1, 1873, to October 1, 1874 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,623,000	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	124,875,000	.....

No. 3.—*Sugar entered for consumption from October 1, 1873, to October 1, 1874.*

## OCTOBER 1, 1873.

Whence.	19/20.	15/18.	10/14.	7/9.	1/6.	Total.
Prussia ..... pounds ..	.....	.....	1,093,000	2,229,000	85,000	.....
Belgium ..... do .....	174,000	.....	11,175,000	2,667,000	6,000	.....
England ..... do .....	107,000	103,000	545,000	94,000	688,000	.....
France ..... do .....	31,000	10,000	2,795,000	523,000	539,000	.....
Hamburg ..... do .....	.....	.....	173,000	111,000	.....	.....
Java ..... do .....	3,617,000	8,347,000	38,665,000	2,474,000	1,225,000	.....
Surinam ..... do .....	.....	.....	13,000	1,341,000	1,641,000	.....
Brazil ..... do .....	.....	.....	1,000	27,000	905,000	.....
Other ports ..... do .....	4,000	9,000	506,000	415,000	491,000	.....
Beet-root ..... do .....	.....	.....	11,869,000	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	3,933,000	8,469,000	66,835,000	9,881,000	5,580,000	94,698,000

*Sugar entered for consumption for the year ending December 31, 1873.*

Whence.	19/20.	15/18.	10/14.	7/9.	1/6.	Total.
Prussia ..... pounds ..	.....	.....	1,441,000	2,484,000	85,000	.....
Belgium ..... do .....	237,000	.....	12,883,000	2,958,000	11,000	.....
England ..... do .....	147,000	235,000	671,000	116,000	705,000	.....
France ..... do .....	31,000	10,000	3,104,000	532,000	575,000	.....
Hamburg ..... do .....	.....	.....	173,000	111,000	.....	.....
Java ..... do .....	4,418,000	11,490,000	52,577,000	4,470,000	2,492,000	.....
Surinam ..... do .....	.....	.....	38,000	1,546,000	1,772,000	.....
Brazil ..... do .....	.....	.....	1,000	30,000	1,227,000	.....
Other ports ..... do .....	4,000	9,000	506,000	416,000	674,000	.....
Beet-root ..... do .....	.....	.....	17,230,000	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	4,837,000	11,744,000	88,634,000	12,663,000	7,541,000	125,409,000
Less to October 1, 1873 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,698,000
October 1 to December 31 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,711,000

No. 3.—*Sugar entered for consumption, &c*

OCTOBER 1, 1874.

Whence.	19/20.	15/18.	10/14.
Prussia ..... pounds ..		10, 000	660, 000
Belgium ..... do ..	40, 000	5, 000	5, 076, 000
England ..... do ..	510, 000	458, 000	980, 000
France ..... do ..	10, 000		145, 000
Hamburg ..... do ..			71, 000
Java ..... do ..	599, 000	3, 508, 000	50, 749, 000
Surinam ..... do ..		1, 000	9, 000
Cuba ..... do ..			432, 000
Brazil ..... do ..			
Other ports ..... do ..		4, 000	
Beet-root ..... do ..			11, 322, 000
Total .....	1, 159, 000	3, 986, 000	68, 724, 000
Plus October 1 to Decem- ber 31, 1873 .....			
Total .....			

No. 4.—*Exports of sugar from refinery from October*

Whither.	October 1, 1873.	Decem 18
Belgium ..... pounds ..	253, 000	1, 0
England ..... do ..	2, 263, 000	5, 3
France ..... do ..	130, 000	2
Total .....	2, 646, 000	6, 6
Prussia ..... pounds ..	3, 409, 000	5, 6
Belgium ..... do ..	419, 000	5
England ..... do ..	34, 609, 000	41, 9
France ..... do ..	25, 000	
Gibraltar ..... do ..	239, 000	4
Italy ..... do ..	13, 547, 000	19, 5
Malta ..... do ..	188, 000	1
Greece ..... do ..	643, 000	7
Turkey ..... do ..	4, 150, 000	5, 8
Austria ..... do ..	400, 000	4
Hamburg ..... do ..	391, 000	6
Denmark ..... do ..	54, 000	1
Russia ..... do ..	311, 000	3
Sweden ..... do ..	1, 818, 000	2, 3
Norway ..... do ..	348, 000	4
Surinam ..... do ..	51, 000	
Rio Plata ..... do ..	3, 987, 000	5, 5
Other ports ..... do ..	495, 000	5
Total .....	65, 064, 000	85, 4
Prussia ..... pounds ..	15, 000	
England ..... do ..	155, 000	2
Denmark ..... do ..	34, 000	
Norway ..... do ..	15, 000	
Bremen ..... do ..	35, 000	
Other ports ..... do ..		
Total .....	259, 000	3
Prussia ..... pounds ..	11, 000	
England ..... do ..	62, 000	1
Belgium ..... do ..	123, 000	3
Hamburg ..... do ..		
Norway ..... do ..	1, 580, 000	2, 2
Bremen ..... do ..	63, 000	
Other ports ..... do ..	35, 000	
Total .....	1, 874, 000	2, 8
RECAPITULATION.		
Raw ..... pounds ..	2, 646, 000	6, 6
Refined ..... do ..	65, 064, 000	85, 4
Candy ..... do ..	252, 000	3
Bastard ..... do ..	1, 874, 000	2, 8
Total .....	69, 856, 000	95, 3
Less to October 1, 1873 .....		69, 8
October 1, 1873, to October 1, 1874 .....		

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Rotterdam for the year ending December 31, 1873.*

From—	ENTERED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<b>EUROPE.</b>						
Belgium .....	3	3,965	.....	.....	3	3,965
Denmark .....	.....	.....	2	182	2	182
France .....	133	32,802	42	4,750	175	37,552
Greece .....	1	604	14	2,806	15	3,410
Great Britain and Ireland .....	1,999	953,573	567	74,633	2,566	1,028,205
Germany .....	116	51,309	48	7,194	164	58,426
Italy .....	11	9,088	14	3,507	25	12,595
Netherlands .....	3	1,904	1	81	4	1,985
Austria .....	.....	.....	8	2,165	8	2,165
Portugal .....	6	5,259	10	1,375	16	6,634
Russia .....	148	118,680	126	23,809	274	142,488
Spain .....	18	14,075	17	3,234	35	17,309
European Turkey .....	9	7,098	10	3,843	19	10,941
Sweden and Norway .....	37	11,756	21	3,677	58	15,433
<b>ASIA.</b>						
British colonies .....	3	2,982	14	8,225	17	11,207
China .....	1	951	.....	.....	1	951
Japan .....	.....	.....	2	1,652	2	1,652
Dutch colonies .....	5	5,729	86	81,059	91	86,788
Spanish colonies .....	.....	.....	1	443	1	443
Asiatic Turkey .....	.....	.....	9	3,012	9	3,012
<b>AFRICA.</b>						
French colonies .....	49	41,710	.....	.....	49	41,710
East coast of Africa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish colonies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West coast of Africa .....	3	1,755	19	5,392	22	7,147
British colonies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>AMERICA.</b>						
Argentine Republic .....	.....	.....	5	1,283	5	1,283
Brazil .....	.....	.....	5	1,135	5	1,135
British colonies .....	.....	.....	9	4,107	9	4,107
Chili .....	.....	.....	1	415	1	415
Mexico .....	.....	.....	4	900	4	900
Dutch colonies .....	.....	.....	2	517	2	517
Peru .....	.....	.....	22	13,403	22	13,403
Venezuela and Colombia .....	.....	.....	2	754	2	754
Spanish colonies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States .....	20	27,249	202	115,502	222	142,751
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,565</b>	<b>1,289,781</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>368,984</b>	<b>3,848</b>	<b>1,658,765</b>

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Rotterdam, &c.—Continued.

To—	CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<b>EUROPE.</b>						
Belgium .....	4	2, 670			4	2, 670
Denmark .....			24	3, 094	24	3, 094
France .....	137	36, 034	43	5, 964	180	41, 998
Greece .....			2	307	2	307
Great Britain and Ireland .....	2, 244	1, 132, 967	922	236, 883	3, 166	1, 369, 850
Germany .....	80	28, 679	60	9, 019	140	37, 698
Italy .....			5	1, 012	5	1, 012
Netherlands .....	3	1, 255	2	232	5	1, 487
Austria .....			2	396	2	396
Portugal .....	3	2, 193	7	1, 085	10	3, 278
Russia .....	14	8, 345	51	10, 774	65	19, 119
Spain .....	3	1, 450	3	469	6	1, 919
European Turkey .....	5	5, 237			5	5, 237
Sweden and Norway .....	41	14, 033	58	14, 604	99	28, 637
<b>ASIA.</b>						
British colonies .....			5	3, 059	5	3, 059
China .....						
Japan .....						
Dutch colonies .....	9	10, 009	40	36, 462	49	46, 471
Spanish colonies .....						
Asiatic Turkey .....						
<b>AFRICA.</b>						
French colonies .....						
East coast of Africa .....			1	330	1	330
Spanish colonies .....			2	384	2	384
West coast of Africa .....	4	1, 934	16	4, 397	20	6, 331
British colonies .....	1	340			1	340
<b>AMERICA.</b>						
Argentine Republic .....			94	8, 853	94	8, 853
Brazil .....						
British colonies .....			4	1, 938	4	1, 938
Chili .....						
Mexico .....						
Dutch colonies .....						
Peru .....						
Venezuela and Colombia .....			1	269	1	269
Spanish colonies .....			54	35, 630	54	35, 630
United States .....	15	21, 042			15	21, 042
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2, 563</b>	<b>1, 286, 118</b>	<b>1, 396</b>	<b>375, 061</b>	<b>3, 959</b>	<b>1, 661, 179</b>

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from Rotterdam to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Arrack.....	\$96 66				\$96 66
Anchovies.....		\$175 50			175 50
Burr-stones.....	369 60		\$23 80		392 40
Books, papers, and paintings..	4,217 30		1,130 50	\$2,269 84	7,617 64
Balances and weights.....	330 20	620 00	1,233 20	296 40	2,479 80
Cordials.....	83 96	516 10	181 20		790 56
Cheese.....	18,805 14	13,081 12	2,512 39	18,973 98	53,372 63
Coffee.....	152,490 81	20,201 57	7,495 02	9,541 02	189,728 42
Flax.....	1,117 70	4,565 14	64,177 26	7,150 11	77,010 21
Gin.....	15,656 48	11,841 02	15,046 15	8,900 97	51,444 62
Garancine.....	16,495 08	21,982 16	4,676 28	45,533 77	88,687 29
Glucose.....	364 00		5,430 02	2,954 06	8,748 08
Herrings.....	3,434 61	1,037 70	145 00	2,202 97	6,820 28
Musical instruments.....			428 56		428 56
Madders.....	7,128 28	32,593 84	31,415 52	7,070 94	78,208 58
Mineral-water.....	1,657 22	143 84	3,053 05	1,927 79	6,841 90
Miscellaneous.....	11,197 85	4,556 66	7,810 13	16,696 69	40,261 33
Petroleum barrels.....	23,223 20	64,977 70	79,961 01	21,549 81	189,711 72
Pipe-clay.....		2,871 45	300 11	1,117 67	4,289 23
Prunes.....	564 17	6,345 36			6,909 53
Spices.....	2,769 91	161,814 81	56,212 98	16,740 55	237,538 25
Seeds.....	3,917 38	5,112 36	1,682 77	1,546 60	12,260 11
Tobacco-pipes.....	6,822 15	1,791 10	2,494 20	1,765 90	12,883 35
Turpentine barrels.....				158 76	158 76
Total in United States gold.	270,771 00	354,222 43	285,418 75	166,457 83	1,076,870 01

## SCHIEDAM.

*Statement showing the declared exports from Schiedam, Vlaardingen, and vicinity, to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Francs.</i>			<i>Francs.</i>
Gin.....	{ ..... pipes 76 { ..... pipes 42 { ..... pipes 212 { ..... pipes 5,450 { ..... pipes 313 { ..... pipes 3,319 { ..... pipes 3,169 { ..... cases 25	372,457.22	Anchovies ..	{ ..... ankers. 205 { ..... ankers. 600 { ..... ankers. 1,620 { 1-16 ankers. 50	16,345.62
Arrack.....	..... pipes 25	1,154.98	Salt fish.....	..... kegs. 5	23.75
Mineral water	{ ..... jugs. 9,450 { ..... jugs. 3,150 { ..... barrels 27	1,476.50	Stock-fish.....	..... packages. 536	7,924.95
Herrings.....	{ 1-16 barrels 120,370 { 1-32 barrels 173 { smoked..... boxes. 90	328,342.40	Lemons.....	..... cases. 150	1,950.00
		605.00	Oranges.....	..... do.. 50	525.00
			Nuts.....	..... bags. 3	87.00
			Cork.....	..... balcs. 11	430.22
			Garancine.....	..... cases. 14	8,934.97
			Clay-pipes.....	..... cases. 100	250.00
			Total.....		740,507.68

W. H. C. TANSSEN.

## DEPENDENCIES OF THE NETHERLANDS.

## GUIANA.

## PARAMARIBO.

OCTOBER 1, 1874. (Received December 14.)

The amount and value of imports and exports, with tonnage of shipping, are to be seen in forms A, B, C, and D, hereunto annexed.

The importation of coolies from the East as plantation laborers has proved to be a total failure to all concerned. About three thousand have been imported here during the past three years, but the mortality among them has been very great. Owing to this, many of the plantations have been abandoned.

## GOLD MINES.

On the 17th of August last an expedition, fitted out by this government, consisting of fifty men, left Paramaribo with a steamer to explore and prospect the Marowyn River for mines. Among them were some experienced Californian and Australian miners. On the 19th of September they returned, and have made a very favorable report—that many paying gold-placers exist in the creeks and gullies of that region, bordering on the Marowyn River; and the intention of the government is to encourage miners to come here by granting them tracts of land at a very reasonable figure. The Marowyn River is the boundary line between Cayenne and Surinam, running due south, and is supposed to connect with the Amazon. The source, however, has never been explored.

## SUBSIDY.

The colony of Surinam receives an annual subsidy from Holland. The expenditures are about \$400,000 per annum. The income from direct taxes and customs-dues is \$280,000. The governor receives his salary from the home government, (\$12,000,) he being appointed by the King of Holland. His term of service is four years.

HENRY SAWYER.

*Statement showing the commerce at the port of Paramaribo, Surinam, for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

## A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value entered.	Amount of duties paid.	Whence.
Flour, beef, pork, soap, candles, lamps, cordage, bread, kerosene, lumber, oil, tallow, brooms, hake, cod, mackerel, tar, resin, pitch, lard, alewives, pails, tubs, shad, salmon, tobacco, trunks, shoes, tools, paints, butter, cheese, bacon, bams, clocks, matches, machinery, furniture, shooks	\$325, 317 40	\$95, 265 87	United States
Lime, bricks, cement, candles, cordage, gin, butter, cheese, rice, fancy goods, clocks, watches, boots, shoes, shooks, hoops, machinery, jewelry, clothing, medicines, paints, oil, lamps, powder, shot, guns, pistols, drugs, refined sugar, cigars, hardware	331, 600 80	14, 080 00	Holland.
Bricks, machinery, fancy goods, clothing, coal, boots, shoes, hardware, cordage, chains, drugs, slates, rice	375, 800 00	18, 790 00	England.
Rice, flour, beef, pork, hake, cod, mackerel, brooms, pails, kerosene, fancy goods, brandy, machinery, potatoes, onions	157, 870 60	7, 693 53	Demerara.
Wine, sweet-oil, brandy, vermouth	75, 680 90	3, 784 90	Martinique
Total	1, 456, 269 70	72, 813 00	

*Statement showing the commerce at the port of Paramaribo, &c.—Continued.*

## B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including charges.	Whither.
Sugar .....	pounds.. 4,780,690	\$191,460 50	Holland.
Molasses .....	gallons.. 135,600	16,720 80	Do.
Cocoa .....	pounds.. 195,700	23,400 00	Do.
Rum .....	gallons.. 18,600	7,300 00	Do.
Fancy wood .....	logs.. 4,760	43,790 70	Do.
Quassia-wood .....	pounds.. 28,000	750 00	Do.
Sugar .....	do. 3,420,860	131,832 00	United States.
Cocoa .....	do. 310,780	46,668 68	Do.
Molasses .....	gallons.. 215,320	44,419 05	Do.
Fancy wood .....	logs.. 2,980	23,769 10	Do.
Old copper .....	pounds.. 5,900	3,819 19	Do.
Old iron .....	tons.. 210	4,490 28	Do.
Fish-glue .....	pounds.. 1,225	475 50	Do.
Cocoa-nuts .....	number.. 3,900	103 07	Do.
Limes .....	barrels.. 280	1,250 50	Do.
Coffee .....	pounds.. 520	175 00	Do.
Sugar .....	do. 10,260,780	410,431 20	England.
Cocoa .....	do. 185,790	22,294 80	Do.
Rum .....	gallons.. 130,650	39,130 00	Do.
Fancy wood .....	logs.. 460	4,600 00	Do.
Cotton .....	pounds.. 12,700	4,800 00	Do.
Sugar .....	do. 324,300	12,980 00	Demerara.
Cocoa .....	do. 130,120	15,600 00	Do.
Rum .....	gallons.. 26,700	12,290 70	Do.
Molasses .....	gallons.. 22,600	3,712 00	Do.
Fancy wood .....	logs.. 290	2,970 00	Do.
Cotton .....	pounds.. 65,200	28,200 00	Do.
Total .....		1,096,433 07	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Paramaribo for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Dutch .....	Demerara, (mail) .....	24	9,600	.....	.....	24	9,600
	Boston .....	.....	.....	4	680	4	680
	Amsterdam .....	.....	.....	26	7,200	26	7,200
	West India Islands .....	.....	.....	3	180	3	180
United States .....	Boston .....	.....	.....	15	1,820	15	1,820
	New York .....	.....	.....	1	160	1	160
British .....	Liverpool .....	.....	.....	12	4,600	12	4,600
	Glasgow .....	.....	.....	2	680	2	680
	Demerara .....	.....	.....	22	1,450	22	1,450
	United States .....	.....	.....	12	2,400	12	2,400
	Barbados .....	.....	.....	4	240	4	240
French .....	Martinique, (mail) .....	12	6,300	.....	.....	12	6,300
Portuguese .....	Cayenne .....	.....	.....	1	280	1	280
	Total .....	36	15,900	102	19,690	138	35,590

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Paramaribo, &amp;c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Dutch.....	Demerara, (mail).....	24	9,800	—	—	24	9,800
	Boston.....	—	—	4	680	4	680
	Amsterdam.....	—	—	26	7,200	26	7,200
	West India Islands.....	—	—	3	180	3	180
United States.....	Boston.....	—	—	15	1,820	15	1,820
	New York.....	—	—	1	160	1	160
British.....	Liverpool.....	—	—	10	3,050	10	3,050
	Glasgow.....	—	—	2	640	2	640
	Demerara.....	—	—	22	1,450	22	1,450
	United States.....	—	—	12	2,400	12	2,400
	Barbados.....	—	—	4	240	4	240
French.....	Martinique, (mail).....	12	6,300	—	—	12	6,300
Portuguese.....	Cayenne.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total.....	36	15,900	99	17,860	135	33,760

D.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Paramaribo during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Sugar, in hogsheads.....	\$34,198 30	\$23,860 50	\$27,844 60	\$45,929 69	\$131,833 09
Cocoa, in bags.....	16,830 50	4,630 80	11,438 66	14,350 70	46,850 66
Molasses, in hogsheads.....	16,667 55	2,460 80	10,647 60	11,643 70	41,219 65
Fancy wood, logs.....	14,290 50	1,800 80	868 00	6,659 50	23,558 80
Old iron.....	771 83	730 60	1,980 75	1,007 00	4,489 18
Old copper.....	557 90	390 30	2,360 39	580 60	3,989 19
Fish-glue.....	160 50	80 00	155 00	80 00	475 50
Cocoa-nuts.....	—	—	—	103 67	103 67
Limes, in barrels.....	660 50	180 00	290 00	190 00	1,320 50
Coffee.....	—	—	175 00	—	175 00
Total.....	85,537 98	34,033 20	53,862 02	80,533 26	253,966 46

## JAVA.

## BATAVIA.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Batavia during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Sugar.....	1,003,586.23	441,825.43	734,455.10	1,233,168.73	3,412,935.49
Coffee.....	1,982,936.46	3,432,389.41	478,340.23	1,747,211.56	7,640,916.66
Nutmega, mace, and pepper.....	167,582.48	176,271.25	136,423.43	74,879.84	554,156.99
Gum-damar, gum-benzoin, and India rubber.....	33,750.60	20,656.48	15,943.11	6,037.74	76,387.93
Rattans.....	40,893.43	24,027.20	6,844.36	15,069.84	86,834.83
Casala.....	—	—	7,325.29	—	7,325.29
Tea.....	22,032.66	16,146.90	128,531.21	76,215.00	242,925.77
Miscellaneous.....	298.97	2,991.14	—	3,098.87	6,389.98
Total in guilders.....	3,258,060.33	4,114,307.81	1,507,902.74	3,155,702.56	12,035,973.44

P. M. NICKERSON.



## SUMATRA.

## PADANG.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Padang to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Coffee .....	\$677, 475	\$1, 065, 050	\$387, 500	\$563, 450	\$2, 593, 475
Nutmegs .....	27, 800	34, 400	17, 300	14, 800	94, 300
Mace .....	1, 430	1, 870	3, 300	.....	6, 800
Battans .....	4, 184	4, 168	4, 500	1, 932	14, 784
Cassia .....	3, 940	30	8, 870	1, 060	13, 900
India rubber .....	150	.....	.....	.....	150
Gum-benjamin .....	.....	1, 200	1, 800	.....	3, 000
Total in United States gold .....	714, 979	1, 106, 718	323, 270	561, 242	2, 706, 209
Total for preceding year .....	556, 724	609, 178	86, 175	.....	1, 252, 077
Increase .....	158, 255	497, 540	237, 095	561, 242	1, 474, 132

A. VAN GILS.

## PERU.

## CALLAO.

OCTOBER 1, 1874. (Received November 4.)

## THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF PERU.

The political condition of Peru has improved very much within the last two or three years. No one attributes the attempt made to assassinate the President on the 23d of August of the present year, to any general dissatisfaction with the government or its administration, based upon hostility to the principles of republicanism. It is not even supposed that the feeling manifested by those who attempted the unlawful act, had any sympathy that could be characterized as extensive among any of the various classes which compose the civil community of the republic. The real motives or objects of the would-be assassins will, perhaps, never be known. Public opinion, as far as I can learn, inclines to the belief that, as those formerly connected with the army were the principal actors, they might have been led to the perpetration of a horrid crime by the desperation which surrounded them in losing their positions in that arm of the public service in which they had been educated. The disposition of the people to submit to constituted authority seems to be growing daily; and popular conviction is becoming settled that there is no security in the uncertainty of faction; and that prosperity cannot co-exist with turbulence and revolution.

## THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The financial situation of Peru, I regret to say, is much less encouraging than the political status. Many causes have conspired to produce this state of financial embarrassment. The unwise and extravagant expenditure of the public money, in building railroads which can never be remunerative, is acknowledged by most all the people, and seriously felt without any exception. Besides, many doubt now the questionable influence of these railroads in developing the mineral and agricultural resources of the country, which was the moving cause of the government's embarking in these large expenditures. Without intending to enter into any speculative comments upon the financial condition of Peru, I have to report that the government and people, especially those engaged in commerce, feel the embarrassment very acutely, and suffer accordingly in their business operations. It is, however, believed that the present disagreeable state of affairs will be only temporary, and that Peru will stand among the nations unimpeachable in her integrity and undoubted in her credit. The basis of this expectation is founded on her past history and on her present prospects. The great source of revenue, as is well known, for the sustenance of her credit has been her rich guano deposits; and reports of late discoveries which have been submitted to her Congress at its present session will enable that body to put forth such facts as will convince the bondholders that the security which Peru offers to lenders is of a different character from that given by other borrowing nations. No country in the world has ever acted more openly and honorably than Peru has done toward its foreign creditors.

## AGRICULTURE.

The advance in agriculture is slow. Cotton and sugar are the staple articles of production. Their increase has been sufficient to satisfy the wants of the country and make some show among the exports. The great drawback to a more rapid and thorough development of the agricultural resources of Peru is the mixture of the races and the almost universal feeling among the higher classes that labor is degrading. No government or people ever reached a high state of prosperity that did not give to labor its proper honors. It is the power that creates the wealth of nations, and it should fill that position in the body-politic to which it is entitled, without being subject to the depressing influence of self-constituted superiority. The mixture of races which compose the population of Peru has added no improvement either as to character or habits of industry. The importation of Chinese has proved a substitute for African slavery, and, as regards the condition and treatment of the coolies, it is worse than slavery. The liberated African has become not only a drone, but a nuisance to society. The labor question, which has of late years disturbed the statesmen of the world and resulted in the overthrow of a system as ancient as the earliest record of human history, has found no humanitarian solution in any substitute of modern creation. The Chinese, who are now scattered from one end of the western coast of the American continent to the other, suffer corporally more, and receive harsher treatment, than the African slaves in the darkest days of slavery.

## GUANO.

Guano, which is still the great source of revenue, and which is mortgaged for the payment of the principal and interest of the foreign debt of Peru, continues to be exported in large quantities. The question of supply has been one of great solicitude, not only to the government of Peru, but to her foreign creditors, and at one time threatened to cast a doubt upon the ability of Peru to meet all her obligations; but late discoveries have awakened firmer expectations, and are fast dispelling apprehensions which it is now supposed a more accurate knowledge of their extent and value will cause wholly to disappear.

## RAILWAYS.

The railways inaugurated by a former president have, many of them, been finished, while others are in course of completion; and, as they approach the full event, I regret to report that a corresponding expectancy of improvement in developing resources or stimulating the trade of the country to that healthy action which was predicted does not exist among the statesmen or commercial communities of Peru.

## NITRATE OF SODA.

This article is on the increase among the exports of Peru. The quantity is abundant in the province of Tarapaca. The place from whence it is shipped is Iquique, about six hundred miles south of Callao. The prospect is that at no distant day nitrate of soda will be second only to guano in importance as a source of revenue to the republic.

## COTTON.

While cotton has exhibited, from the number of bales exported to Liverpool, from the year 1861 to the year 1874, quite an increase in its production, furnishing in the year 1861 about 3,000 bales and in the year 1874 about 80,000 bales, I see no very manifest prospect of any important increase of production under the present labor system with which the country is afflicted.

## SUGAR.

The cultivation and production of sugar presents more flattering prospects than any other article of agriculture in this country. The quantity now produced exceeds the wants of the population, and the exportation of the surplus is remunerative. In this branch of industry there is more life and activity than in any other in Peru.

## MINES AND MINERALS.

This heretofore great source of Peruvian wealth does not occupy the position of former years. The existence of great mineral wealth is not doubted, but its non-development is occasioned as much, if not more, from the locality where minerals most abound, as from any lack of desire to develop the mineral wealth of the country, or any want of energy on the part of the people. The locality of this great mineral wealth is in close proximity to tribes of Indians who have exhibited hostility to the miners, and this has deterred capital and enterprise from going thither. If the railroads which have been built are destined to act beneficially, it will be in the facilities afforded the mineral development of the country in furnishing men and machinery, of which there is great hope and much expectation.

## NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.

The statistical evidence I have furnished in other reports will show a very great diminution in the arrivals and departures of vessels at and from this port during the year ending September 30, 1874, the arrivals during the year 1873 being 105, and for the year just passed only 33. At the same time there was a decided increase in the value of exports to the United States for the years 1873 and 1874, including, as they did, those from Iquique, Guanapa, and Macabi, composed of the two articles, nitrate of soda and guano. The exports for 1874 were \$881,352.60; for 1873, \$483,608.93. The aggregate value of the imports into Callao from the United States for 1874 was \$1,584,953; for the year 1873, \$1,666,180, showing a small decrease in the imports of 1874. While the exhibit shows a falling off in the number of vessels employed in the trade between this country and the United States, the actual export and import trade between the two countries does not indicate a corresponding diminution. The shipping of other nations exhibits a like falling off in arrivals and departures at and from the port of Callao, with the exception of Italy, the number of vessels belonging to the marine of that country engaged in commerce with Callao having increased, but to what extent I am unable to say.

PHILIP CLAYTON.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Callao to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Jewelry .....	\$1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	\$1,000 00
Guano .....	34,337 66	\$153,754 35	\$82,915 14	\$50,463 61	\$321,470 76
Nitrate soda .....	148,736 00	69,322 43	103,367 74	125,494 70	446,920 87
Old iron .....	12,584 00	18,141 59	12,332 07	4,494 97	47,552 63
Sugar .....	.....	29,734 50	27,175 80	.....	56,910 30
Machinery .....	.....	1,904 40	.....	.....	1,904 40
Tin .....	.....	.....	1,587 70	1,587 70	3,175 40
Salt .....	.....	.....	539 30	.....	539 30
Hides .....	.....	.....	1,038 43	.....	1,038 43
Cacao .....	.....	.....	.....	680 29	680 29
Woolen goods .....	.....	.....	.....	137 40	137 40
Goat-skins .....	.....	.....	.....	29 82	29 82
Total in United States gold	196,657 66	272,657 27	228,949 18	182,888 49	681,352 60
Total for preceding year...	107,302 85	88,307 67	166,211 41	121,787 00	483,608 93
Increase .....	89,354 81	184,349 60	62,737 77	61,101 49	397,743 67

## P O R T U G A L .

## LISBON.

*Statement showing the commerce at Lisbon for the year ending December 31, 1873.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
		<i>Reis.</i>	<i>Reis.</i>
Brandy.....decaliters.	30, 114	58, 833, 000	44, 692, 379
Cotton.....kilograms.	821, 458	316, 222, 000	16, 215, 470
Cotton goods.....do..	2, 701, 783	2, 046, 257, 000	520, 763, 441
Machinery.....do..	945, 013	217, 832, 000	2, 609, 561
Rice.....do..	1, 946, 770	106, 503, 000	36, 619, 630
Sugar.....do..	8, 311, 654	1, 042, 258, 000	697, 201, 620
Salt fish.....do..	2, 864, 218	270, 602, 000	95, 951, 311
Cocoa.....do..	89, 220	14, 030, 000	941, 779
Coffee.....do..	1, 491, 928	462, 308, 000	80, 575, 374
Coals.....do..	165, 199, 970	808, 645, 000	.....
Tea.....do..	149, 685	210, 075, 000	90, 014, 727
Gin.....decaliters.	16, 601	22, 232, 000	24, 921, 790
Wool.....kilograms.	612, 737	173, 829, 000	1, 915, 654
Woolen goods.....do..	350, 829	1, 035, 635, 000	327, 974, 172
Linon.....do..	744, 202	155, 620, 000	8, 927, 906
Linon goods.....do..	473, 182	220, 485, 000	52, 664, 536
Staves.....do..	.....	130, 892, 000	2, 785, 757
Lumber.....do..	.....	194, 636, 000	31, 329, 055
Butter.....kilograms.	889, 492	463, 120, 000	153, 412, 944
Molasses.....do..	471, 424	25, 343, 000	11, 424, 699
Metals.....do..	10, 882, 687	774, 419, 000	35, 470, 043
Paper.....do..	387, 089	135, 592, 000	21, 061, 259
Skins.....do..	1, 771, 292	790, 567, 000	26, 391, 099
Silk.....do..	5, 080	62, 733, 000	1, 360, 470
Silk goods.....do..	22, 316	326, 622, 000	51, 821, 434
Tobacco, manufactured.....do..	26, 531, 740	38, 411, 000	56, 199, 566
unmanufactured.....do..	1, 373, 374, 775	756, 428, 000	1, 917, 220, 246
Sundry articles.....do..	.....	1, 559, 709, 000	476, 353, 853
Total value in Portuguese reis.....	.....	12, 486, 344, 000	4, 827, 013, 794
Total value in American dollars.....	.....	13, 652, 335	5, 277, 534

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
		<i>Reis.</i>
Cotton.....kilograms.	78, 596	25, 588, 110
Olive oil.....decaliters.	375, 625	532, 186, 240
Potatoes.....kilograms.	4, 808, 164	121, 080, 940
Cacao.....do..	327, 878	50, 218, 520
Coffee.....do..	1, 840, 913	569, 892, 910
Shoes.....do..	.....	171, 378, 000
Fresh and prepared meats.....kilograms.	378, 199	70, 052, 400
Onions.....do..	7, 449, 520	132, 103, 020
Wax.....do..	947, 071	644, 090, 524
Wax-candles.....do..	67, 805	46, 333, 520
Hats.....do..	.....	10, 361, 900
Cork.....kilograms.	10, 194, 155	751, 518, 220
Elephant-teeth.....do..	37, 589	124, 522, 721
Oranges.....boxes.	45, 617	130, 846, 420
Fruits.....kilograms.	2, 163, 666	92, 054, 620
Almonds.....do..	440, 401	57, 110, 670
Dried fruits.....do..	2, 143, 053	95, 028, 570
Cattle.....do..	.....	142, 756, 500
Gum copal.....number.	2, 013	61, 166, 750
Wool.....kilograms.	222, 183	33, 209, 690
Honey.....do..	93, 760	13, 880, 290
Line.....do..	2, 267, 784	20, 633, 500
Copper.....do..	4, 032, 192	66, 803, 600

*Statement showing the commerce at Lisbon, &c.—Continued.*

**EXPORTS—Continued.**

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
		<i>Reis.</i>
Iron ..... kilograms.	22,091,040	122,269,500
Manganese ..... do..	6,625,160	103,000,000
Specie ..... do..	848,742	70,995,742
Palm oils, &c. .... do..	774,432	84,154,910
Silk ..... do..	389,652	77,875,700
Cocoa-nuts ..... do..	373,681	20,345,472
Oleaginous seeds ..... do..	1,305,523	78,910,525
Orchilla ..... do..	145,691	21,999,985
Wine ..... decaliters.	1,603,905	1,836,680,310
Sundry articles ..... do..		1,270,754,100
Fish ..... kilograms.	1,450,000	99,758,800
Skins ..... do..	160,919	50,760,980
Salt ..... do..		211,313,870
Total in Portuguese reis .....		8,018,763,559
Total in American dollars .....		8,767,180

HENRY W. DIMAN.

**OPORTO.**

**I.**

**JANUARY 10, 1874. (Received January 30.)**

**NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE.**

A new line of steamers from this port to Brazil direct, was inaugurated by the sailing, in July last, of the Julio Duriz, the first steamer of the line. Others, in course of construction, are announced to follow. The above steamer has invariably had a full complement of passengers (emigrants) and complete cargo; but serious doubts are expressed as to the ultimate success of the enterprise, on account, it is said, of the inability of the steamers to come into Oporto during the winter months, the bar being then extremely rough and dangerous. Vessels have often been weeksoff the bar, unable to come in. The bar is formed immediately at the outlet of the Douro into the sea, and the channel is very narrow, one side being full of rocks, peeping out of the water at low tide, while the other side is formed by an immense sand-bed. A large number of vessels have either struck on the hidden rocks or have run aground on the opposite side. Once inside, the harbor is both safe and pretty.

The chief part of the commerce of Oporto, as with Portugal generally, is with England and Brazil. Only one American vessel arrived here during the year; she was laden with wheat. The irregularity in the arrivals of American vessels is caused by the state of the grain-crop in Portugal. When the harvest is bad more come than when it is otherwise.

The harbor-dues here are not heavy.

**MANUFACTURES.**

Common woolen and cotton cloths are manufactured to some extent in Portugal, though the supply is far below the demand.

One would think that the high protective duties, coupled with the cheapness of labor, would tend to increase the production of home-made

goods; but such does not seem to be the case. It takes a long time for a people to become acquainted with the minutia of a manufacturing business. The spinners have to learn the work entirely anew, and, as these people are naturally disinclined to adopt anything which tends toward setting aside the use of the hand-loom and spinning-wheel, the manufacturers meet with much discouragement in the outset. England, with her born spinners and more costly labor, successfully competes with a high protective duty and much cheaper labor.

Silk, woollen, fur, and cotton hats, of very good quality and cheap, are made in Oporto, and some have been exported. One Oporto hat manufactory has taken four or five medals for the excellence of its fabrications, one of them at the recent Vienna Exposition.

There are also several soap manufactories here. This was formerly a government monopoly, farmed out to individuals, but is now open to competition.

#### DISTILLERIES.

Brandy being an extensive article of necessity in this wine-producing country, some capital has been invested in the distillery business. One large distillery has been in operation some eighteen months and, I suppose, has proved successful. Another is soon to be started, which will also brew beer.

#### MINING.

At the Valonga slate mines, slate of very good quality is quarried and worked into tiles for roofing, slabs for mantel-pieces, chess and other tables. A medal of merit was awarded these productions at the Vienna Exposition.

Lead is mined to a small extent in the southern portion of this district, and salt is made, more or less, along the entire coast from Oporto to the southern boundary of Portugal.

#### JEWELRY.

The fine filigree gold and silver jewelry of Portugal has a world-wide reputation. The other jewelry possesses no other merit than that its standard is higher than that of any other country. It is required to contain twenty-two carats of gold. The artistic skill is very poor. Much is made up in the shape of huge hearts, crosses, and large heavy chains which the peasants invest their money in, and wear about their persons.

#### RAILROADS.

There are three railroads already completed in Portugal, and others are in course of construction. An American horse tramway is in operation from Oporto to Leca, a distance of six miles, and a steam tramway was completed during the present year from Lisbon to Cintra. Work on the Douro railway has already begun, and it is hoped that the road will soon be completed to Regoa, when merchants can get their wine down to Oporto at a much less cost of time and expense, and without being dependent upon the weather for rain to swell the river in order that the Douro boats may pass the falls. The country roads of Portugal, except in mountainous districts, are as good as I have noticed in many countries which claim to have advanced to a far higher standard of internal improvement than Portugal.



## SHIP-BUILDING.

During the year several large vessels have been launched from the stocks at Oporto. They were built of pine, and although not very durable, they are of remarkable beauty of model. Their lines bear a close resemblance to the American style of ship-building.

## MONETARY.

Money seems to be plentiful in Oporto. There are no less than fifteen regularly constituted banks, with a total capital of 6,000,000 sterling, in this city of eighty thousand inhabitants. Of course they have not a great deal to do. The usual rate of interest on current accounts is 2 per cent. per annum. The inquiry for good foreign securities for investment is quite lively, but of the many different kinds which find a market here, I am sorry to observe that the United States obligations are not included.

## EMIGRATION.

There is a steady emigration from various parts of Portugal, chiefly to Brazil. None, however, I believe, go without the intention of ultimately returning to their native country. They go out as adventurers, fortune-hunters, and should they escape death from the malignant fevers which are so common in that country, as soon as they have by energy and thrift, not to be found in them at home, gathered together a little money, they come back to Portugal to spend the remainder of their lives. They are thenceforward denoted "Brazilleiros." Some return with large fortunes. It is chiefly to this constant influx of "Brazilleiros" that I can trace the seeming abundance of money in Oporto.

## AGRICULTURE.

*Tenure of land in Portugal.*—The tenures of land in Northern Portugal, as in the kingdom generally, are of four sorts; the allodial tenure, where the cultivator possesses the fee-simple; the tenure by emphyteusis, which, in its general character, resembles the estates of copyhold in England, and by which the holder and cultivator is virtually the proprietor, owing a quit-rent in kind or money, and paying fines on succession and alienation; a tenure called "*parceria rural*" in which the land is owned by the landlord, who furnishes the stock, farm buildings, and implements, and divides the profits with the occupier who tills the land; this system, under the name "*parceria pecuaria*," applies to property in sheep and cattle, and a modification of the tenure is to be found in those districts where rights of pasturage are common to a whole village or hamlet; the fourth species of tenure is leasehold, which differs but little in its various conditions and incidents from ordinary holdings by lease for years in other countries.

## FARMING.

Naturally this is more of an agricultural than a manufacturing or commercial country. The soil is fertile, and much of it virgin. The climate is well adapted to the growth of cereals, very often two crops being raised in one year. Indian corn is sown broad-cast, and the only cultivation it gets is a few scrapings with the hoe, and a partial thinning out by hand. The result is stunted stalks, much too thick, and

small hard ears. Instead of exporting grain, thousands of bushels are annually imported from the United States.

Agriculture in Portugal, when taken in the sense in which agriculture is understood by the intelligent farmers of the United States, is in its most primitive state, having progressed but little in many years, or I might say, without erring, centuries. Farming in Northern Portugal is almost exclusively on a small scale, limited by the small size of the estates; and the general reproach against small farming, that it is unprogressive, applies truly to this part of the country. Farms of 50 acres are uncommon; those of from 5 to 15 are probably the average size. Indian maize is the staple product.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A simple description of a few of the instruments used in farming will amply account for the seeming unproductiveness of the soil. It would require no great amount of imagination to suppose the plow, used here for scratching the surface of the earth, to bear a close resemblance to the instrument used by Romulus in marking out the limits of Rome. It is wholly of wood, and consists of beam, body, share, sole, and one handle; looking as if the whole thing might have been shaped out of a forked tree. There is neither coulter nor mold-board, but the share (wooden) is carried forward, is lance-shaped, and turned slightly downward. The work of the mold-board is done by two upright pegs at the heel of the plow; these pegs press out the soil on either side. It plows four or five inches deep, and is drawn by bullocks.

The clumsiest of all Portuguese tools is the mowing or reaping hook. It is in shape a short segment of a circle, of which the arc is about a foot in length. The edge is serrated and very sharp, and the hook can be used to cut grass not more than five inches high, the tuft of grass being taken in the left hand and the edge of the reaping-hook drawn against the stems. It is needless to observe that this mode of cutting grass is exceedingly slow.

The cart used throughout Portugal is a modification of the old Roman type. Two low wheels, of solid wood, without spokes, but with iron tires, are fixed immovably to an axle, which revolves with them. The body of the cart is composed of four or five boards, laid flat and resting on two supports, whose lower sides are grooved where they rest on the axle. The center-board is prolonged forward into a strong pole, to which the oxen are harnessed. The yoke is fixed to the necks of the oxen. In some parts of the country (the most hilly) the yoke is fixed to their horns, and when so fixed a leathern cushion takes the pressure from the foreheads of the animals. When the cart is in motion, the turning of the ungreased axle makes a harsh noise, which, as the ignorant and superstitious people are wont to believe, helps to quicken the snail-like pace of the oxen.

Of course, improved machinery is wholly unknown in this backward country. Mowing, plowing, thrashing, and cutting machines would be ridiculed as the upstart and unworthy ideas of a foreign people. Any innovation on the present *statu quo* is sedulously avoided by the natives and discouraged in foreigners. Indian corn is shelled by means of beating it with a long stick on a hard surface. Wheat, rye, oats, and barley are thrashed by hand. Rough food for cattle is cut by nailing a segment of a circle to an upright post and, with the hand, drawing the hay over the blade.

## ONIONS.

Oporto is the chief port of exportation for the large variety of onion which is known in trade as the Spanish or Portuguese onion. Its cultivation is as follows: In the month of October the seed is sown in a sheltered spot, in very well-manured seed-beds. In about ten days the plants appear, are watered in dry weather, weeded, and the surface occasionally stirred with a sharp-pointed stick. The young plants not subjected to any severe frosts, (for the thermometer seldom falls below 30° Fahrenheit,) enjoy an uninterrupted growth till spring-time. In March they are taken up, being then some 5 to 8 inches in height, and planted from 10 to 15 inches apart, in furrows made by the hoe in well-plowed and well-harrowed land. The furrows are filled to the depth of 3 or 4 inches with well-rotted manure, with which the roots of the young plants are placed in actual contact. A very essential condition of the successful cultivation of the onion is water. The abundant and timely irrigation of the growing crop requires great and constant care. After transplanting the crop has two to five hoeings and weedings. The crop is off the ground in August, and sometimes in July. In two weeks thereafter it is ready for exportation.

## RICE.

It is in the southern part of this consular district, where the waters of the Vouga and other slow-flowing streams meet the sea, that a small area devoted to rice is found. The mode of cultivation differs little from that followed in most other countries; none is grown on the dry system, as in India. The rice is inferior in quality, is consumed in the country, and in yield does not compare with what is grown in hotter climates. The production of rice in the whole of Portugal is said to be stationary. That grown in the northern half of the kingdom is probably about one-third of that which is grown in the rest of the country.

The following table is an average for five recent years, of the proportionate production of each grain crop:

Indian corn.....	34
Wheat .....	18
Rye.....	15
Barley .....	6
Oats .....	1
Rice (cleaned).....	0.4

This applies to the whole kingdom.

## PORT WINE.

The chief article of trade at Oporto is its port wine. The manner in which it is made, and the mode of cultivating the vine, may not be uninteresting. I shall therefore attempt a description.

There are four methods of cultivating the vine in Portugal:

1st. After the picturesque manner of the ancient Romans, styled in French "*hautains*," hanging in festoons from, or twining around poplars and oaks, planted for the purpose.

2d. In the Alto-Douro, where the celebrated port wine of commerce is chiefly manufactured, the vines are planted on terraces and are never allowed to grow higher than 3 feet 4 inches. As the grapes ripen the branches are carefully tied to stakes so that the fruit may be at least 8 inches from the ground. Stakes for the vines are an extensive article of necessity in the Alto-Douro. The soil is turned three times per annum: first, in the autumn, to catch the winter rain; secondly, in March, to protect the roots from the sun; and thirdly, when the fruit begins to ripen, to

color. The turning refreshes the ground, and makes it less susceptible of the intense action of the sun, and the fruit ripens quicker, if the turning is repeated, and is said to be of finer quality. The farmer, with basket in one hand, and pruning-knife in the other, prunes the vines, following strictly the favorite proverb that the "vines should be pruned immediately after the fruit is gathered."

3d. The vines are planted, like gooseberry bushes, in rows about 8 inches apart, so as to admit the plow to pass between them. Little care is given to the pruning and rearing, so that when there is abundance of fruit the grapes literally lie on the ground, and imbibe a peculiar earthy taste.

4th. In villages, and near large towns, and in gardens, vines are treil-laged at the height of 8 to 12 feet from the ground, forming shady walks and nice retreats during the heat of the day.

#### MAKING THE WINE.

The grapes are cut by women and children, and carried, in large baskets, by "Gallegos" (natives of Galicia) to warehouse or shed, where they are thrown into large stone troughs. The Gallegos are divided into gangs, usually, of ten men under an overseer. When the baskets are filled each man shoulders one and defiles to the shed. About twenty-one baskets, usually, yield a pipe of wine, and the capacities of the troughs vary from ten to thirty pipes. The white grapes are separated from the black, but of the latter all varieties are thrown in promiscuously, the result being the one description of wine known by the name of port.

When the trough is filled, a gang jump in and form a close line, with each man's arms on the shoulders of the man in front, and advance and retire, to the sound of the bag-pipe, drum and fife, or violin. When tired they feed and rest, and another set takes their places. This operation continues thirty-six hours, when the grapes are fully crushed, and fermentation commences. The must is then left to mature. If the must be green, in thirty-six to forty-eight hours it will become a perfect wine. When the wine is ready to be drawn off, the husks, seeds, stalks, and impurities will form a thick incrustation on the surface, which crust, if left too long, opens, disperses, descends, and completely disarranges the general mass. Hence the drawing off process is by no means an easy one. If rich wine is required the fermentation is checked and brandy added. If a dry and pure wine is wanted it is allowed to take its natural course, and a very small quantity of brandy will suffice to keep it in a sound and improving state. Brandy is also at times floated on the surface of the wine to preserve it from the atmosphere. The wine is drawn off into casks to be left loosely bunged till the cold weather of November checks the fermentation, which continues after the wine has left the press. The wine then deposits some of the matter held by it in solution, or in suspension, and becomes clear. It is fit to drink as soon as it is clear, but goes on improving until the following autumn, beyond which time its preservation is doubtful, unless brandy be occasionally added. The above mode of making wine prevails, pretty generally, throughout the kingdom.

#### THE OLIVE TREE.

The trees, planted at a distance of from 20 to 30 feet apart, admit, while they are young, of the cultivation of the usual districtal crops between them, but as they grow up their evergreen foliage, and encroaching roots, render this double utilization of the soil impossible. The olive

grove is usually set on a steep declivity, and being seldom terraced, the best part of the soil is slowly washed away by the rains, and this loss of humus not being repaired by the scanty leaf-fall of the tree, nor by any surface cultivation, the trees degenerate and the crops diminish. Hence it is almost always found that olive groves and poverty go hand in hand. Besides all this, a disease, which some fifty years ago blighted the trees, and whose bad effects have continued, caused the trees to degenerate, until, at present, they possess little vigor or vitality.

#### SILK.

The silk-worm industry was first introduced into Portugal by a predecessor of mine, Mr. Tinello, in 1841, since which time it has attained considerable development. It differs in no respect from the same industry as pursued elsewhere in Europe, but is more generally in the hands of small farmers.

#### CORKWOOD.

The cork tree is grown to some extent in Northern Portugal. It will not thrive in poor land, and the soil beneath the trees is often cultivated every year, or if not cultivated is plowed up every three or four years, manured and sown with artificial grasses, whereby some pasturage is obtained for sheep, the productiveness of the tree, in bark and acorns, much increased, and the growth of furze and heather under the trees prevented, and, consequently, the risk of fire, the principal danger to be feared in a cork-grove, diminished. The acorns of the cork-tree (*quercus suber*) are good food for pigs; the wood is used for the wheels of carts, but has no great value; the bark of the smaller branches is used for tanning; the leaves in hard winters are given to sheep and cattle, which are said to thrive upon them, and the bark of the trunk, in a wine-producing country, is of course in great demand. The cork is removed every seven years, in March or April, and the tree pruned in the following winter. After the first removal of the cork the annual production of acorns is diminished by one-half. The cork is exported in considerable quantities, but is inferior in value to Spanish cork.

#### CATTLE.

The Portuguese bullocks are a small variety of the dun-colored breed found in most parts of the peninsula. In this country they are bred for draught rather than for meat, and, therefore, their points are not such as an American grazier would approve. The oxen average 52 inches in height at the shoulder, and 12 cwt. in live weight, when three parts fat, but they reach 16 and sometimes 18 cwt. They are compact in shape, with deep and most powerful shoulders, sturdy legs, and carry straightish horns of great width. Their strength, hardiness, quickness, docility, and great beauty of shape and color are generally appreciated by observant persons accustomed to the working-cattle of other countries. Both cows and oxen are used for draught purposes. The beef is close-grained and good. An exportation of these cattle from this district to Great Britain commenced in 1847, and now averages 9,500 head every year.

Horses are never used in agriculture in Northern Portugal. The indigenous breed is little better than a breed of ponies. Efforts are being made to cross the breed and improve it with French and Spanish horses.

The sheep of the Minho and lowlands of Northern Portugal are the

worst in the kingdom. One or two sheep often live with and follow the farmer's small herd of cows and oxen, but flocks are hardly ever seen.

The breed of pigs is said to be improving; it has still, however, the marks of inferiority—length of leg, largeness of bone, and coarseness of bristle. They fatten very slowly.

#### THE PEASANTRY.

The condition of the peasants of Northern Portugal is, no doubt, superior to that of the average land-workers throughout Europe. A conclusion upon this point, drawn from the appearance of the people themselves, can hardly be deceptive. Such an opinion would be supported by a closer examination into the system of wages, the amount and quality of food, and the social habits generally of the peasantry.

The mode of hiring labor varies in the different districts. In the provinces of Estremadura and Alemtejo (beyond the southern border of my district) the system of hiring by the twelvemonth is the common one. A laborer in these provinces will earn from \$20 to \$35 a year, with food, housing, fuel, and a coarse woollen cloak given him every two years.

In the Beira and throughout all the northern provinces, hiring for parts of the year is the common practice. From \$10 to \$18 is given for the five months from December to April. A general rehiring then takes place, and a wage of from \$15 to \$25 is earned for the rest of the year: this includes the hard work of maize-hoeing and harvest work in the long days of summer. The contracts are made at the different local fairs, which are held in April and December.

In the Minho, where the estates are very small and the proprietors are farmers, a curious practice exists, by which the small proprietors take upon their farms a laborer who is paid partly in wages, partly in kind, and partly out of the profits of the farm. The wages of a day-laborer, without food, varies from 16 to 24 cents a day throughout the country.

The food of the Portuguese peasant is coarse, but comparatively varied and abundant. The national mode of cooking is in a "broth," corresponding to the "pot-au-feu" of the French peasant, of which cabbage, beans, rice, beef, and bacon form the ingredients, according to meat and circumstances. Fish is consumed by the peasantry, dried cod being a favorite and universal food with all classes. It is considerably dearer than fresh beef, but having been deprived of its moisture, and being in a concentrated form, is doubtless of very superior food-value. The sardine is also generally used, both fresh and pickled. In the latter state it is consumed by the peasant in the remotest districts, as far as the frontier lines of Spain. The sardine—a large variety—is caught in immense quantities along the entire coast of Portugal. The cod is imported, partly from Norway, but chiefly from Newfoundland.

Potatoes are seldom eaten by field laborers, and the universal bread food is "broa," a strong, wholesome, and not unpalatable bread composed of maize and rye. The following scale is probably an average one:

Food for three farm-servants (two men and a woman) for a week: Dried codfish, 6 to 7 pounds; lard, 1 pound; olive-oil,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints; rice, 1 pound; bacon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound; bread, (rye or maize,) 30 to 40 pounds; cabbage, *ad libitum*.

A. V. DOCKERY.

## COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF OPORTO.

*Export of port wine, 1836 to 1873.*

Years.	Great Britain.	Brazil.	United States.	Kingdom and other ports.	Total.
	<i>Pipes.*</i>	<i>Pipes.</i>	<i>Pipes.</i>	<i>Pipes.</i>	<i>Pipes.</i>
30,206	579	1,363	1,136	23,285	
21,110	2,843	860	967	25,782	
26,057	7,181	2,628	2,108	37,975	
26,159	1,913	3,471	1,662	33,206	
25,678	2,793	1,400	3,317	33,190	
21,011	1,879	1,164	2,300	26,355	
21,798	2,220	1,005	2,407	27,431	
21,296	2,542	547	2,013	26,400	
25,811	1,947	3,281	3,331	34,372	
22,047	3,505	3,241	2,898	31,624	
21,392	3,520	3,629	2,568	31,110	
22,894	2,763	2,383	2,703	30,745	
22,472	6,871	5,174	3,956	38,474	
24,629	5,627	4,921	7,864	43,043	
25,420	2,756	6,220	4,631	39,028	
20,780	2,898	3,933	5,335	32,947	
19,224	2,718	4,320	5,466	31,729	
46,834	743	1,658	6,576	55,811	
33,831	1,273	326	3,821	39,252	
26,755	3,644	683	3,302	34,386	
26,216	6,611	1,813	3,979	41,621	
23,614	2,223	439	2,459	28,736	
11,592	3,888	193	1,016	16,690	
14,530	1,909	424	2,682	19,547	
22,416	2,127	398	2,917	27,860	
22,945	1,734	57	2,172	26,908	
24,832	2,078	150	2,648	29,710	
30,044	2,746	142	1,971	34,905	
29,942	3,331	131	2,214	35,619	
33,942	3,081	409	2,225	39,208	
30,545	5,661	726	3,550	40,423	
25,111	6,449	138	2,987	34,686	
27,020	5,967	208	2,528	35,725	
28,510	9,602	148	2,571	40,833	
31,654	8,463	244	2,333	42,695	
33,220	7,234	260	2,697	43,471	
38,489	7,931	196	3,566	50,182	
35,611	9,955	222	3,861	49,649	

\*A pipe of wine contains 115 imperial gallons.

e United States in 1852 was the largest importer, but one, of port wine. It now scarcely

showing the value of declared exports from Oporto to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1873.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
..... barrels.	269	\$7,312 22
.....		1,018 79
.....		7,978 51
.....		2,399 30
..... tons.	27	582 69
..... pieces.	5	74 69
..... tons.	39	969 62
..... tiles.	1,000	81 37
..... half pipes.	225	22,984 78
..... barrels.	239	3,334 50
..... dozen.	573	3,838 50
.....		59,993 39

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Oporto to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Argols .....	\$9,233 00	\$9,123 65	\$5,386 32	\$9,838 25	\$33,581 22
Cork .....	734 79	1,540 21	3,060 80	5,667 88	11,903 68
Dried fruit .....	1,344 10			347 82	1,691 92
Salt .....		363 90	344 49	952 17	1,660 56
Slate .....				136 58	136 58
Wine .....	8,360 46	16,301 42	7,364 03	23,913 56	55,939 47
All other articles .....	29 03			215 25	244 28
Total in United States gold .....	19,701 38	27,329 18	16,175 64	41,091 51	104,307 71
Total for preceding year .....	24,655 00	18,779 30	11,160 82	27,521 39	82,116 51
Increase .....		8,549 88	5,014 82	13,570 21	27,184 71
Decrease .....	4,953 62				

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Oporto for the year 1873.

Flag.	ENTERED.								
	Sailing-vessels.			Steamers.			Total.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Belgian .....				2	390	24	2	390	24
Brazilian .....	2	467	30				2	467	30
British .....	106	16,333	814	156	60,006	3,965	262	76,439	4,779
Danish .....	6	628	39				6	628	39
Dutch .....	30	3,506	169				30	3,506	169
French .....	4	581	29	14	4,056	259	18	4,637	288
German .....	21	2,446	129	2	1,060	46	23	3,506	175
Italian .....	1	234	10	1	778	31	2	1,012	41
Portuguese .....	511	69,198	4,266	4	3,568	141	515	72,766	4,407
Russian .....	26	5,362	238				26	5,362	238
Spanish .....	8	184	38	2	457	37	10	641	75
Swedish and Norwegian .....	23	3,349	180	6	1,731	69	29	5,080	249
United States .....	1	237	7				1	237	7
Total .....	739	102,684	5,959	187	72,142	3,872	926	174,826	9,831

Flag.	CLEARED.								
	Sailing-vessels.			Steamers.			Total.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Belgian .....				2	390	24	2	390	24
Brazilian .....	2	500	22				2	500	22
British .....	101	15,492	768	159	61,146	3,355	260	76,638	4,125
Danish .....	5	577	30				5	577	30
Dutch .....	30	3,506	166				30	3,506	166
French .....	4	581	29	14	4,056	259	18	4,637	288
German .....	21	2,446	129	2	1,060	54	23	3,506	175
Italian .....	1	234	10	1	778	31	2	1,012	41
Portuguese .....	516	71,472	4,332	3	2,702	118	519	74,174	4,450
Russian .....	26	5,647	256				26	5,647	256
Spanish .....	8	184	40	1	81	18	9	265	58
Swedish and Norwegian .....	22	3,229	173	6	1,731	70	28	4,960	243
United States .....	1	237	7				1	237	7
Total .....	739	104,105	5,961	188	71,974	3,929	927	176,079	9,890



## II.

NOVEMBER 18, 1874. (Received December 19.)

## PORT WINE.

The wines of Portugal form one of the chief articles of export, and vineyards the leading agricultural interest.

The grape from which port wine is made is not grown at or near Oporto. Up the river Douro some eighty miles, the port-wine region begins, and extends, on either side, about fifty miles further. The Oporto wine-merchant goes up to the vintage in the month of September and makes his purchases. After fermentation has ceased, the wine is put into casks and brought down the river to Oporto, where it is treated to suit the taste of the foreign purchaser and then shipped, nearly two-thirds of the entire production going to Great Britain. Very few merchants have vineyards of their own in the wine country, and I have reason to believe that those who have, do not find it either remunerative or advantageous. The shipment of port wine to all countries this year will not materially vary from the amount shipped last year; that is, about 50,000 pipes. It is said that the production is steadily decreasing, yet upon what grounds I do not know. In looking over the export list for many years, I do not find that the supposed decrease in the production has had any marked effect upon the exportation. Whereas, if we are to believe that the production is decreasing there can be no reason why the export should not decrease also, if only real port is exported. Of late a great deal has been said by scientific people against the putting of spirits into wines, but only by them; the practical wine people have long since been convinced of the fallacy of the "pure juice" arguments. It is, indeed, true that the greater part of the wines produced in Portugal would keep good for one year, perhaps, not more, provided, however, that they were not disturbed by shipping to other countries, or even by being carted from place to place in Portugal, because shaking them is very injurious. And again, if they are kept in lodge they must not be removed from their "lees," or else, without an addition of brandy, they are sure to go wrong. This, of course, refers to young wines. It is computed that more than one-fifth part, nearly one-fourth, of all the wine that is shipped as port, is in reality brandy; that is, it is composed of one part of brandy to four of grape juice. At the vintage a certain quantity of brandy is added, when it is brought in to the lodge and during the process of "racking" a certain other quantity is added, and more is put in when it is shipped. Indeed it is an old saying that it would require an expert to tell very old port or sherry from brandy, hence the term "fiery old port." Port of course loses its red color with age and comes to resemble sherry. One of the largest wine-shippers in Oporto, who had left Oporto to reside some years in England, got the idea, while there, of making port without brandy, and, upon his return here, he tried it thoroughly, and to his grief, for being wealthy and somewhat obstinate he was resolved not to give up the notion until he was thoroughly convinced. During three successive vintages he made up a great quantity of wine without brandy, shipped it to England, and it "went wrong" and was returned to him. And so it has always been with wines which have been made with little brandy; they cannot live long. It must not be imagined that wines which have "gone wrong" are abandoned. They are doctored, patched up, shipped, and sold. To cure them it is requisite to bring them, by means of alkalies, to a neutral

state, when a quantity of older wine or a quantity of brandy is added, which brings them round again. This is upon the principle, that of two chemical substances mixed the stronger prevails over the weaker. Hence, in order to cure this wine, or to keep any wine well preserved, it is absolutely necessary to add brandy, or, better still, old wine, which always contains a great deal of brandy. Hence the utter uselessness of expecting to obtain an aged natural wine. Besides, if it were not positively necessary to add brandy, which strengthens the wine, another very cogent reason for doing so presents itself to port and sherry shippers, which is against their interest to disregard; that is, the quality demanded. The United Kingdom takes the greater part of these wines, and the British public want strong wines. They are not drinkers of claret, (which must also be made with brandy, though its alcoholic strength be less,) but beer is their great every-day drink, and they want a stronger after-dinner drink in port and sherry. If a wine-merchant has a customer who wants strong port, he will give it to him—yes, even if the latter should desire a half grape-juice half brandy, why should the former scruple to give it?

The shipment of port to the United States has somewhat increased during the year, because of a reported change in the duty on still-wines, whereby it is supposed that the tariff was made uniform and fixed instead of so much per gallon and an ad valorem duty besides.

#### THE WINE-REGIONS.

As I described in my last annual report the celebrated port-wine region, I shall confine myself in the remaining remarks upon this subject to those other wine-regions of Portugal of which I said nothing heretofore. It will be curious to observe the many different kinds of wines produced in this country, almost every hill-side producing a wine which has some distinctive characteristic of its own. During the exhibition of wines held in London last spring the wines of Portugal attracted a deserved share of attention, and the wine-growers of this country were made to understand the importance of bringing to the notice of the British people the merits of wines which had never before been known outside of the country. It is from this circumstance that I am enabled to give a description of some of these wines; and, as no statistics in regard to this subject have heretofore been published, a perusal of the following translation from the Portuguese will, I judge, be found interesting.

#### THE MINHO.

The wine-growing region of the Minho is composed of the districts of Braga, Viana and of that part of Oporto situate on the lower right bank of the Douro. It occupies a superficial area of 713,719 hectares, with a population of 630,852 inhabitants. The average annual production of wine does not fall below 500,000 hectoliters, or 100,000 pipes. The wines of this region are distinguished from all the rest of Portugal by the singularity of their composition. They are known by the denomination "vinhos verdes," (green wines,) in contradistinction to the mature wines. They are also called "vinhos de enforcado," (hanged wines,) because they are produced from vines trained to the limbs of trees, which serve as treillages. These Minho wines fully merit the denomination verdes, (green,) because they are made of grapes which have not acquired a perfect state of maturity, or are naturally acid and astringent. Hence, it is concluded that the Minho wines are naturally rough and harsh, properties which characterize and distinguish them from all the other wines of Portugal. However, when well made they constitute, by their refrigerating and diuretic effects, an agreeable and salutary drink. There are also, in various localities of the Minho, some wines which have lost their natural roughness, and approach to mature wines without losing their distinct properties. These wines are very much esteemed, especially in the hot sum-

mer months, because very fresh and little alcoholic. The sugar in the "must" of the grapes varies from 9 to 18 per cent. Connoisseurs affirm that if these wines were known in foreign markets there would be a great demand for them. Some have actually been exported to Brazil, and those which arrived in a sound condition were very much appreciated. The value of the Minho wines varies according to the amount of stock and the quality. The average may be computed—

	Pipe of 500 liters
First quality.....	25\$000
Second quality.....	15\$000
Third quality.....	10\$000

## BEIRA ALTA.

The region of the Beira Alta occupies the mountain-ranges in the administrative districts of Guarda and Viseu, with an area of 1,054,073 hectares, and a population of 455,617 souls. From the most elevated part of the Estrella Mountains, whose greatest altitude approaches 1,600 meters above the level of the sea, flow the three rivers, Mondego, Zezere, and Côa. The vineyards are seen bordering on the margin of these rivers at places where the earth presents a convenient situation. The wines of this region participate of common properties which characterize and distinguish them from those of other regions. Compared even among themselves they present special qualities which give to them a local bearing. The red wines are characterized by the following qualities: thinness, openness of body, mildness, very pleasant to the taste, aromatic, and moderately alcoholic. Among the wines of the Beira, those of the river Dão rank first, not only in abundance but in the excellence of their quality. The two banks of the river constitute a wine-growing region which, after that of the Douro, is without doubt the most noted. There is here not a single natural condition which does not favor the culture of the vine. Still, it is only a few years that the wines of the Dão have sought, without a proper name and timidly, the centers of consumption and a port of outlet to foreign markets. Now they have gained what ought to be termed their independence. Of the last crop of wines some parties of French merchants have already bought as much as 18,000 hectoliters. The average annual production of these wines is about 150,000 hectoliters or 30,000 pipes, of 115 imperial gallons each. The white wines of this region, which, by their composition and original flavor, constitute a valuable specialty, are also noted. The quantity of sugar in the "must" is calculated as follows: best grapes, 23 to 28 per cent.; inferior grapes, 17 to 20 per cent.

The average remunerative prices to the grower of wines in the Beira Alto are as follows:

	Pipe of 500 liters.
First quality.....	30\$000
Second quality.....	20\$000
Third quality.....	12\$000

## BEIRA BAIXA.

This region includes the districts of Castello Branco, Coimbra, and Aveiro, with an area of 1,343,600 hectares, and 702,000 inhabitants. The mean annual production of the vineyards of this region is computed at 600,000 hectoliters, or 120,000 pipes. As in the other regions, there is in this a great variety of wines—somewhat more than in the others—as the conditions of production are very diversified. In the district of Aveiro alone there are not less than ten different well-characterized types of wine. The vines situated between the rivers Douro and Vouga produce wines a little green, similar to those of the Minho, but yet differing among themselves, because the wines on the banks of the Vouga, being less acid, reveal a touch of maturity, whereas as we approach the Douro the wines become much more acid. The celebrated wines of the Bairrada, produced in this district, contain less acid than the two types above mentioned. The vineyards of this region produce red wines of great body, that have been exported to Brazil, where they are in good demand and sold for high prices. The trade in these wines was very discouraging, but within a few years they have regained their credit, and the movement for exportation is very pronounced. Some orders from France have been received for last vintage wines. In the more elevated lands of the Bairrada are produced wines more clear and thin, very much appreciated as sacramental wines. In the districts of Coimbra and Castello Branco the production of wine is very varied and abundant.

The above translation is as nearly correct as possible. I need scarcely say that the writer of the article has been very diffuse in his praise of the different wines, and, in a few cases, he may have exaggerated their

merits ; but, upon the whole, there is much to be said in favor of it. Any one who has traveled through Portugal will find that there are different kinds of wines that are produced in the country, and, generally, too, to their excellent quality. So there are also various wines produced, among which are celebrated "Collares," and the Lisbon white wine.

In this report, coupled with that of last year, it is seen that nearly all the vineyards, the different kinds of which are made in North Portugal, so that now no one can deny upon the one word, the most important one to the country.

#### COAST-FISHERIES.

The following statistics show the number of boats, the material used in the coast-fisheries of the district, the product of the same, and the amount of duty paid on the same, for the year 1873 :

Total individuals employed .....	.....
Total boats, all classes.....	.....
Total product of fishing.....	.....
Total duty collected by government .....	.....

Although these fishermen are as hardy and brave as those of any other country, and their work is rendered dangerous by the rough coast, they are compelled to pay government duty on their more than 4 per cent. on their gross earnings. It is not on the coast where it is possible for a small boat to be stationed, to watch the landing of the fishing-boats.

#### BANKS.

After having translated a long newspaper-report of the state of trade at Oporto, I do not find it of sufficient interest to publish. Such parts or such statistics as are of interest are clipped and insert in this report, for it is not possible to get statistics by chance. In this town, where the exports and imports does not exceed \$9,000,000 per annum, and the capital of double that amount, not including the investments denominated industrial and agricultural, represented by private establishments. The banks of Oporto pay an average dividend of 6 per cent. on a capital of 4,000,000 sterling capital. If we were to take the amounts published in their balance-sheets as a basis for further knowledge of the manner in which the banks are managed, their shares floated, we should indeed be astonished at the prosperity, because we should not know how to compare when compared with the trade of Oporto, where the banks pay 6 per cent. per annum. But this extraordinary rate is counted for in a true and satisfactory manner in the existence of so much capital. A bank in Oporto is managed in a jobbing manner. The lowest artifices are frequently used, as it would seem, to create positions for persons who are otherwise. They have, besides a president, vice-president, a number of clerks, three managers, each of whom receives \$2,000 upon an average, and they are supposed to be with the actual standing of the bank to be

bank shares. Banks are usually started by a few individuals, each of whom takes a large number of shares, and pays down 10 per cent. of the whole. By way of illustration: Suppose B takes 500 shares, and pays the first installment of 10 per cent., other shares are sold in the same manner to the various persons in the ring, and the bank is started. In a short time a call is made for the second installment of 10 per cent. on the shares. B has not funds at his disposal to meet this demand. When the bank presses him for the money, he threatens to throw the whole of his shares on the market. This would be disastrous to the bank, which has only just begun operations, and which has many other shares to sell, and, by consequence, is interested in keeping up the price. A compromise is agreed upon. B is allowed to deposit his shares in the bank, the bank itself paying the second installment for him, and thereby becoming its own shareholder and creditor. This thing is done with various other of B's installments and with other parties besides, the deficiency being met by the sale of new shares at a forced premium to persons outside the circle, so that B owns only 10 per cent. of the 500 shares sold him, the bank the remaining 90 per cent.; yet the whole amount figures as capital in the published balance-sheet. Of course this is an extreme case, but it is only given by way of demonstration. A certain bank in Oporto, recently started, is known to have kept money with a bank of known stability at 2 per cent. per annum, when the shares of the said new bank were quoted on change at a premium of 25 per cent. This transaction is too barefaced.

I observe the following in the balance-sheet of the Minho Bank for July 31, 1874:

Letters discounted and to receive .....	\$792,360 00
Profit and loss .....	4,000 00
Notes in circulation .....	87,807 00
Reserve fund.....	30,000 00

The banks of the country, excluding agricultural and industrial banks, show the following:

Loans on pawns.....	5,464,169\$000
Cash .....	5,465,590\$000
Bills.....	18,903,989\$000
Deposits to order.....	11,973,544\$000
Deposits for fixed time .....	8,774,510\$000
Notes in circulation .....	3,517,493\$000
Reserve fund.....	864,709\$000

It will be seen that the notes in circulation are about four and one-half times the amount of the reserve-fund. There is scarcely any limit to the emissory powers of the different banks.

The review above adverted to, in speaking of government credit, remarks: "We Portuguese see our budget in a tranquil state, and public credit indicated by the elevated degree of the thermometer with which we measure the heat of popular confidence in the national integrity." It is certainly to be hoped that the popular confidence in the integrity of the nation is greater than is indicated by the thermometer referred to, for otherwise we should find it to be rather less than one-half confidence, if it be possible to submit it to a mathematical test. But, after all, one can be tutored into anything, and I suppose the above reviewer had been accustomed to see the scrip of his government quoted so much lower than now, that he becomes quite patriotic when observing it sold at 45 in the hundred. In connection with this, it may be remarked, however, that the financial condition of the country has not become so bad as to render it necessary to resort to the detestable expedient of raising new

loans for the purpose of paying the interest on former ones, and this, I believe, is the exception among all countries of Europe situate in the same parallels of latitude.

Portuguese scrip is now quoted at 45, the par value being 100; but as it was, a few years ago, down as low as 21 or 22, people have somehow begun to believe the credit of Portugal good. They do not base their calculations upon the expectation that the country will ever pay its debt, but simply upon getting a good interest for so long a time as the money invested in scrip will turn itself over, and then they will sell out, and perhaps others may be induced to make a similar experiment. The scrip bears 3 per cent. interest, and as it costs only 45 in the hundred, the holder realizes  $6\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. per annum on his investment.

The government pays the interest on its debt promptly, but the receipts, or rather the government expenditures, will not permit the payment of any part of the principal debt, and, unfortunately for its credit, the low interest will not allow the price of the bonds to be raised to anything like their par value, for then there would be absolutely none sought after: money would be turned into more safe and more profitable channels. A very marked and beneficial change has, however, within a few years taken place, inasmuch as the farmers, and country people generally, who heretofore invariably hid their earnings in the earth, or else deposited them with some well-known and safe person, receiving no interest, have now begun to understand that money makes money, and they buy up government scrip, receiving regularly interest thereon.

#### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

I have not been able to get any statement of the amount of goods imported from the United States during the year, although I am positive that the balance of trade is many times in our favor. The import of grain from the United States has been larger than last year; that of petroleum steady; while the export-trade has been weak and straggling, consisting of small quantities of wine, argols, cork, and salt as ballast.

There is no direct exchange between Portugal and the United States, all exchange business being done through London.

#### CUSTOMS-DUTIES.

It is well known that the duties on goods imported into Portugal are very high, especially on that class of goods which has to compete with home manufactures. Indeed a very large part, or nearly the whole, of the revenue of the kingdom is derived from the customs tariff. It is therefore not only a species of protection to home industry, but a much more available and much less unpopular means than internal taxation, of raising the funds wherewith to defray the expenses of government. One can easily discern, if, in the present primitive state of all classes of manufactures in Portugal, foreigners were allowed to bring their goods into the country and sell them on the same footing with the home productions, that the various enterprises would soon become paralyzed to such an extent as to make it impossible for them to continue their business. Thus the labor engaged in that species of industry would be thrown out of employment, and the factories entirely discouraged in the start; and by consequence the country made dependent for all of its necessities upon foreigners who have the start already in this industry. Some would no doubt maintain that it would be well that the manufacturing business in Portugal be discouraged; that the com-

try should not make its own clothing, but pay more attention to agriculture, and exchange the products of the soil for the manufactured articles of people who are older in the business and better acquainted with the details thereof than themselves. If we look only after our present interests there may be something in this argument, but if we look ahead, as we should do, its fallacy will be apparent. We might, with as much reason, maintain that England is only fit for a manufacturing country, and that she should give up her agriculture and husbandry entirely, buying everything to eat and all raw material from other people. I think that it is now generally agreed that it is best for a nation to produce all of its requirements within its own territory, if possible, being dependent upon no country for anything. And this is exactly what is meant by high protection in Portugal and in some other countries. It aims at the encouragement of all kinds of home manufactures, which indeed are yet young, by assisting them to compete with foreign productions until they shall have arrived at that degree of skillful perfection in the business or art when they will need no protection. Another equally cogent reason in favor of the tariff in Portugal is that it, being but a species of tax, is one that is less felt by the people at large, and consequently less obnoxious than any kind of direct tax that it would be necessary to impose in its place.

Should the tariff be abolished we would soon see the country flooded with foreign goods, the exchanges very unfavorable, home factories closed, the laborers without work, and the government without revenue. A direct land or house tax would be necessary, and upon its enforcement a revolution would be the result.

A. V. DOCKERY.

## PORTUGUESE DEPENDENCIES

## AZORES.

## FAYAL.

Statement showing the commerce at Fayal for the year  
IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount duties.
Brandy .....decaliters.	1, 022. 974	\$2, 254. 80	\$1, 959. 1
Cod-fish..... kilograms.	35, 536. 310	3, 804. 97	1, 526. 1
Coal*.....do..	1, 189. 773	6, 740. 60	.....
Coffee.....do..	7, 831. 450	3, 280. 50	998. 1
Cottons.....do..	86, 463. 250	74, 250. 79	24, 851. 1
Flax.....do..	7, 505. 830	2, 530. 40	51. 1
Flour.....do..	16, 859. 700	1, 652. 70	185. 1
Gin.....decaliters.	1, 227. 010	1, 808. 46	2, 318. 1
Linen.....kilograms.	3, 281. 580	4, 120. 66	1, 268. 1
Machinery.....do..	3, 620. 000	969. 90	18. 1
Molasses.....do..	1, 930. 980	157. 12	49. 1
Paper.....do..	408. 000	260. 50	63. 1
Rice.....do..	16, 050. 530	1, 011. 20	411. 1
Silk.....do..	91. 610	2, 192. 86	590. 1
Skins and leather.....do..	3, 226. 000	1, 787. 26	175. 1
Staves.....number.	1, 784. 000	322. 40	5. 1
Sugar.....kilograms.	188, 158. 977	26, 546. 31	20, 889. 1
Sundries.....do..	.....	39, 032. 59	11, 579. 1
Tea.....kilograms..	2, 162. 610	2, 516. 39	1, 647. 1
Timber and boards.....do..	.....	11, 338. 72	2, 918. 1
Tobacco.....kilograms.	249. 480	625. 30	685. 1
Wheat.....do..	43. 500	2. 00	.....
Woolens.....do..	7, 664. 380	20, 969. 55	11, 619. 1
Total.....do..	.....	208, 251. 98	83, 113. 1

NOTE.—Besides the above there were, also, goods, both national and the other islands, duty already paid, to the amount of \$15 paid, \$22,946.86.

\* Imported for the supply of stevedores.

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.
Box-wood .....kilograms.	1, 500. 000
Butter.....do..	29, 364. 500
Embroidery work.....do..	114. 000
Furniture.....do..	2, 000. 000
Hides.....do..	2, 834. 000
Lard.....do..	2, 038. 000
Maize.....do..	372, 670. 000
Millstones.....do..	.....
Onions.....kilograms.	4, 500. 000
Oranges.....thousands	7, 092. 000
Oxen.....number.	388. 000
Salt meat.....kilograms.	9, 921. 000
Sausages.....do..	30. 000
Sperm oil.....do..	13, 089. 000
Straw hats.....number.	5, 157. 000
Straw, plaited.....kilograms.	6, 900. 000
Sweet-meats.....do..	42. 000
Sweet potatoes.....do..	2, 406. 000
Sundries.....do..	.....
Tallow.....kilograms.	120. 000
Tobacco.....do..	1, 649. 525
Willow work.....do..	175. 000
Whalebone.....do..	330. 000
Whale oil.....do..	475. 000
Wheat.....do..	113, 919. 000
Wine.....decaliters.	182. 440
Total.....do..	.....

NOTE.—Besides the above there were, also, foreign goods paid Portugal and the other islands to the amount of \$48,299.13.

\* Including costs and charges.



*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Fayal to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Fruit .....	\$3,436 03	\$3,073 42	\$3,271 49		\$9,780 94
Straw braid .....	821 71	470 79			1,292 50
Embroidery work .....	485 10	251 75	197 51	\$47 90	983 26
Straw hats .....		752 81			752 81
Preserves .....			81 00		81 00
Baskets, willow .....			1 92		1 92
Miscellaneous .....			60		60
Old iron .....				134 80	134 80
Onions .....				37 62	37 62
Total in United States gold.	4,742 84	4,548 77	3,552 52	290 32	13,064 45

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Fayal, for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian .....	Uruguay .....			1	257	1	257
Brazilian .....	Islands .....	1	898	1	1,218	2	2,116
	Brazil .....	2	1,935	1	1,200	3	3,135
	Portugal .....	2	1,935			2	1,935
British .....	Great Britain .....	(*)		15	3,467	15	3,467
	United States .....			6	2,640	6	2,640
	British North America .....	(*)		2	280	2	280
	Peru .....	1		1	262	1	262
	Brazil .....	2	4,570	1	227	3	4,797
	Patagonia .....			1	540	1	540
	Portugal .....			1	397	1	397
	Greece .....	(i)		1	114	1	114
	Madeira .....			1	152	1	152
	Ceylon .....			1	349	1	349
	Islands .....			1	397	1	397
	Demerara .....	3	2,699			3	2,699
	Brazil .....	2	1,184			2	1,184
	West coast of Africa .....	1	793			1	793
Chilian .....	Great Britain .....			1	217	1	217
Costa Rican .....	United States .....			1	232	1	232
French .....	West Indies .....			2	637	2	637
	Honduras .....			1	253	1	253
	Brazil .....			1	419	1	419
	Callao .....			1	786	1	786
	United States .....			1	473	1	473
	France .....	(C)		1	1,400	1	1,400
	Madeira .....	(C)		1	1,400	1	1,400
	Islands .....	(C)		1	1,400	1	1,400
German .....	Brazil .....			1	203	1	203
	Montevideo .....	1	300			1	300
	Montevideo .....	1	1,000			1	1,000
Italian .....	Chili .....			2	1,012	2	1,012
	France .....			1	561	1	561
	Great Britain .....			2	791	2	791
	Peru .....			1	629	1	629
Portuguese .....	Portugal .....	12	9,588	10	2,056	22	11,644
	Islands .....			17	2,372	17	2,372
	Great Britain .....			1	219	1	219
	Brazil .....			2	509	2	509
	United States .....			1	600	1	600
Spanish .....	Spain .....	11	3,000			11	3,000
	United States .....	11	5,500			11	5,500
Swedish .....	Paraguay .....			1	204	1	204
United States .....	Islands .....			7	2,128	7	2,128
	Madeira .....			1	397	1	397
	Great Britain .....			1	982	1	982
	Holland .....			1	672	1	672
	British North America .....			1	265	1	265
	United States .....			11	5,332	11	5,332
	United States .....	2	2,628			2	2,628
	Whaling .....	(§)		43	10,274	43	10,274
	Total .....	31	36,030	149	47,923	180	83,953

\* Wrecked in Horta Bay, two vessels, 1,520 tons.  
 † Men-of-war.

† Wrecked on the north coast of the island.  
 § Whaling-ships.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Fayal, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian .....	Uruguay .....			1	257	1	257
Brazilian .....	Islands .....	1	896	1	1,918	2	2,814
	Brazil .....	2	1,935	1	1,900	3	3,835
	Portugal .....	2	1,935			2	1,935
British .....	Great Britain .....			14	2,108	14	2,108
	United States .....			6	2,640	6	2,640
	British North America .....			1	119	1	119
	Peru .....			1	262	1	262
	Brazil .....	2	4,570	1	237	3	4,797
	Patagonia .....			1	540	1	540
	Portugal .....			1	397	1	397
	Greece .....						
	Madeira .....			1	152	1	152
	Ceylon .....			1	349	1	349
	Islands .....			1	397	1	397
	Demerara .....	3	2,699			3	2,699
	Brazil .....	1	1,124			2	1,124
	West coast of Africa .....	1	793			1	793
Chilian .....	Great Britain .....			1	217	1	217
Costa Rican .....	United States .....			1	232	1	232
French .....	West Indies .....			2	637	2	637
	Honduras .....			1	253	1	253
	Brazil .....			1	419	1	419
	Callao .....			1	786	1	786
	United States .....			1	473	1	473
	France .....			1	1,400	1	1,400
	Madeira .....			1	1,400	1	1,400
	Islands .....			1	1,400	1	1,400
German .....	Brazil .....			1	203	1	203
	Montevideo .....	1	300			1	300
	Montevideo .....	1	1,000			1	1,000
Italian .....	Chili .....			2	1,012	2	1,012
	France .....			1	561	1	561
	Great Britain .....			2	791	2	791
	Peru .....			1	629	1	629
Portuguese .....	Portugal .....	12	9,568	9	1,837	21	11,405
	Islands .....			17	2,372	17	2,372
	Great Britain .....			1	219	1	219
	Brazil .....			2	509	2	509
	United States .....			1	600	1	600
Spanish .....	Spain .....	1	3,000			1	3,000
	United States .....	1	5,500			1	5,500
Swedish .....	Paraguay .....			1	204	1	204
United States .....	Islands .....			7	2,128	7	2,128
	Madeira .....			1	397	1	397
	Great Britain .....			1	982	1	982
	Holland .....			1	672	1	672
	British North America .....			1	265	1	265
	United States .....			10	4,921	10	4,921
	United States .....	2	2,628			2	2,628
	Whaling .....			43	10,274	43	10,274
Total .....		31	30,030	144	45,659	175	81,689

S. W. DABNEY.

MADEIRA.

FUNCHAL.

NOVEMBER 26, 1874. (Received December 24.)

Herewith I forward the tables relating to the commerce and navigation of this port for the year ending September 30, 1874.

A, table of imports and duties collected; B, table of exports; C, table showing the arrival and departure of merchant-vessels; D, table showing ships of war and transports visiting the port; E, statement of the value of declared exports from this consular district to the United States during the four quarters of the year.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Table A shows imports amounting to \$1,535,415, being an increase of \$118,669 over the imports for the previous year.

Table B shows the exports to have amounted to \$608,616, being a decrease of \$53,525.

Although I obtained the above figures from the custom-house, I do not regard them as fully reliable, especially as to the value of exports. It will be seen by table B that an export-duty is levied on certain articles. I am told that the valuation of exports at the custom-house is generally that given by the shippers, and that it is often much below the true value, whereas the valuation of imports on which duties are collected is much nearer the truth. The value of the sugar exported to Portugal is \$53,741 less than for the previous year. This is not the result of diminished production, but of the fact that there is a small duty levied on its introduction into Portugal. That duty makes it difficult for the sugar manufacturers here to compete with foreign sugar in the markets of Portugal. A strong effort is being made to remove the duty, and in the mean time little sugar is shipped to the continent. One of the largest and most intelligent sugar manufacturers on the island has given me the approximate yield of the sugar-cane for the past year as follows:

Sugar, 840,000 kilograms, valued at.....	\$168,000
Rum and spirits, 274,600 gallons, valued at.....	210,600
Total value of product of sugar-cane.....	378,600

NAVIGATION.

Table C shows the arrival of 347 merchant-steamers and 221 merchant sailing-vessels during the year, being 3 steamers and 50 sailing-vessels less than for the previous year. The tonnage of the steamers, however, exceeds that of the previous year. The decrease in the number of steamers is more than accounted for by the fact that the mail-steamers from Southampton to the Cape of Good Hope, three times a month, have called at this port but a few times on their outward passage. Notwithstanding the smaller number of vessels, the tonnage is 5,144 greater than for the year ending September 30, 1873.

Table D shows that the number of ships of war and transports visiting this port during the year was 81, with a tonnage of 156,456, being 40 vessels more than for the previous year.

WINE.

I have heretofore stated that wine and sugar are the principal productions of this island. I have also stated that about the year 1852 the oidium caused the destruction of nearly all the vines. Since the dis-

covery of the remedy for that disease, (the use of sulphur,) the production of wine has gradually increased and is still increasing. The vintage of this year has been an unusually large one. The exact quantity of wine made is not known, but it is safe to estimate the product of this year at 10,000 pipes against 8,000 for the previous year. The disease at the root known as the "phylloxera," although causing some alarm, has not yet done any great damage, as is proved by the large vintage of the last year. By reference to Table E it will be seen that the quantity of wine shipped to the United States from this island is small, and that the shipments were less for the last year than for the previous one. The reason for this small shipment is that the duties imposed on high-priced wines, such as Madeira, are so high as to be almost prohibitory. The proposition before Congress at its last session to levy a specific duty of 40 or 50 cents per gallon excited much interest here, and the expectation or hope that such a change would be made caused shipments almost entirely to cease. It is the general opinion here that such a change in the tariff would cause a much larger shipment of wine from this island. It would be a great relief to shippers, custom-house officers, and consumers if a specific duty should be levied instead of the present sliding scale, partly specific and partly ad valorem. Such a change would also favor the shipment of the better class of wines, as they would pay no more duty than those of inferior quality.

#### THE CATTLE-DISEASE.

The disease among the cattle, of which I spoke in my last report, proved not to be very serious. It yielded to judicious treatment, and has almost disappeared from the island.

#### THE TELEGRAPH.

Since my last report the telegraph connecting Europe with South America, and having a station at this port, has been put into operation. Up to this time it has not produced any marked effect on the commerce of the island.

JASPER SMITH.

*Statement showing the commerce at Funchal for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Duties.	Whence.
Staves.....number..	257, 434	\$38, 844	\$908 17	United States, Great Britain, Portugal.
Cottou goods.....kilograms..	174, 526	157, 537	42, 132 80	Great Britain, Portugal.
Rice.....do.....	617, 205	32, 950	13, 473 00	Do.
Sugar.....do.....	74, 221	7, 363	6, 542 00	Do.
Alcoholic liquors.....liters..	253, 832	49, 520	8, 045 20	France, Spain, Holland, Great Britain, Portugal.
Coffee.....kilograms..	11, 608	4, 763	780 80	Great Britain, Portugal.
Pork and hams.....do.....	17, 211	7, 583	964 00	Do.
Coal.....tons.....	43, 864	348, 713	.....	Great Britain.
Beer.....liters.....	8, 887	1, 268	1, 730 00	Great Britain, Portugal.
Tea.....kilograms..	5, 049	4, 954	3, 041 90	Do.
Lead.....do.....	5, 384	1, 254	410 00	Do.
Drugs.....do.....	5, 623	8, 028	860 00	Do.
Flour.....do.....	228, 574	18, 811	1, 590 00	United States, Great Britain, Portugal.
Iron.....do.....	248, 767	31, 770	4, 200 00	France, Great Britain, Portugal.
Wool and woolens.....do.....	19, 144	66, 062	13, 802 00	Do.
Linens.....do.....	53, 850	32, 465	528 00	United States, France, Great Britain Portugal.
Crockery and glass.....do.....	45, 982	16, 970	3, 160 00	United States, Morocco, Great Britain, Portugal.
Cereals.....hectoliters..	60, 033	141, 978	5, 951 00	United States, Great Britain, Portugal.
Salt fish.....kilograms..	189, 514	22, 978	6, 951 00	United States, France, Great Britain, Portugal.
Cheese.....do.....	15, 207	6, 726	1, 100 00	Great Britain, Portugal.
Salt.....hectoliters..	41, 962	2, 200	.....	Do.
Soap.....kilograms..	112, 659	18, 960	1, 300 00	France, Great Britain, Portugal.
Silk.....do.....	304	5, 355	497 00	Do.
Tobacco.....do.....	35, 084	44, 407	4, 590 00	United States, France, Spain, Great Britain, Portugal.
Lumber.....meters.....	157, 508	18, 529	3, 150 00	United States, Great Britain, Portugal.
Grain.....hectoliters..	14, 692	68, 950	In cereals.	Do.
Oil.....liters.....	148, 385	29, 440	225 00	Do.
Sundries.....do.....	.....	341, 037	38, 624 00	United States, Great Britain, Spain, Holland, Portugal.
Total.....do.....	.....	1, 535, 415	164, 615 87	

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Export duty.	Whither.
Rum.....liters.....	1, 746	\$244	.....	Portugal.
Sugar.....kilograms..	36, 484	21, 458	.....	Do.
Potatoes.....do.....	51, 471	1, 853	\$24 95	Great Britain, Spain, Africa, Portugal.
Mats.....do.....	5, 217	1, 560	3 20	Great Britain, Portugal.
Onions.....do.....	19, 210	741	2 00	Great Britain, Spain, Africa.
Hides and skins.....do.....	13, 910	4, 680	.....	Portugal.
Wicker-work.....do.....	10, 743	9, 368	36 80	Brazil, Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, Africa.
Wine.....liters.....	825, 029	470, 441	10, 985 00	Brazil, Great Britain, Spain, Africa, Russia, Portugal, United States.
Embroideries.....kilograms..	1, 826	20, 581	248 00	Brazil, Great Britain, Spain, Africa, Portugal.
Sundries.....do.....	.....	77, 690	727 00	Do.
Total.....do.....	.....	608, 616	11, 926 95	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Funchal for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From and to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.							
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	England.....	116	131,923	116	21,637	232	153,560	139	154,816	6	945	145	155,761
	West Coast of Africa.....	68	63,871	68	63,871	68	63,871	65	53,322	2	248	67	53,570
	Cape of Good Hope.....	40	59,104	40	59,104	40	59,104	6	6,021			6	6,021
	Brazil.....	51	50,894	51	50,894	51	50,894	23	33,366	2	1,391	25	34,757
	Antwerp.....							11	9,644			11	9,644
	Havre.....							3	3,172			3	3,172
	Bremen.....							2	1,355			2	1,355
	Lisbon.....			3	659	3	659	4	5,044	4	938	8	5,982
	Hamburg.....							4	3,669			4	3,669
	Rio Plata.....							4	3,463			4	3,463
	Rotterdam.....							3	1,332			3	1,332
	West Indies.....							2	1,919	12	1,991	14	3,910
	New York.....							2	1,441			2	1,441
	Cape Verde.....							5	10,304			5	10,304
	Pacific Ocean.....							10	23,343			10	23,343
	Coast of Morocco.....	3	292	3	292	3	292	26	4,814			26	4,814
	British America.....	4	1,055	4	1,055	4	1,055	1	292	1	292	2	292
Pomerania.....							30	4,792	30	4,792	60	4,792	
Huelva.....							5	695	5	695	10	695	
Portuguese	Azores.....							10	1,343	10	1,343	20	1,343
	Senegal.....							3	841	3	841	6	841
	United States.....							7	1,458	7	1,458	14	1,458
	Other ports.....	13	10,565	1	104	14	10,669	5	3,846	19	3,999	24	7,845
	Lisbon.....	24	18,599	24	4,834	48	23,433	23	18,533	16	3,122	39	21,655
	West Coast of Africa.....	13	15,797			13	15,797	12	14,997			12	14,997
	Oporto.....			6	1,117	6	1,117	1	800			1	800
	Coast of Morocco.....			4	430	4	430			11	1,368	11	1,368
	Azores.....			13	1,486	13	1,486			17	2,568	17	2,568
	Demerara.....			9	1,651	9	1,651			11	1,631	11	1,631
	British America.....			3	556	3	556						
	Canaries.....			4	573	4	573			3	483	3	483
	Cape Verde.....			4	735	4	735			4	1,039	4	1,039
	Other Portuguese ports.....			11	1,499	11	1,499			14	1,908	14	1,908
	Other ports.....			4	702	4	702			6	1,334	6	1,334
	South America.....	4	3,369			4	3,369	3	3,353			3	3,353
	Havre.....	3	3,353			3	3,353	3	3,353			3	3,353
Hamburg.....							3	9,690			3	9,690	
		100				100							
		1				1							

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Funchal, &amp;c.—Continued.

Flag.	From and to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
German—Continued	Antwerp							1	990			1	990
	Cardiff			3	1,189	3	1,189			3	1,189	3	1,189
Argentine	England	3	2,503			3	2,503						
Brazilian	Buenos Ayres.							3	2,503			3	2,503
French	England	2	537			2	537						
	Rio de Janeiro							2	537			2	537
	Brazil	3	3,650			3	3,650						
	Canada	1	1,411			1	1,411					1	1,411
	France	3	2,979	1	1,457	4	4,436	3	2,979	1	1,457	4	4,436
	West Indies							3	3,650			3	3,650
	Lisbon			1	150	1	150						
	Cardiff									1	150	1	150
	Unknown									1	200	1	200
Italian	South America	2	1,974	2	393	2	1,974						
	Cardiff			2	393	2	393	2	1,974	1	193	2	1,974
	Marcellis												
	Morocco			2	1,907	2	1,907						
United States.	New York			1	398	1	398						
	Baltimore			1	235	1	235						
	British America			1	944	1	944						
	Genoa									1	407	1	407
	Gibraltar									1	944	1	944
	Roseton									2	1,035	2	1,035
	West Indies									1	398	1	398
	Azores												
	Total	347	370,931	921	43,303	568	414,234	346	370,965	921	43,303	567	464,168

D.—*Ships of war and transports at Funchal during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	From and to—	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	England.....	35	92,504	12	13,739
	Coast of Africa.....	12	13,739	14	16,995
	Lisbon.....	12	10,020	24	73,682
	Gibraltar.....	2	4,291		
	West Indies.....			5	9,143
	Brazil.....			1	1,465
	Pacific Ocean.....			3	1,621
United States.....	Zanzibar.....			1	2,677
	Cape of Good Hope.....			1	2,382
	Gibraltar.....	4	8,125	2	5,223
	Key West.....	2	5,223	4	8,125
	Coast of Africa.....	1	3,050	1	3,050
Portuguese.....	Lisbon.....	1	200	2	1,700
German.....	Africa.....	1	1,500		
	England.....	3	5,700		
	Brazil.....			2	3,600
Chilian.....	Lisbon.....	1	800		
	Cape of Good Hope.....			1	2,000
	West Indies.....			1	1,500
Brazilian.....	England.....	2	2,400		
	Chili.....			2	2,400
Spanish.....	England.....	1	2,100		
	Brazil.....			1	2,100
Swedish.....	Cape of Good Hope.....	1	2,500		
	Cadiz.....			1	2,500
French.....	Gibraltar.....	1	2,000		
	West Indies.....			1	2,000
Total.....	Canaries.....	1	800		
	Azores.....	1	1,500		
	France.....			1	800
Total.....		81	156,452	81	156,452

E.—*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Funchal to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarters ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Wine.....	\$383 90	\$451 87	\$3,957 77	\$504 00	\$5,297 54
Total in United States gold.....	383 90	451 87	3,957 77	504 00	5,297 54
Total for preceding year.....	2,500 22	3,689 20	3,581 72	6,473 94	16,245 06
Increase.....			376 05		
Decrease.....	2,116 32	3,237 33		5,969 94	10,947 54

## ST. PAUL DE LOANDA.

MAY 2, 1874. (Received April 16, 1875.)

I have the honor to inform the Department that I have for a length of time made efforts to obtain statistics in detail of the imports and exports of this province of Angola, but as yet, no correct accounts having been kept, or, in other words, the proper officials having sadly neglected their duty, I have been unable to do so. As the custom-house dispatches are at the end of every month inspected one by one, it would be an easy matter for a junior clerk in the financial department to keep a record.



Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Fayal to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Fruit.....	\$3,436 03	\$3,073 42	\$3,271 49	.....	\$9,780 94
Straw braid.....	231 71	470 79	.....	.....	1,292 50
Embroidery work.....	485 10	251 75	197 51	\$47 90	982 26
Straw hats.....	.....	752 81	.....	.....	752 81
Preserves.....	.....	.....	81 00	.....	81 00
Baskets, willow.....	.....	.....	1 92	.....	1 92
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	60	.....	60
Old iron.....	.....	.....	.....	134 80	134 80
Onions.....	.....	.....	.....	37 62	37 62
Total in United States gold.	4,742 84	4,548 77	3,552 52	220 32	13,064 45

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Fayal, for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.....	Uruguay.....	.....	.....	1	257	1	257
Brazilian.....	Islands.....	1	898	1	1,218	2	2,116
.....	Brazil.....	2	1,935	1	1,900	3	3,135
.....	Portugal.....	2	1,935	.....	.....	2	1,935
British.....	Great Britain.....	(*)	.....	15	3,467	15	3,467
.....	United States.....	.....	.....	6	2,640	6	2,640
.....	British North America.....	(*)	.....	2	280	2	280
.....	Peru.....	1	262	1	262	1	262
.....	Brazil.....	2	4,570	1	227	3	4,797
.....	Patagonia.....	.....	.....	1	540	1	540
.....	Portugal.....	.....	.....	1	397	1	397
.....	Greece.....	(†)	.....	1	114	1	114
.....	Madeira.....	.....	.....	1	152	1	152
.....	Ceylon.....	.....	.....	1	349	1	349
.....	Islands.....	.....	.....	1	397	1	397
.....	Demerara.....	3	2,699	.....	.....	3	2,699
.....	Brazil.....	2	1,184	.....	.....	2	1,184
.....	West coast of Africa.....	1	793	.....	.....	1	793
Chilian.....	Great Britain.....	.....	.....	1	217	1	217
Costa Rican.....	United States.....	.....	.....	1	232	1	232
French.....	West Indies.....	.....	.....	2	637	2	637
.....	Honduras.....	.....	.....	1	253	1	253
.....	Brazil.....	.....	.....	1	419	1	419
.....	Callao.....	.....	.....	1	786	1	786
.....	United States.....	.....	.....	1	473	1	473
.....	France.....	(‡)	.....	1	1,400	1	1,400
.....	Madeira.....	(‡)	.....	1	1,400	1	1,400
.....	Islands.....	(‡)	.....	1	1,400	1	1,400
German.....	Brazil.....	.....	.....	1	203	1	203
.....	Montevideo.....	1	300	.....	.....	1	300
.....	Montevideo.....	1	1,000	.....	.....	1	1,000
Italian.....	Chili.....	.....	.....	2	1,012	2	1,012
.....	France.....	.....	.....	1	561	1	561
.....	Great Britain.....	.....	.....	2	791	2	791
.....	Peru.....	.....	.....	1	629	1	629
Portuguese.....	Portugal.....	12	9,588	10	2,056	22	11,644
.....	Islands.....	.....	.....	17	2,372	17	2,372
.....	Great Britain.....	.....	.....	1	219	1	219
.....	Brazil.....	.....	.....	2	509	2	509
.....	United States.....	.....	.....	1	600	1	600
Spanish.....	Spain.....	1	3,000	.....	.....	1	3,000
.....	United States.....	1	5,500	.....	.....	1	5,500
Swedish.....	Paraguay.....	.....	.....	1	204	1	204
United States.....	Islands.....	.....	.....	7	2,128	7	2,128
.....	Madeira.....	.....	.....	1	397	1	397
.....	Great Britain.....	.....	.....	1	962	1	962
.....	Holland.....	.....	.....	1	672	1	672
.....	British North America.....	.....	.....	1	265	1	265
.....	United States.....	.....	.....	11	5,332	11	5,332
.....	United States.....	2	2,628	.....	.....	2	2,628
.....	Whaling.....	(§)	.....	43	10,274	43	10,274
Total.....		31	36,000	149	47,923	180	83,923

\* Wrecked in Horta Bay, two vessels, 1,520 tons.

† Men-of-war.

‡ Wrecked on the north coast of the island.

§ Whaling-ships.

muskets, powder, shot, cutlasses, sheet-lead, beads, trade-knives, brass rods, coarse salt, common crockeryware, such as blue-edged plates and assorted bowls and pitchers, flints, cowries, trade-needles, rum, &c. These articles are employed in the direct barter-trade with the natives in the interior. There are also imported fine goods, breadstuffs, provisions, &c., for local consumption.

The exports consist of ivory, beeswax, rubber, palm-oil, peanut-oil, shelled peanuts, gum copal of several varieties, cazengo coffee, <sup>engaze</sup> coffee, cotton, orchilla-weed, palm-kernels, and the fibrous bark of the embondeiro tree, which is much used in the manufacture of paper.

#### COMMERCE AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Previous to 1845 the development of the commercial resources of this province was completely disregarded on account of the tempting profits of the slave-trade. Brazilian vessels in ballast, or laden with cargoes appropriate to this traffic, returned to the Brazils with their human freight. English and American vessels, principally the former, prosecuted a most lucrative business by selling assorted outward cargoes for bills on Rio de Janeiro, whither they proceeded in ballast, and after converting the bills into coffee and sugar they returned to their respective ports of departure to repeat the operation.

Up to 18— the slave-trade was openly permitted in this province. cargoes being admitted to dispatch at the custom-house for —rs each slave, and the bishop with great ceremony blessing the said cargoes for a consideration of about 27 cents each slave.

The revenue of the province at that period was very satisfactory, but instead of being invested for local benefit, it was remitted to Lisbon.

A royal decree of that year prohibited the continuation of the slave-traffic in the Portuguese colonies, but from that time till 1845 the law was evaded by the exercise of all sorts of schemes and maneuvers, until General Pedro Alexandrino was appointed governor general of Angola. He, with an energy that has made his name famous in the history of the colony, virtually stopped the nefarious traffic in the territory that lay within the bounds of his jurisdiction.

From 1845 to 1847, Mr. Horsefall, of Liverpool, established a commercial house here; also, Mr. Robert Brookhouse, of Salem, Mass.; Messrs. Lion Brothers, of Paris; and Mr. Vondermaden, of Hamburg. The cessation of the slave-trade caused, from that period to 1854, the Liverpool, Paris, and Hamburg houses to close business. The imports decreasing from the winding up of these houses, caused Mr. Ingolls, of New York, to establish here; and in 1858 Messrs. Robinson, Wiggins & Co., of Boston, likewise opened business.

Gradually, from 1852 to 1859-'60, the slave-trade to Cuba commenced to increase. A few Portuguese vessels in that time got clear with cargoes of slaves from the unprotected coast south of this port, while a few Spanish and a very large number of American vessels, chiefly from Boston and New York, purchased there by Spanish and Portuguese capital, carried on a large and disgraceful traffic from the river Congo and its vicinity to Cuba, under cover of the American flag, notwithstanding the vigilance of the British and United States cruisers and the capture of many of them both on this coast and on that of Cuba.

When this trade was at its height, one of our vessels of war captured the American slaver *Erie*, laden with a full cargo of slaves. Captain Gordon, her commander, was tried, condemned, and executed, notwithstanding a very influentially-signed appeal for pardon presented to Pres-

ident Lincoln on his behalf. Since this event, which occurred now about fourteen years ago, I have heard of no vessel, including even those of foreign nations, having taken slaves from the southwest coast of Africa. The example made by President Lincoln wiped out the stain from our flag in these waters, and by this act virtually stopped the slave-trade to foreign countries from the southwest coast of Africa.

Just at this period a great misfortune befell the commerce of this country. The military commander of the district of Cassenge, situated three hundred miles east of this city, by his arbitrary mode of government, aroused the indignation of the natives of that locality to such an extent that they attacked and burned down the trading-village. The loss thus inflicted severely affected the leading mercantile houses in Loanda, as, at that time, two-thirds of all their business was with the Cassenge traders in wax and ivory. The government formed an expedition to proceed against the natives and chastise them. This, unfortunately, proved a failure, the commander being killed in the very first encounter with the enemy, who attacked the native troops from ambush. This affair completely paralyzed trade for four years, and confidence was only restored by the appointment of Señor José Baptista d'Andrade, a post-captain in the navy, to the post of governor-general of Angola. The conciliatory policy pursued by this distinguished officer resulted in the Jaga (King) of Cassenge sending a deputation of princes and chiefs to Loanda to make peace and to swear fidelity to the Crown of Portugal.

The financial condition of the province was at this time deplorable. Officers, soldiers, and other officials of the government were without pay from one to two years. The home government was obliged to give the province \$100,000 per annum, and this, with the small revenue then collected, scarcely sufficed to pay immediate wants, leaving arrears still unsettled.

During Governor Andrade's administration commerce revived gradually. He greatly improved the appearance of the city and the health of its inhabitants by building a sea-wall where hitherto had been a filthy beach, the general deposit of decayed animal and vegetable matter, the exhalations from which filled the air with a poisonous malaria and caused the deaths of hundreds of people from pernicious fever. The fact is established that since then the ravages of this deadly type of fever have much decreased, and it is a source of deep regret to the inhabitants that this sea-wall has not been continued by the succeeding governors-general. At present it extends for about one-third of the sea-front of the city. Its continuation, at least in the direction of the harbor, would not only acquire valuable property to the city, but would also prove extremely beneficial to commerce. It would require to be built with only a slight curve running from point to point, thus reclaiming a considerable space in the shape of a small bay, and in this way acquiring valuable property to the city. It would also be favorable to commerce by preventing the ebb tide expending its force over this space, and in this way increasing its velocity by removing the sand-banks, which at present impede navigation of the harbor by any except boats of a light draught at the period of high water. At present the discharging and loading of vessels is greatly impeded by the shoal water, which obliges them to anchor at about one mile and a quarter from the custom-house, which is situated about the center of the city front. I join with many in the belief that, were this wall built, the channel would become so much deepened as to admit of large vessels reaching at least the lower part of the quay.

Governor Andrade resigned in 1865, but, before doing so, he impressed

upon me the importance of navigating the river Quanza. This river falls into the sea forty-seven miles to the south of this port, and runs in a due easterly direction. It is navigable by steamers of a light draught for about two hundred miles from its mouth. The prospect of commercial development appeared encouraging, and, having obtained capital in London and Glasgow, I formed the Angola Company, limited.

Before the arrival of our two first steamers, which happened in 1866, Rear-Admiral Francisco Antonio Gonzales Cardozo had been appointed governor-general. In his administration he was successful in the continuation of peace and the development of several articles of produce hitherto obstructed by the want of rapid means of transportation from the interior to the point of embarkation, a want then for the first time supplied by the Angola Company's steamer.

Governor Cardozo, on resigning, in 1870, left the province, by his administration, in a position of independence of further assistance from the mother country. He was succeeded by Brigadier-General José Rodrigues Coelho de Amaral, a gentleman of high talents, who had previously governed Angola from 1854 to 1860. Soon after his arrival the Angola Company added another steamer to their line, and the development of the native resources continued still more to increase.

At this time the province of Mozambique was in a very unsatisfactory state in consequence of native wars, &c., and at a very critical moment the governor of that province died. Immediately Governor Amaral was urgently requested by the home government to go to that province in the room of the late governor. Accordingly, he sailed from this in June, 1870.

Brigadier-General José Maria Ponte e Horta, an intelligent, energetic and independent officer, succeeded him. To this governor the city is indebted for great improvements. His independence of character and great energy won him but few friends, but these few were intelligent enough to appreciate his superior qualities. Unfortunately for him, the characteristic want of wisdom on the part of the military commanders of the districts into which the province is divided involved him in a war with the natives of the Dembos district. The whole available military force was at once sent to the seat of war. The troops were composed of convicts, commanded by inexperienced officers; they were very badly provisioned, and, worse than all, very badly supplied with ammunition. Supplies had to be conveyed on the heads of negroes, and they, from fear and disaffection, were constantly deserting. After a harassing march and great annoyance from the severe cuts of a sharp, poisonous, tall grass, the forces at length reached the left bank of the river Zenza, opposite the place where the Dembos natives were fortified, under cover of a forest. Several weeks elapsed before preparations were completed for crossing the river, and, in doing so, eighty men were wounded. The next day they attacked the natives, who made a stand, but only for a short time, and afterward a running fight was kept up that lasted throughout a whole day. On the road were burned twenty native villages; the enemy fled to the forest and to the mountains. From the forest they fired upon the troops with considerable effect, shooting down one officer and several men. After some difficulty they reached the military station from which for some months all communication had been cut off. Thereupon two of the native chiefs out of the three who claim Dembos as their territory came and offered to make peace. The head chief, however, still refused. The commander of the forces, being short of provisions and of ammunition, accepted the proposals, and made arrangements in consequence. A force of one hundred

dred men was left with the district commander, and the remainder of the troops returned to Loanda. As it turned out the peace proposals were only a feint on the part of the enemy, and no sooner had the main forces retired than a very large body of armed natives surrounded the military station, cut off supplies of every kind, and, in impressive language, ordered the remaining force to follow the main body. The district commander stood his ground as long as possible, but, without communication, his supplies cut off, and starvation staring his men in the face, he resolved, while yet his men had sufficient energy and some few supplies left, to retreat to Loanda. On his arrival he was tried by a court-martial and acquitted. This occurred about eighteen months ago, and since then no further effort has been made to recapture the districts.

Dembo's is described as a mountainous country similar in formation to Abyssinia and with inhabitants resembling in courage and audacity the Ashantees, but inferior to them in numbers. The war with these people caused considerable injury to commerce. The friendly and subject natives were, while it lasted, afraid to approach the trading stations in the interior, lest they should have been impressed as carriers into the service of the government. The damage thus done to commerce and the failure of the military expedition so irritated the inhabitants of the province against Governor Horta that the Home Government was obliged, at the beginning of March last year, to recall him, sending in his place for the second time to govern the province Señor José Baptista d'Andrade, who was received here with great demonstrations of rejoicing.

This governor commenced his administration in the wisest possible manner by creating a new battalion of infantry having its headquarters at Golungo Alto, just opposite the territory of the Dembo's.

At the commencement of last year another misfortune happened to this province in the shape of a small-pox epidemic, similar to that of 1864. The disease was confined to the natives, and thousands upon thousands of them died. At Cazengo its ravages were the most severely felt, and many of the coffee-estates were depopulated just before harvest time, thus being lost half of the entire crop.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks the resources of the country continued to be developed, and the fourth steamer was added to the stock of the Angola Company to keep pace with the onward movement.

It affords me the greatest pleasure to be able to inform the Department that, since the cessation of the slave-trade, the development of the natural resources of this part of the West African coast has trebled in its annual value the exports of slaves in the best days of the slave-trade.

The river Congo, once the headquarters of this nefarious traffic, its barracoons once filled with chained slaves ready for shipment, is now the market to which the free natives come in thousands to barter the produce of their country for the manufactures of America and Europe. Once this river was navigated by fast-sailing launches for the purpose of gaining intelligence of a good opportunity of getting clear with a ship-load of slaves. Now it is navigated by small merchant-steamers in the pursuit of legitimate trade. Once it was blockaded, night and day, by British and American men-of-war; now only at long intervals is one to be seen, and in their place there are plenty of merchant-vessels constantly arriving and departing. The same can be said of all the famous slave-ports north and south of the Congo River.

#### PROVINCE OF ANGOLA.

This province is divided into twenty-nine districts, each commanded by a military officer, subject to the orders of the governor-general, who

resides in Loanda. The business of the government is carried on by three councils, called respectively *conselho de governo*, *conselho da provincia*, and the *junta da fazenda*.

The *conselho de governo*, or government council, is composed of the governor-general, the bishop, all the judges of the supreme court, the provincial attorney, the president of the municipal chamber, the chief of the board of health, the secretary of the financial department, and the two military officers holding the highest rank in the province.

The *conselho da provincia*, or provincial council, again, whose function it is to audit the accounts of the various districts, is composed of the governor-general, the secretary-general, the provincial attorney, and two merchants.

The *junta da fazenda*, or board of finance, consists of the governor-general, the secretary and the treasurer of the financial department, and the provincial attorney.

There are a criminal, a civil, a commercial, and a supreme court. Trial by jury is only allowed in commercial cases.

There is here a large and commodious custom-house, very badly administered, so much so, indeed, that every time the monthly mail-steamer arrives from Lisbon, while it is discharging, no dispatches can be made. Two months ago an English mail-steamer followed closely upon the Portuguese one, and the result was that the consignees had to wait a fortnight before they could get their goods out of the custom-house. This style of doing business may suit very well a decaying country, but not an advancing one, and what they are to do when the march of development requires four steamers and upward per month, it is impossible to say.

At the same time that the home government is constantly boasting of Angola as the brightest jewel in the Portuguese crown, it is beyond my comprehension to imagine why they do not look better after the interests of commerce here. There is not a road in the whole country, save the footpaths of the native carriers, not a bridge to facilitate the passage of merchandise over a single river; there is little or no protection against the attacks of highway robbers who often lie in wait to rob passing carriers; in fact, absolutely nothing has been done in favor of commerce.

It is truly also most surprising how a few Lisbon merchants can resist the superior opinions of able Portuguese ministers who are in favor of the abolition of the differential duties. These duties fill the pockets of a few, but rob a hundred-fold from the prosperity of the colony. The advantages of free trade are perfectly unknown to the Lisbon merchants doing business with Africa, but how it is that the interest of the government does not overthrow their influence is beyond the comprehension of every one.

The foreign nations having treaties of commerce with Portugal, have it stipulated in all of the said treaties, more especially in that of the United States, that all goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of either country, shall be admitted with reciprocal privileges. The Portuguese government evades this part of the treaty by creating at Lisbon a bonded warehouse into which are received importations from England, the United States, and elsewhere, and thence reshipped to their colonies, where they are dispatched at 30 per cent. less duty than direct importations by a vessel of the country that produced them. This is done with the view of monopolizing the trade for the benefit of the Lisbon merchants, to the exclusion of foreign commerce. This, at least, it effectually does. I have seen some, and I know of many Port-

uguese vessels coming from England, bound for Loanda, touch at Lisbon, anchor at the mouth of the harbor, and only by just paying the warehouse fees, have their cargo "naturalized," as they call it, and, on arrival at Loanda, have the advantage of 30 per cent. less than the existing tariff. This is not right, and I pointed out the inconvenience of the practice to our commerce in a dispatch to our minister at Lisbon, two years ago.

Angola has now two lines of steamers, both English, but one of them under Portuguese colors, belonging to Messrs. Bailey & Leitham, of Hull. The other is the African Steamship Company, of London. The interest of the latter is much affected by the differential duties at Loanda, and finds encouragement only at ports north of this place. Each company sends one steamer per month, the Portuguese sailing on the 5th, from Lisbon, and the English very irregularly from Liverpool.

#### DISTRICTS.

Some of the districts of Angola are very rich, and are capable of much more culture than they have already received. The three districts of Golungo Alto, Casengo, and Ambaca, are, in my opinion, the most valuable. In a good season they will usually produce 8,000 tons of coffee and 5,000 tons of shelled ground-nuts; Pungo Andongo, Malange, Sanza, and Cassange, are rich in ivory, wax, and rubber; Demboo, in farina, (cassada-root,) beans, corn, and rice; Zenga de Golungo and Icolo e Bengo, in farina, beans, corn, cotton, and ground-nuts; Dondo, in palm-oil, ground-nut oil, palm-kernels, wax, and ground-nuts, but more especially in palm-oil and ground-nuts. The palm-oil comes from down the river Quanza, and from Quissama, on the opposite side of the river, (territory not occupied by the Portuguese,) and the ground-nuts from Ambuca, and the neighborhood. The natives of these localities find Dondo the best market for their produce on account of the facilities for quick transportation to Loanda offered by the Angola Company's steamers. Muxima is valueless except for a little palm-oil, palm-kernels, and some cotton; Calumbo produces absolutely nothing; Sombo is rich in forests of fine timber, and it is here that the Angola Company obtain their supplies of wood for fuel; Massangano is rich in palm-oil and choice kinds of timber; Encoge is very rich in coffee; it is said that of this article this district yields about 2,000 tons annually, two-thirds of which are sold to the traders of Ambriz, Kinsembo, and Ambrizette. The Portuguese idea of a high tariff has, to a large extent, withdrawn this valuable article from the commerce of Angola, and also a large quantity of other produce has followed in the same course for the same reason.

Alto Dande and Barra do Dande, on the Dande River, are localities of trade with the natives of Mossulo, chiefly in red angola, gum copal, and the remaining third of the Encoge crop of coffee; also, in ground-nuts, and a little orchilla-weed from the north. On this river are two plantations of sugar-cane for the purpose of making rum, and each has a steam distillery for that purpose. Cassada-root, beans, and corn are cultivated in this district, also some cotton.

Benguella, with its subdistricts of Novo Redondo, Benguella Vellra, Egypto, Dombos, and Equimina, are trading-posts for gum copal, orchilla weed, wax, hides, cattle, and some cotton. Dombos is rich in cassada-root. A few miles south of Equimina there are large salt manufactures. Benguella is, of itself, one of the most important trading-posts in the whole province. The trade done there is chiefly with

the Behé and Bailundo natives, who occasionally come in gangs of from three to five thousand, bringing wax, ivory, cattle and some gum copal.

Mossamedes has, in the last fourteen years, much increased in importance, owing to what might here be called the extensive cultivation of cotton. This cotton is of the first quality, next to American. The climate favors its growth, and I am of the opinion that in a few years this article will be greatly developed in that locality.

#### MINERALS.

The entire province contains in each section minerals of some kind or other. The southern and eastern parts of the Cunene River are rich in the finest of Amalakite copper-ore. The coast, from Mossamedes to Benguella, is full of copper-veins of the same description. These, called "Cuio," have been worked by Mr. F. A. Flores, a Brazilian gentleman. His engineer exhausted one vein, and could not find another; but his opinion is, that if a scientific engineer had been intrusted with the work, the enterprise would have been successful, but delays and heavy expenses exhausted the funds of Mr. F. A. Flores, and, in consequence, he abandoned the speculation. Copper is also found in quantities at Bembe, seventy miles east of Ambriz. Previous to the occupation of Ambriz, in 1856, the natives brought in thousands of tons of this valuable article in the course of trade. Half of the production went to Mr. Brookhouse, of Salem, Mass., and the remainder to England.

Mr. Flores, elated by his first success at Cuio, influenced the Portuguese government to occupy Ambriz. They did so, and also took possession of the mines, to work which Mr. Flores organized a company in England. It was found that the mining was all on the surface, and attempts to discover the main vein were fruitless. Much money was spent in the effort. The natives say that Bembe is not the locality of the regular mines, but where this locality is they will not tell, for fear of another invasion of the Portuguese. For this reason this valuable branch of trade has been lost to the province, at least for some years to come.

Copper-ore is also found in Cambambe, Golungo Alto, and, doubtless in a dozen other places, which accident has not yet discovered.

There are said to be gold mines east of Benguella. Thirty years ago a trader brought in a considerable quantity, keeping it a secret when he got it, probably having an eye to future profit, but he suddenly became sick, and the secret died with him.

The river Lombige, in the eastern section of Golungo Alto, abounds to a large extent in auriferous sands on both its banks. These are not considered rich enough to attract special attention, but the fact is that no proper effort has been directed by competent people, and consequently no fair trial has been made. The fact is, that, in this and all other fields of development, the total want of capitalists in this province, and the well-known objections of the capitalists in Portugal to enterprises of almost every kind, keep concealed under the surface much valuable wealth. If the Portuguese government would only facilitate the entrance to this province of foreigners, giving them equal rights, both civil and commercial, and would encourage them by adequate legislation, a wonderful impulse would be given to the development of this province, as would be seen in a very short time.

There are said to be silver mines at Cambambe, iron in Cazengo, and petroleum in two different localities.



The forest abounds in choice kinds of wood, such as rose, satin, teak, red-wood, variegated woods, and others peculiar to the country.

Nature has provided beautiful streams to facilitate the erection of water-power. Wheat, equal to the best American, grows to perfection in the eastern section of the colony. Corn, cotton, and tobacco grow spontaneously; and, with the exception of half a dozen persons at Cazengo who have coffee estates, as many more at Mossamedes who are cultivators of cotton, and a dozen planters of sugar-cane, there are virtually no producers except the African negroes.

#### EDUCATION.

There are three common and three primary schools at Loanda, one of the latter for girls. Benguella, Mossamedes, and Pungo-Andongo have each a primary school for each sex, and there are thirteen others in different districts of the province. Although the government have made efforts to advance this branch of civilization, they have not been as successful as they wished, owing chiefly to the limited means of the parents, who take their children from school to earn their own living as soon as they learn to read, write, and cipher. In consequence, there is no inducement to establish schools of a higher order. The early future will favorably change this state of affairs, with the great development now in progress, but still in its infancy.

#### LOCAL SLAVERY.

The noble Marquis Sada Bendeira proposed a resolution to the Portuguese Cortes on the 29th day of April, 1858, to the effect that twenty years from that date slavery should be abolished in Portuguese territory. This resolution, as the Department is aware, was unanimously carried. The expiration of the term of twenty years is now fast approaching and great excitement is felt as to the consequences of the general emancipation, as neither the government nor the slave proprietor has made any provision for the expected event. If the province of Angola were under a high state of cultivation, as our Southern States were when the emancipation took place, the liberated slaves would soon join in with free labor, as was the case with us, but here cultivation is only on a very diminutive scale, and consequently nineteen-twentieths of the freed slaves will have to depend upon their former masters for food and clothing, or otherwise there will be great distress. Therefore, it is my opinion that, for a length of time, the abolition of slavery will only be a name, until, in fact, the elements necessary to support its reality have been attained by the progress of development.

#### THE ARMY.

There are six battalions of infantry and one of artillery. One of the former and the latter are stationed at Loanda, and the others in different parts of the province. The soldiers are composed chiefly of convicts from Portugal. The officers are in part from the mother-country and in part provincial.

These unfortunate convicts, badly fed and poorly paid, are much exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, and very soon fall victims to the climate. Their places are immediately supplied out of the fresh arrivals that come by every mail-steamer. A large number of these poor fellows come out here for trifling offenses, along with others who have com-

mitted hideous crimes. I have often thought the justice of Portugal too severe in passing a sentence of three years' service as a soldier in Angola for a petty offence. It is during these very three years that the convict suffers the greatest hardship from fevers and other diseases, and if he resists these successfully so long, his chances of better health in the future are much more favorable. I must say, however, in justice to the provincial authorities, that they are now much better cared for than formerly.

The third battalion of infantry, stationed at Loanda, has a beautiful band of music, that attracts the special notice of all visitors. There is here a fine barrack for the soldiers; their quarters elsewhere, however, cannot be praised.

#### THE NAVY.

The Portuguese government always keeps here a small squadron, which is relieved by another every three years. At present it consists of three second-class sloops-of-war, (two steam and one a sailing vessel, one steam-gunboat, and a schooner of war. There is a naval depot at the island, opposite Loanda, near to which they generally anchor.

#### THE CLIMATE.

We have a healthy and a sickly season; the healthy season commencing in May and terminating in October; the sickly being from October to May again, when intermittent fevers are very prevalent. The light rains in October and the heavy rains in March conduce to this insalubrity—a scorching sun after rain tending to decompose vegetable and animal matter, filling the air with a poisonous malaria. Although the sanitary condition of the city has improved 50 per cent. in the last twenty years, I am of the opinion that a much greater improvement could be obtained by strict attention to cleanliness and drainage. Notwithstanding, however, all these drawbacks, it is said that the mortality at the hospital is only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on an average, whereas at Lisbon it is 6 per cent.

One reason that can be given for this favorable report is that the Portuguese physicians are fully acquainted with all the local diseases, and administer successful treatment, on account of long residence and great practice. In the English possessions, north of this place, as far as Gambia, the mortality and suffering are very great, from the fact, independently of the insalubrity of the climate from marshy rivers, &c. that the English military surgeon, when he falls sick, is at once invalided and sent home, not to return, his place being supplied by a fresh appointment. In this manner he never gets possession of the peculiarities of local diseases. The Portuguese surgeons, on the other hand, are not invalided except in extreme cases, and then to return, when they recover, to their former position. For twelve years' services they are entitled to retire on full pay. The consequences of the British system have been most plainly seen in expeditions similar to the late Ashantee war.

#### MERCANTILE MARINE.

In addition to a mail-steamer from Lisbon every month, with capacity to carry about 1,500 tons, there are from twenty to thirty Portuguese sailing-vessels of from 200 to 300 tons each. Very few English or American vessels visit this port now, on account of the differential duties; and the indifference of the British and United States Governments, who have treaties of amity and commerce with Portugal, upon this subject, it is not for me to comment upon.

COASTWISE NAVIGATION.

This is carried on principally by the mail-steamers, and, at intermediate ports, by small fore-and-aft schooners of about 30 tons, and by launches.

RIVER QUANZA.

Up to 1858, with the exception of only two or three small launches, this majestic river was navigated only by canoes. Previous to this date all merchandise from the interior, even as far as Cassengo, was brought to Loanda on negroes' heads after a two-months' journey. It was then considered by some of the most enterprising merchants of the time, Messrs. Lobato, Oliveira, and Sarmento, that the time might be reduced at least fifteen days, and for this purpose they started several launches to go between Loanda and Dondo, to which place the traders in the interior sent their merchandise.

Dondo is situated at about the farthest point that the Quanza River is navigable, namely, one hundred and eighty miles from its mouth.

Both the Loanda merchants and those of the interior were delighted with the saving of time thus effected, although it still took fifteen days for a launch to reach here from Dondo, and thirty and more days on the round voyage.

In 1864, being persuaded by Governor-General Andrade, I organized a steamship company for the navigation of the Quanza, and the voyage to Dondo and back, laden both ways, was reduced to five days.

This steam-navigation company was commenced under great difficulties, and not until the two last steamers, appropriately built, were added to the line did some of those difficulties disappear.

A new enterprise, depending only upon the increase of commerce for remuneration, naturally involves a serious outlay for the first four years. A dangerous bar, often impassable, at the mouth of the river, a strong current in the river during the rainy season, with very shallow water in the upper part of it in the dry season, caused nine-tenths of those acquainted with the task I had undertaken to doubt my success. Nevertheless, I pushed on, and in the mean time the shareholders abandoned me, leaving me to my own resources; but I continued to persevere, even to the sacrifice of my private fortune and the incurring of a heavy debt, owing to the excess of the expenditure over the receipts of the first four years. The enterprise commenced in 1867, and in 1872 I had the satisfaction of seeing well advanced that increase of commerce which I felt sure would take place by the rapid transportation of merchandise from the interior that I had facilitated. The result is shown by the following figures extracted from statistics in my possession :

*Launch-traffic for the year ending March 31, 1867.*

	Tons.		Tons.
Palm-oil.....	608	Orchilla weed .....	2
Ivory .....	18	Hides .....	2
Wax .....	234	Palm-kernels, in bags.....	20
Coffee.....	180	Palm-kernels, in barrels.....	20
Gum copal .....	38	Wood .....	10
Cleaned cotton .....	46	Rice.....	5
Beans .....	22		
Shelled pea-nuts.....	91	Total.....	1,297
Corn .....	1		

*Steam and launch traffic for the year ending March 31, 1873.*

	Tons.		Tons.
Rubber.....	110	Wax.....	273
Gum copal.....	17	Hides.....	44
Shelled pea-nuts.....	4,554	Ivory.....	13½
Coffee.....	899	Palm-oil.....	1,550
Palm-kernels.....	751	Ground-nut oil.....	28
Farina.....	141	Cotton thread.....	1½
Orchilla-weed.....	1	Tobacco leaf.....	1
Potatoes.....	1½	Rice.....	1
Castor-oil beans.....	17	Bark of the embondeiro-tree.....	50
Cotton-seed.....	261	Rosewood.....	20
Beans.....	19		
Corn.....	18½	Total.....	8,933½
Cleaned cotton.....	162½		

Thus in five years the increase of commerce in the Quanza River is represented by 7,636 tons of produce. Since that period the commerce of the Quanza has been still increasing, and is likely to do so for a remote period to come. In the mean time the resources of the province are prosperous, and the treasury has constantly a surplus over the public expenditure, whereas the River Quanza Steam-Navigation Company is £56,000 out of pocket, and seven years' labor without profit. Although the company has at the present time receipts superior to its expenditure, it will require at least five years to re-imburse the amount referred to above, leaving out of question any remuneration on the capital and twelve years' labor. A plain statement of these facts has been submitted to the Portuguese government, along with a request for a subsidy to assist the enterprise that has done so much good to their colony.

## RAILROADS.

If the simple line of four small steamers has done so much to develop a little of the inexhaustible resources of this valuable colony, how much greater will be the advantages of a railroad running almost due east as far as Cassange. To a reflective mind, having a practical knowledge of the place, the result cannot appear otherwise than as a very great success after the fourth or fifth year of its completion. What an immense impulse the rapid transportation of merchandise would give to agricultural labor and the gathering of the natural produce of the country. Even beyond the territorial limits of Angola, where are the wild natives, what a wonderful reformation would take place. Cassange, once two months' distance from Loanda, would then be within a journey of twenty-four hours, and instead of the pounds of cargo which once were brought on negroes' heads, tons would be conveyed in railway-wagons. The millions of wild bushmen, whose hunting-grounds are exhausted of elephants, would find a market at Cassange for the agricultural, mineral, and natural productions of their country, hitherto of no value on account of the distance from the coast. Inside the limits of Angola, within the circle embracing Golungo Alto, Duque de Braganza, Cassengo, and Malange, wheat, maize, vegetables, grapes and other fruit, cotton, and every kind of tropical produce grow spontaneously. A much healthier climate in the interior than on the sea-coast, a forest full of valuable timber, and the earth rich in minerals, appear to me strong inducements to emigrants from Portugal and elsewhere. This province might thus rival Portugal itself in wealth in less than a quarter of a century, and the city of Loanda, the emporium of all the trade arising thus, would make rapid strides toward the rank of a large commercial city. Its

future prospects are brighter than those of any other city in the world, Calcutta, Rio de Janeiro, and other large commercial cities having each their specialties of exports, whereas Loanda can be made rich by fifty different articles of wealth.

I do not wish to offend the Portuguese people, for they are my friends, I having resided in this colony in the greatest harmony with them and on terms of mutual respect for twenty-three years. All that I have here written is well known to the most intelligent of them to be the case, also their want of national enterprise and energy to initiate and carry on undertakings requiring capital for the good of their own colony. Some of the less intelligent among them, who never consider anything beyond their own immediate interests, look upon foreigners with a jealous eye—foreigners who can do and who are doing something for the improvement of their country—and they exert every means in their power to throw stumbling-blocks in their way. I suffered much from such persons when I started my company for the navigation by steam of the river Quanza, but they were, thanks to the superior intellect of the government of Portugal, completely overruled.

It is to be hoped that before many years pass away, the Portuguese government will favor by liberal legislation any company that may undertake to construct a railroad, as described, with exclusive privileges for at least fifty years, dating from the period of its completion. The gains of such a company, although likely to be very large, will be as nothing compared with the advantages to this country and to its commerce at large.

#### LOANDA.

This is the queen city of Africa, east or west. It is well built, contains six churches, several squares, and macadamized roads, decorated with trees, also fine large dwelling-houses. It is divided into two parts, the upper and the lower city. In the former are the governor's palace, the bishop's palace, capital military barracks, prisons, government offices, a pretty little public garden, and numerous private dwelling-houses. Its harbor is one of the finest and most spacious in the world, the deepest water gradually shoaling from 18 fathoms to the beach. It is defended by three forts. The city has about 17,000 inhabitants, of whom about 12,000 are blacks, 3,000 mixed, and 2,000 white.

I have now given the Department a sketch of this province to the best of my ability and from my own personal knowledge, and I hope that the Department will consider it as meeting the requirement expected of its consular officer.

AUGUSTUS A. SILVA.

## RUSSIA.

*Statement showing the commerce of Russia in Europe for the years 1872 and 1873.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	1872.	1873.	Articles.	1872.	1873.
Sugar, unrefined...poods.	494,466	119,869	Rollad iron.....poods.	1,050,624	1,62,67
refined.....do.	3,413	923	Bar and old iron.....do.	3,685,007	4,68,25
Tea of Canton.....do.	790,444	739,985	Iron rails.....do.	6,008,167	7,61,67
Coffee.....do.	447,681	410,306	Lead.....do.	708,739	961,75
Oil, vegetable.....do.	1,453,486	1,393,406	Wool.....do.	166,994	16,65
Wine.....do.	1,103,567	1,074,958	Carded wool.....do.	5,256	22,30
Wine in bottles.....bottles.	369,084	377,182	Artificial wool.....do.	31,433	17,64
Wine of champagne.....do.	1,195,970	1,305,135	Spun wool and hair.....do.	179,959	165,39
Salt.....poods.	11,712,537	12,412,253	Silk.....do.	16,597	15,75
Tobacco.....do.	290,539	225,139	Soda.....do.	941,374	1,96,29
Cigars.....do.	3,966	3,703	Coal.....do.	64,782,600	69,42,12
Raw cotton.....do.	3,393,002	3,393,812	Machinery.....do.	2,193,974	2,17,77
Spun cotton.....do.	304,653	315,036	Cotton goods.....do.	105,109	95,66
Dye-woods.....do.	584,437	363,700	Woolen goods.....do.	143,863	17,67
Indigo.....do.	58,417	44,937	Silk goods.....do.	12,695	11,67
Burning oils.....do.	1,790,335	2,716,114	Linen.....value rubles.	2,455,032	2,35,38
Cast iron.....do.	1,624,547	2,332,002			

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	1872.	1873.	Articles.	1872.	1873.
Wheat.....chetwerts.	9,847,839	7,164,334	Hemp.....poods.	3,799,680	5,31,22
Rye.....do.	2,728,361	7,871,371	Hemp-tow.....do.	100,976	31,67
Barley.....do.	1,097,214	1,168,786	Linen and hemp thread, poods.	504,414	39,67
Indian corn.....do.	416,101	663,989	Leather, undressed, poods.	218,942	22,12
Pease.....do.	60,537	178,631	dressed.....do.	34,369	17,73
Oats.....do.	1,396,868	3,481,082	Bones.....do.	1,014,723	96,67
Flour.....do.	220,305	332,469	Wool.....do.	1,316,266	92,87
Other grains.....do.	183,224	702,249	Bristles.....do.	111,500	126,29
Linseed & hemp-seed.....do.	2,292,705	2,639,380	Horse-hair.....do.	43,731	5,99
oil.....poods.	18,151	12,868	Potash.....do.	303,661	233,66
Butter.....do.	144,075	112,922	Iron.....do.	737,476	626,65
Spirits.....do.	655,763	707,083	Copper.....do.	91,672	9,72
Honey and molasses.....do.	56,735	131,501	Rags.....do.	623,234	708,52
Tobacco.....do.	154,861	94,632	Cordage.....do.	294,366	26,70
Horned cattle.....heads.	55,761	44,969	Linen duck, and sail-cloth.....pieces.	7,664,171	6,62,57
Sheep and goats.....do.	617,731	761,820	Coarse linen.....do.	235,890	12,67
Horses.....do.	13,432	18,986	Wood.....value rubles.	22,404,229	22,96,73
Tallow.....poods.	655,548	769,586	Skins.....poods.	81,226	2,15
Flax.....do.	7,228,837	9,041,204			
Flax-tow.....do.	775,530	612,054			

1 pood = 36 English pounds avoirdupois.

1 chetwert (a measure of grain) = 0.7218 of an imperial quarter.

Statement showing the commerce at the ports of the Sea of Azof for the year 1873.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Taganrog.	Mariopol.	Berdiansk.	Yelsk.
reek wine ..... poods.	109,512	1,415	853	1,843
rench wine ..... do.	39,895	396		
rench wine ..... bottles	22,431	590	300	280
rench champagne ..... do.	15,789	863	311	380
orter ..... do.	38,553	14,520	18,317	1,325
irits ..... do.	5,337	1,110	876	
ffee ..... poods	2,503	8,390	10,331	2,120
yes and paints ..... do.	8,912	1,805		
resh fruits ..... do.	43,821	31,560	18,632	
omey, locusts ..... do.	419,205	84,212	42,920	
uts ..... do.	265,776	52,400		
ried fruits ..... do.	127,559			8,956
ugar ..... do.	739			
ls ..... do.	208,236	32,743	18,702	6,318
sa ..... do.	786	696	79	280
obacco, Turkish ..... do.	29,417	12,410		
lmonds ..... do.	2,703			
ives ..... do.	27,793	14,815		
ndries ..... do.	7,643	3,490	1,513	
on rails ..... do.	105,408			
anufactures ..... do.	12,435			
achinery ..... do.	35,455	4,876	2,512	584
stroleum ..... do.	17,385	10,431	7,371	
als ..... do.	17,476		1,100	
eece ..... do.	551			
uphur ..... do.	3,211			
ment ..... do.	17,170	42,710	38,582	
pper ..... do.	1,689			
in plates ..... do.	3,957		79	
ad ..... do.	8,953		250	
on ..... do.	77,264	12,913	9,217	
Value at each port in rubles .....	8,048,683	235,800	130,000	19,975
Total for all the ports.....		8,434,458		

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Taganrog.	Mariopol.	Berdiansk.	Yelsk.
heat ..... chetwerts.	1,832,702	579,205	589,581	286,510
pe ..... do.	232,554	3,800	17,950	
its ..... do.	1,350			
riety ..... do.	46,523	22,968	13,460	
ra ..... do.				
neced ..... do.	653,964	11,176	6,217	697,242
pe-seed ..... do.	73,486	9,011	6,250	11,825
allow ..... poods.	29,635			
'ool ..... do.	127,907	3,923	6,120	495,582
aviar ..... do.	18,882			
ed caviar ..... do.	112,844			
rtter ..... do.	71,243			
ited fish ..... do.	1,150			
acaroni ..... do.	605			
ides ..... do.	10,576			
ather ..... do.	3,911			
on ..... do.	7,700			
our ..... do.	1,915			
obacco ..... do.	437			
al ..... do.	385,842			
umber ..... sticks.	1,935			
Value at each port in rubles.....	28,707,859	7,920,000	6,808,780	1,591,297
Total value at all ports .....		45,117,936		
Total value of imports.....		8,434,458		
Excess of exports.....		36,683,478		

*Statement showing the navigation at the Azof &*

Flag.	At
	Taganrog.
Austrian.....	37
Belgian.....	1
Danish.....	1
English.....	150
French.....	1
German.....	9
Greek.....	242
Italian.....	66
Norwegian.....	40
Russian.....	132
Turkish.....	22
Totals.....	761



## LUANETIA.

POTI, *March 28,*

To the southeast of the highest part of Elburz and its branches, in the upper valley Tsenistskali, surrounded by mountains from height, lies Luanetia, the wildest, the least most interesting upland district of the Caucasus, the northern part of the province actually remained almost entirely independent administration. It is divided into "Free Luanetia" independent communities; "Luanetia of the subject to the Dadishkilian princes; and "Luanetia of the subject to the princes Dadians of Mingrelia. It is 100 versts in length and 50 versts in width, with 11,000 men. Isolated from the neighboring rocks and mountains covered with perpetual snow, Luanetia have passed centuries, retaining its language, and habits, and remaining faithful to the existence of mountaineers. The snow-fields form the basin of the greatest rivers of the Caucasus, the Ingour, the Tsenistskali, and the Rion. In the country, its comparatively rough climate, its isolation with the surrounding valleys, and its ruggedness have conduced to lead the inhabitants away from pastoral life and sport. No wheels are to be seen in Luanetia; nor are horses ever met, except for the resources of the people are domestic goats and sheep with trout, but the natives do not fish. Except for a bird in the forests of Luanetia. Ibex, chamois, are plentiful. I had the opportunity of seeing 15 ibex to fifteen head, gathering round ferruginous rocks on the rivers Zeschra and Tsenistskali. They are grown, as much as are required for local consumption of millet, as well as animal food, are amply supplied. Similar habits can be noted among another



taineers, the Ossets, while the people in the fever-stricken lowlands of Gouria and Mingrelia live mostly on vegetables and drink weak wines. The Luanets live in villages comprising from twenty to fifty houses. The houses are built of stone, have very thick and strong walls, with a tower on one side from 70 to 80 feet in height. Though showing no comfort or cleanliness, the interiors of their buildings are well adapted to a harsh winter, being almost uninhabited during the summer. The Luanets (called by some ancient Greek writers Phtheirophagi, lice-eaters, on account of their filthy habits,) or Shans, as they call themselves, do not bear any resemblance to the other Caucasian tribes of the higher valleys of the chain, except to a certain degree with the Ossets. They are light complexioned, have generally gray or blue eyes; the expression of the face is stern, and rather savage. Never riding on horseback, they are indefatigable walkers, active sportsmen, and capital shots. Never shrinking from any fatigue or work in the mountains, they are lazy and loathe the simplest work at home. The Luanetian women do all the hard work at home, as well as in the field; the boys take their herds of goats to pasture, and but little more than shooting and robbing is left to the men. The Luanetian women are much easier and freer with strangers than the Caucasian women generally are, and they have nothing of the shyness natural to the women of the Mohammedan population. It has to be remarked that the Turkish and Persian harems were never supplied with girls from Luanetia during the slave-trade carried on between the Constantinople merchants and the Caucasian people. But until a very recent date the most barbarous custom was practiced among the Luanets. Girls, being considered worthless creatures until their riper age, when born were exposed to starvation, or, in some villages, suffocated by filling their mouths with hot ashes. This horrible practice has almost entirely died out at present. Nevertheless it has been the chief cause of the scarcity of women in Luanetia, until now, and of the habit of the Luanets to ravish their wives from their neighbors, or, in cases of great necessity, to buy them; the price of a girl being from forty to sixty cows, or their equivalent, as cows are rather rare in Luanetia. In reference to even the most primitive notions respecting agriculture, trade, or any other industry, the grossest ignorance prevails. The hoe is used instead of the plow. Neither value of time nor prices of produce and commodities are known to them. This savage state of existence makes it the more interesting to note the fact that the Luanets, from a very ancient date, have prepared their own gunpowder. They also extract from their own mountains silver and lead in small quantities, answering their local necessities. The mineral riches of Luanetia must be very great. The river Ingour deposits in several parts of its bed auriferous sand containing considerable particles of gold. Mineral springs of ferruginous, alkali, and other mineral contents are plentiful.

The people of the upper part of the Ingour valley, called "Free Luanets," have (at variance with the existing social forms of all the people of the Caucasus) neither chiefs nor princes. The Russian administration being merely nominal, the Free Luanets, in case of any dispute, or common cause, hold general meetings and decide their course of action by a majority of votes. Women, and even children, take part in these meetings. Their religion is a strange intermixture of pagan ideas and Christian rites. According to tradition, Christianity penetrated into Luanetia during the reign of Queen Tamara, of Georgia, in the twelfth century. Ruins of ancient castles, churches, and monasteries, containing images, relics, &c., no doubt of very ancient date, are to be seen in

various parts of Luanetia, and, though unintelligible to the natives, they are venerated and guarded as holy and inviolable monuments. As to the origin of the Luanets and their language, various opinions exist, but the fact is that the few travelers and writers, who have written on Luanetia, have left rather superficial observations respecting these topics.

In order to travel through Luanetia, only three months can be safely chosen, June, July, and August, on account of its great elevation above the level of the sea. The greatest difficulty is to ascend the mountains that surround Luanetia, and then again to descend into the deep and narrow valley of the upper Ingour. Rocks and crags, overhanging precipices, mountain torrents, glaciers, and the total absence of regular roads, or even paths, make a journey to Luanetia not a very light task.

Naturally isolated, Luanetia for many centuries has hardly had any contact with the various people inhabiting the Caucasus; nor did it take part in the general wars of the Teher Kessians and other Mohammedan tribes with Russia. Its inhabitants, a savage race, working little, when meeting strangers always begging, and, if possible, robbing and plundering, have remained free and independent in their native valley, little known to their neighbors and Russia, and still less to the civilized world of Europe and America.

D. R. PEACOCK.

### NICOLAIEFF.

*Statement showing the commerce and navigation of this port for the year 1873.*

#### IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Coal .....tens..	370	\$2, 100
Sundry goods.....do...	5, 841	775, 100
Total.....	6, 111	772, 300

#### EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Wheat .....chetverts..	357, 400	\$2, 332, 600
Rye .....do.....	192, 800	725, 400
Barley .....do.....	40, 881	163, 530
Linseed .....do.....	6, 091	54, 915
Rape-seed .....do.....	2, 970	20, 750
Total.....	610, 902	3, 674, 270

#### NAVIGATION.

Flag.	Steamers.	Sailing-vessels.
American .....	.....	1
Austrian .....	.....	19
Danish.....	1	.....
British.....	43	1
Greek.....	.....	21
Italian.....	.....	12
Norwegian.....	3	6
Russian.....	.....	5
Turkish.....	.....	5
Total.....	46	70

TIMOTHY C. SMITH.

## ODESSA.

Statement showing the commerce at Odessa for the year ending December 31, 1873.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
China-ware.....kilograms	32,848	\$28,590 44	\$5,474 87	France, China, England.
Coals.....do.	112,348,592	935,910 18	Free.....	England.
Coffee.....do.	989,306	456,443 22	01,831 58	France, England, Arabia.
Cotton, raw.....do.	4,107,001	4,291,124 20	Free.....	Egypt, England, India.
goods.....do.	201,540	1,620,107 08	201,539 60	France, England, Germany.
yarn.....do.	409,660	584,500 99	55,473 17	England.
Crockery.....do.	1,255,565	336,487 17	156,945 75	Do.
Fruits, fresh.....do.	8,029,068	735,997 26	137,817 83	Turkey, Greece, Mediterranean.
dry & preserved do.	8,830,836	1,485,016 90	367,770 92	Turkey, Greece, France.
Furniture, &c.....do.	366,755	290,039 14	25,215 82	France, England.
Glass-ware.....do.	1,795,124	542,395 08	224,390 60	Do.
Gold coin.....rubles.		1,388,908 48		England.
Iron.....kilograms	39,503,622	2,829,327 89	411,496 07	France, England.
wrought.....do.	3,007,696	625,839 85	125,326 15	Do.
ware.....do.	966,480	250,200 27	49,925 00	Italy, France.
Jewelry.....do.	827	110,223 97	12,324 78	France.
Leather.....do.	130,000	389,853 15	71,250 09	Austria, France, Germany.
goods.....do.	49,523	1,158,816 04	65,597 87	Holland, France, Belgium.
Linens goods.....do.	2,492,816	5,251,565 30	1,038,691 98	France, Belgium.
fine, ad valorem		60,303 54	18,091 08	England, France, Germany.
Machinery.....kilograms	7,505,978	826,555 13	82,549 80	France, Italy, Austria, Eng-
Matches.....do.	335,793	121,172 12	34,628 55	land.
Money, paper.....rubles.		3,240,790 00		France, Italy, Greece, America.
Oil.....kilograms	3,664,240	1,095,886 32	322,020 06	France, England.
Paper.....do.	736,191	417,491 53	122,698 58	England, France.
Pepper.....do.	505,042	210,439 51	31,565 29	Italy, France.
Pottery.....do.	102,650	190,481 27	1,069 43	England, Egypt, America.
Rice.....do.	3,974,997	415,049 06	82,812 41	France, Germany.
Silk goods.....do.	13,991	464,948 00	174,892 89	
Silver coin.....rubles.		82,450 89		France, Holland, England.
Spirits.....bottles.	105,410	51,972 12	45,677 67	Different countries.
Sundries.....kilograms		3,557,312 82	711,462 52	China, England.
Tea.....do.	961,705	1,634,882 04	801,421 00	England, France.
Tin, (sheets).....do.	1,120,973	186,832 60	9,341 62	France, England.
Tin-ware.....do.	98,724	103,039 99	12,340 50	Turkey.
Tobacco.....do.	1,272,561	2,120,929 49	318,140 20	England, Cuba.
Cigars.....do.	4,520	49,718 00	16,573 34	France, Spain, Greece.
Wine.....do.	2,814,394	991,701 98	234,532 80	France, Germany.
bottles.....do.	57,260	57,260 00	12,597 20	France.
champagne.....do.	76,027	126,715 84	50,685 00	England, Austria, France.
Woolen goods.....kilograms	223,072	2,530,663 52	308,959 47	
Total.....		*36,885,303 81	6,379,202 49	

\* Exclusive of imports of gold and silver coin and paper money, which amounts to 4,712,149.37 rubles.

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Barley.....kilograms	13,344,800	\$396,842	England, Belgium.
Battle.....head.	556	12,974	Turkey, Egypt.
Bolza.....kilograms	9,295,568	571,404	England, Belgium, France.
Portage.....do.	333,712	164,123	France, England.
Corn, (maize).....do.	64,480,101	1,711,762	England, France, Austria.
Flour.....do.	8,506,831	639,394	Turkey, Greece, England.
Gold coin.....rubles.		40,567	England, France.
Hides.....kilograms	279,968	46,661	France, Austria.
Leather.....do.	2,752	1,723	England, Belgium.
Lined.....do.	8,678,960	579,323	France, Austria, Italy.
Hats.....do.	14,648,017	427,354	England, France.
Case.....do.	1,816,346	75,314	England, Belgium, Germany.
Re.....do.	42,992,968	1,074,850	Turkey, Greece, Italy.
Spirits.....liters	2,724,600	130,240	Different countries.
Sundries.....kilograms	1,228,455	219,711	Turkey, Greece, France.
Wallow.....do.	114,396	26,622	Egypt, France.
Timber.....do.		81,028	England, France, Austria, Belgium.
Wheat.....kilograms	396,304,978	20,641,276	England, France, Austria, America.
Wool.....do.	3,368,288	2,111,424	
For the year 1873.....		28,652,522	
For the year 1872.....		34,361,372	
For the year 1871.....		35,572,137	

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Odessa during the year 1873.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States .....	United States .....			2	871	2	871
	Other countries .....						
Austrian .....	Austria .....	63	39,695	49	80,531	112	120,226
	Other countries .....	22	13,904	70	29,330	92	43,234
Belgian .....	Belgium .....	3	3,719			3	3,719
	Other countries .....	15	15,915			15	15,915
Danish .....	do. ....	2	2,135			2	2,135
British .....	Great Britain .....	163	131,817	14	4,998	177	136,815
	Other countries .....	151	120,786	7	2,569	158	123,355
French .....	France .....	1	897			1	897
German .....	Germany .....	3	2,360	5	1,820	8	4,180
	Other countries .....			10	3,674	10	3,674
Greek .....	Greece .....			39	4,914	39	4,914
	Other countries .....			93	11,811	93	11,811
Dutch .....	Holland .....	9	9,308			9	9,308
	Other countries .....	1	1,844			1	1,844
Italian .....	Italy .....	19	17,005	38	14,421	57	31,426
	Other countries .....			96	36,384	96	36,384
Norwegian .....	Norway .....	1	735	2	726	3	1,461
	Other countries .....	1	816	16	5,972	17	6,788
Russian .....	do. ....	180	904,840	49	17,151	229	921,991
Turkish .....	Turkey .....			96	14,577	96	14,577
	Other countries .....			18	2,862	18	2,862
	Total .....	634	564,569	604	172,611	1,238	737,180

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States .....	United States .....			2	871	2	871
	Other countries .....						
Austrian .....	Austria .....	66	41,580	61	25,539	127	67,119
	Other countries .....	20	12,780	59	24,270	79	37,050
Belgian .....	Belgium .....	6	6,431			6	6,431
	Other countries .....	11	12,325			11	12,325
Danish .....	do. ....	2	2,135			2	2,135
British .....	Great Britain .....	126	152,234	18	6,372	144	158,606
	Other countries .....	131	107,289	6	4,915	137	112,204
French .....	France .....	1	897			1	897
German .....	Germany .....	3	2,360	7	2,489	10	4,849
	Other countries .....			12	4,217	12	4,217
Greek .....	Greece .....			57	7,348	57	7,348
	Other countries .....			78	9,906	78	9,906
Dutch .....	Holland .....	9	9,308			9	9,308
	Other countries .....	8	8,328			8	8,328
Italian .....	Italy .....	19	17,005	51	19,939	70	36,944
	Other countries .....			88	33,523	88	33,523
Norwegian .....	Norway .....	1	735	1	405	2	1,140
	Other countries .....	2	1,551	19	6,859	21	8,385
Russian .....	do. ....	178	902,516	43	15,308	221	917,824
Turkish .....	Turkey .....			104	15,546	104	15,546
	Other countries .....			15	2,520	15	2,520
	Total .....	635	569,655	621	179,347	1,256	749,002

TIMOTHY C. SMITH

## POTI.

Statements showing the commerce of the port of Poti for 1872 and 1873.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	1872.		1873.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Vegetables and fruit.....	11,907	10,354	6,539	5,000
Coffee.....	51	505	921	7,212
Spices.....	492	4,536	252	2,169
Sugar.....	6,448	38,477	2,038	14,972
Tobacco and cigars.....	35,912	279,794	21,833	206,498
Tea.....	110	5,614	119	7,560
American petroleum.....	7,000	24,500	8,000	28,000
Wines.....	3,070	35,354	1,322	24,098
Vegetable oils.....	1,583	9,087	2,527	18,127
Crockery.....	1,713	10,164	1,269	7,062
Glassware.....	5,147	28,850	3,222	17,979
Machinery.....	110	8,496	536	6,047
Hardware.....	5,797	32,391	12,971	66,736
Paper.....	829	9,210	382	7,365
Silk.....	9	3,565	52	8,561
Woolen goods.....	631	43,435	621	44,942
Linen.....	4,619	12,453	2,142	5,738
Linen clothes and dresses.....	2,077	28,339	1,407	8,944
Cotton goods.....	17,869	540,253	16,632	470,027
Leather goods.....	217	11,106	228	14,466
Matches.....	5,759	33,542	4,425	30,960
Railway material.....		183,878		50,228
Sundries.....		77,768		87,821
Total.....		1,431,701		1,140,512
Money imports.....		229,095		273,886

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	1872.		1873.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>	<i>Poods.</i>	<i>Rubles.</i>
Linseed.....	1,587	3,560	5,250	7,150
Maize.....	411,116	203,158	768,120	362,735
Wheat.....			45,000	45,000
Grease and ham.....	1,408	7,925		
Raw silk.....	6,957	747,405	4,618	490,869
Waste silk.....	5,155	108,084	7,783	270,655
Cocoons.....	17,820	651,918	24,564	1,106,133
Wool.....	114,762	807,742	72,890	745,290
Cotton.....	72,446	572,084	2,654	31,210
Hides.....	13,764	94,633	24,456	145,204
Grebe-skins.....	124	8,480	13	1,930
Bristles.....	1,128	15,085	889	8,290
Hair.....	115	12,050	23	800
Deer-horn.....	171	1,750	605	6,137
Copper.....	8,409	76,683		
Dyes.....	1,900	28,985	1,721	25,400
Syringa.....	2,127	4,250	1,565	6,705
Persian powder.....	6,434	34,070	3,729	24,515
Staves.....	*25,000	7,000	†125,000	49,000
Walnut logs.....	62,945	72,167	69,224	70,623
Box-wood.....	201,337	159,828	182,539	152,600
Charcoal.....	30	40		
Hourkas, (pelt).....	354	7,261	116	3,150
Carpets.....	977	14,792	1,477	53,780
Sundries.....	4,580	126,565	27,221	137,945
Total.....		3,733,525		3,745,701

\* 100,000 pieces.

† 500,000 pieces.

Increase in exports for 1873, 12,176 roubles.

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Poti for the years 1872 and 1873.*

Flag.	1872.				1873.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Russian.....	365	84,039	357	71,734	374	90,780	377	90,751
British.....	8	3,332	9	3,830	24	8,188	22	7,511
Turkish.....	13	468	11	438	29	3,587	27	2,224
Greek.....	11	2,804	11	2,694	7	1,132	6	1,172
Austrian.....	15	6,272	13	5,608	2	3,194	1	2,835
Finnish.....					1	366	1	366
German.....					4	1,411	4	1,411
Hungarian.....					1	268	1	434
Danish.....	1	549	1	549				
Italian.....	3	985	3	985				
Total.....	416	98,449	405	85,838	448	109,066	445	102,044

D. R. PEACOCK.

## ROSTOFF.

*Statement showing the exports from Rostoff for the year 1873.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Hard wheat, ghirka, and winter line...chetverts.	467,724	\$4,004,486	England, Italy, France, Greek islands.
Rye.....do.	168,814	925,008	England, for the continent.
Barley.....do.	32,672	145,457	England, France.
Linseed.....do.	547,036	5,432,892	England, France, Belgium.
Rapeseed.....do.	53,172	327,772	Do.
Tallow.....pounds.	19,048	58,709	France; small portion to England.
Siberian melted butter.....do.	13,522	50,939	Constantinople, Greek islands.
Caviar, pressed.....do.	2,229	21,374	Constantinople, France, Italy, Greek islands.
Washed Donskoi wool.....do.	180,078	1,171,740	England, America, France.
Iron.....do.	4,272	21,945	Constantinople, Greece.
Anthracite coal.....do.	71,836	8,364	Do.
Dunnage mats.....pieces.	10,460	2,866	Do.
Total.....		12,171,552	

JOHN MARTIN.

## ST. PETERSBURG.

DECEMBER 1, 1874. (Received February 8, 1875.)

I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report on the commercial movement from this consular district to the United States, closing with 30th September, 1874, and deem it proper to submit the following preliminary remarks touching the peculiar relation of the ports of import and export within the same.

### THE PORT OF ENTRY FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Cronstadt is, and will remain, the port of entry for all goods imported to St. Petersburg so long as the channel of the river Neva, emptying

into the Gulf of Finland, remains shallow. On account of the spreading of this river to a width of several miles quite abruptly close to the suburbs of this city, sea-going vessels, drawing more than 10 feet, cannot approach St. Petersburg nearer than Cronstadt, some sixteen miles distant. From there all goods of import are brought up in lighters to this city to the custom-house for delivery. At the same time, St. Petersburg is and will remain the shipping place for all goods of export, it being the business center of this consular district, as well as of the empire, the place of residence of the principal bankers, exporters, and leading business men generally. Here the goods exported receive their final packing and embalming, and pass the inspection of the custom-house before they leave Russia, and from here the same are forwarded in lighters to Cronstadt where the sea-going vessels are stationed. In a commercial sense, therefore, the port of Cronstadt is considered a suburb of St. Petersburg, that being the port of arrivals and departures of foreign vessels; there all nations having their subordinate consular officers, vice-consuls, &c., stationed.

#### THE NEW PORT OF ENTRY.

Since the opening of the Reval Railroad at the end of 1871, however, this latter place becomes from year to year a successful rival of Cronstadt for receiving goods of import assigned for St. Petersburg. Reval is situated on the southern coast of the outer projection of land, where the Gulf of Finland communicates with the Baltic sea; it has an excellent harbor fit to receive the largest sea-going vessels, seldom freezing up in winter, and when it does, it never remains frozen beyond six weeks. In this respect it favorably contrasts with Cronstadt, where all navigation is stopped by solid ice from early November to the end of April, and sometimes to the middle of May, that is for six months regularly. Besides this natural advantage of the Reval port, the saving of time and of charges is strongly in its favor, as goods arriving in Reval can be forwarded to St. Petersburg the next day, reaching Moscow and the interior of the empire in three or four days more, even without touching at St. Petersburg at all, while goods landing at Cronstadt have to be reloaded on lighters, entailing more expense and loss of time.

For the American trade it may be of some moment to know that American goods can reach any Russian market at St. Petersburg as well as in the center of the empire at almost any season of the year, in a quicker and more direct way by the Reval and Baltic Port Railroads, than could be accomplished heretofore by the Cronstadt port.

I deem it proper to present some of the commercial results of this new railroad line that will explain themselves.

According to official lists the value of foreign imports into the port of Reval have been,

	Silver rubles.
In 1870 .....	3,944,542
In 1871 .....	13,090,125
In 1872 .....	26,000,000
In 1873 .....	29,000,000

with 196 steamers and 112 sailing-vessels, making together 308 ships, representing the foreign commerce during the last-named year, beside 994 steamers and sailing-vessels plying between Reval and several Russian and Finnish ports, representing the home commerce—the value of which is not included in the official lists giving the above amount of the foreign import. The rising importance of the port of Reval is more en-

hanced by the late grant of the Russian government approving the "Reval-Baltic port and Dorpat Railroad line," also that from "Pskoff to Viazma," connecting with the "Smolensk and Riazan line"—thus communicating with the richest portion of the interior of the empire—a project which, when once executed, will make Reval the most important port of the northern half of European Russia, its harbor being open often throughout the whole winter, as mentioned above.

#### EXPORTS.

The foregoing preliminary remarks having explained why St. Petersburg is actually the commercial shipping-place for all goods of export from this consular district, while Cronstadt and Reval are the ports for all imports to the same, I have the honor to inclose a statement—No. 1—showing the declared values of goods exported from St. Petersburg to the United States during the last five years, from 1870 to September 30, 1874, inclusive, giving their values in silver roubles, as well as in American gold dollars. As will be seen, the exports from Russia to the United States comprise mostly articles that will, in all probability, long continue to be exported from here, on account of their peculiar natural properties brought about by the climate and the geological conditions of this country. The principal articles being—

#### SHEET-IRON,

which allows a bending fourteen or fifteen times before it breaks, while the American article breaks if bent the fourth or the fifth time. This property is in the native ore found around Ekatherinburg in the Ural Mountains, as is now settled beyond all doubt by scientific and professional men, who, after careful inquiry and trial, are competent to judge. Another peculiarity of the Russian sheet-iron is its fine polish that cannot be imparted to the article produced elsewhere. The fuel used in those founderies is exclusively wood. The wages of laborers employed in that far remote country is still from 40 to 60 copecks per day, equivalent to 27 to 40 cents American paper currency. The greatest export of sheet-iron is to Germany, then to England, Belgium, and to France. It is expected that the new grant of a railroad from the Ural Mountains, connecting with the Kama-Volga navigation lines, will set aside most of the difficulties of the present slow transportation from there and give a great impetus to this important branch of industry.

#### BRISTLES.

The remarkable length and strength of the Russian bristles are supposed to be the natural result of the hard and severe winter of seven to seven and a half months the animals have to endure here under the fifty-fourth to sixtieth degrees of northern latitude. This article of export may seem to be of considerable value to Russian commerce, since not only the yearly production and export, but the prices also, of bristles are constantly progressing and rising, (from 1,858,425 silver rubles in 1861 to 9,860,700 silver rubles in 1871, and to 11,185,900 silver rubles in 1872. It is certain, however, that this apparent gain will prove a real loss to this country in the long run, if the advantages of a more advanced and cultivated better stock, such as their quick development and growth within one year, connected with the lessening and diminishing to the utmost of all useless portions of the animal, of its legs, bones, &c., are



taken into consideration. The hog of this country is commonly kept, cared for, and fed from three to four years before it is fit to be killed for pork; and already large quantities of ham and bacon of better quality are being imported from Germany and Austria for the use of the better classes in Russia.

#### HORSE-HAIR,

of which Russia is able to yield far larger quantities than other states whose dominions do not extend over similar "endless steppes," wherein horses make up the sole property and riches of the inhabitants. The price of horse-manes before 1860 was only 7.60 silver rubles per pood; then it rose to 25 silver rubles, while that of the horse-tails was 20 to 50 silver rubles; in 1872 the prices reached from 30 to 240 silver rubles per pood.

#### HEMP,

when cleaned, is nearly twice as long as the best American article, at the same time supple and pliable. Of the best article the renowned Russian bolt-rope is made, so much sought for in England, Germany, and France.

#### RAGS,

the higher assortments of which are mostly found in the northern half of the empire, are protected by an export-duty almost amounting to prohibition. While this duty at the Black Sea ports of Russia is only 20 copecks per pood, it is raised to 30 copecks for the land frontier, (Wirballen,) and now amounts to 45 copecks for St. Petersburg and all the Baltic seaports, excepting only that of Libau, where it is 30 copecks per pood. It will be perceived that the highest duty is put on the best sorts of rags which are usually exported through this district. In 1860 the export was 157,845 poods; in 1870, before the revision of the duties now in force, 777,985 poods; in 1872 it fell off to 621,226 poods, the principal exporters being, formerly England, latterly Germany.

#### RUSSIA LEATHER

will long continue to be an article of export on account of its peculiarities resulting from the process of tanning.

In my endeavor to get information in regard to this process, and to elicit true answers as to the specific bark used, and the real cause of the peculiar inherent "smell" of the Russia leather, I have encountered more difficulties than in regard to any other article of Russian manufacture; it seemed as if I had been purposely misled at the start by almost every one directly connected with the leather industry, they appearing, by a singular coincidence, as reticent on these very subjects as they were quite willing to give all other information required. Having gained this information, however, partly from official and partly from competent private sources, I shall present my remarks under a special heading, and deem it proper only to mention, that to each specific bark used in different portions of this country a chemical analysis being added by the respective professor in the Imperial Academy of Sciences, the information thus obtained becomes more valuable; furthermore, that the Bureau of Statistics and of the Census being but young establishments in this country, the statements received from and through the Department of Manufactures and Commerce reach only to 1871, being supplemented by Prof. F. Matthäi's standard work—"Der Auswärtige Handel Russlands," St. Petersburg, 1873.

## NOTES ON THE MANUFACTURE OF RUSSIA LEATHER.

The manufacture of leather forms one of the most important branches of industry in Russia. The official reports of the Department of Manufactures and Commerce for 1871 (for subsequent years none being issued as yet) give the total number of establishments engaged in tanning different kinds of leather as 3,772, with 18,115 workmen, and the value of goods manufactured as 32,134,500 silver rubles. This amount, however, is far from being the real value of all leather manufactured in the empire, as it is based only upon the productions of the large factories without regard to the many smaller industrial establishments engaged on the same branch and kept by the rural population, the yearly productions of which are so considerable, indeed, as almost to equal that of the large factories, so as to make it safe to estimate the whole yearly value of leather manufactured in Russia at 60,000,000 silver rubles.

The following figures, based on official reports, will show the distribution of the different kinds of leather factories:

Description.	Factories.	Workmen.	Value of yearly products.
Tan-yards and white-leather factories .....	3,666	16,555	Silver rubles 30,515,700
Morocco factories .....	17	1,330	1,511,400
Chamois-leather factories .....	89	230	200,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,772</b>	<b>18,115</b>	<b>32,134,500</b>

These figures are distributed geographically as follows:

District.	Factories.	Workmen.	Value of yearly products.
Russia proper .....	3,178	15,957	Silver rubles 26,125,000
Kingdom of Poland .....	315	1,060	2,864,500
Grand Duchy of Finland .....	23	96	100,000
Siberia .....	256	1,000	1,514,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,772</b>	<b>18,115</b>	<b>32,134,500</b>

The leading governments or provinces engaged in leather manufacturing are, that of St. Petersburg with a yearly production valued at 5,613,000 silver rubles; next that of Moscow with 3,500,000 silver rubles. Then follow Viatka, Perm, Kazan, Tver, Vitebsk, and Warsaw, from one and a half to two millions each, and others producing from one-half to one million a year. The total amount of wages of workmen employed in this industry (as the Department states,) "cannot be calculated exactly, on account of the widely differing economical conditions prevailing in these various provinces, and the impossibility of giving, even approximately, the medium wages paid to workmen."

## THE BARKS USED FOR TANNING.

The bark mostly used, especially in the central and eastern provinces for tanning soft leather is that of the willow, (Latin, *Salix*; German, *die Weide*; Russian, *Iva*. The bark of the willow-tree contains 2.2 per cent. to 2.7 per cent. of tannin, while the oak-bark contains up to 5.8 per cent. of the same; but the use of the latter in Russian tan-yards is very limited, for tanning sole-leather only. The

bark of certain kinds of willow-tree contains as much as 12 per cent. of tannin. In the northeastern governments, especially in those of Kazan, Viatka, and Perm, in tanning morocco leather an addition to the willow-bark is used generally, namely, the leaves of the bear's raisin, or *bous-serolle*, (Latin, *Arbutus*, s. *Arctostaphyle*, or *Uva ursi*; English, whortleberry; German, *die Bärentraube*, *die Sandbeere*,) which contains 16 to 18 per cent. of tannic acid. For superior qualities of morocco they also use the sumach, (Latin, *Rhus coriaria*; English, the Sumac; German, *der Sumach*.) In southern Russia there is an abundance of a plant containing as much as 30 per cent. of tannic acid, still it is hardly ever used by the tanners, namely, the root of the *Kernèc*, (Latin, *Statice latifolia et tartarica*; German, *die Sandnelke*, *die Grasnèlke*, *Widerstoss*.) Besides the foregoing there are still other plants, which, although possessing excellent astringent qualities, are not used in the leather-factories; for instance, the root of the little plant named *Rumex acetosella*, (German, *Feldsauerampfer*,) containing 12 to 17 per cent. of the tannic acid. Foreign substances, like the gall-nut, the catechu, and others are employed very rarely, in exceptional cases.

The specific and peculiar smell of the Russia leather (Muskowy leather, *Juffs*, German, *Juchten*) is produced by a tar made of the bark of the birch-tree (birch-tree tar) mixed with fish-oil, (train-oil, seal-oil,) which they employ to grease the leather, and thus rendering it more pliable and soft.

The color is put on the leather after it is thoroughly prepared and finished, and is applied hot. To produce the red color, they use the sapan-wood, Pernambuco-wood, and some kinds of logwood, imported in large quantities, mostly from Philadelphia, Boston, and New York.

The total amount of capital employed in the Russia-leather-manufacturing industry (the department states) cannot be ascertained, on account of want of any information on the subject. The figures mentioned above only refer to the value of the leather-production, and give only an approximate idea of the whole capital employed in this industry. It seems to be certain, however, that this capital is inadequate for the wants of this industry, as indicated by the fact that goods are often brought into market without being perfectly tanned. The average export for five years, from 1867 to 1871, of raw hides, was 257,100 poods per year; that of the tanned leather, principally of the article known as Russia leather, or juffs, was 28,400 poods; the sole-leather not being included in the amount.

The total production of the tan-yards, of the manufactories of white leather, and other establishments engaged in this branch of industry (by estimate of the number of beasts killed or died, and deduction made for what has been exported in a raw state) would amount to 3,000,000 poods, or 8,000,000 pieces, per annum. Large as this amount may seem to be, it must be remembered that horned cattle are counted at nearly 24,000,000 and horses at over 16,000,000 head in this empire, and that these figures may so far with safety be taken as reliable, as they are forming, with some others, a certain basis for general taxation in this country.

According to Professor Matthäi, the highest export of Russian raw hides, prepared leather, and juffs was in 1868 and 1869. It fell off in 1870, and in 1871 it was by 18 per cent. less than the average quantities of former years; the reason assigned being that during the Franco-German war an immense number of cattle and horses had been exported from Russia. In 1872 the export of leather and hides commenced to revive anew, with 220,886 poods of raw hides and 34,883 poods of juffs

and other kinds of manufactured leather. The tan-yards in the governments of St. Petersburg and of Warsaw were kept at work at their fullest capacity at the end of the year, while many of the foreign demands could but partially be filled. The largest export of raw hides, as well as of the several kinds of leather, is to Germany, next to Austria; only smaller quantities going to Turkey, England, and France.

In concluding my remarks on articles of export from Russia to the United States, I beg to submit a list of Russian goods that would seem to be fit articles of export to the United States, with advantage and profit, in case the tariff at home could be reduced to a more favorable standard.

*List of articles that could be exported from Russia to the United States with mutual advantage and profit, if the entry duties were more favorable.*

1. *Russian boots.*—Government contractors in Russia are delivering boots made of cheap leather to the various military departments for the use of the navy and of the land-troops, at 1 ruble a pair. The article could be sold in America for several dollars, and would be an advantage to the western farmer and mechanic to wear cheap boots that would outlast several pairs he now buys there. The entry-duty now is 31½ per cent.; that stops all export.

2. Boot-tops can be had here for 40 to 80 cents a pair. The entry-duty thereon, namely 31½ per cent. stops the exportation of the same.

3. Bristles can be bought here at 10 cents per pound. Exporters of this article are buying up heavy lots—the cheap and the higher qualities together—and manage to send only the highest qualities to America while the cheapest kinds are sent to England and Germany, where they are made use of in manufacturing cheapest kinds of brushes. It seems, however, that America, having any number of locomotives, railroads, cars, and of all kinds of machinery in its uncounted factories, could manufacture these cheap brushes at home for daily use in these factories, instead of allowing the cheap kind of bristles to go to other countries and then receiving the articles in the shape of brushes mentioned. The cheaper bristles, however, cannot bear the tariff now levied, it being 15 cents per pound.

4. Cheap glue, of which a great deal is made here, cannot go to America on account of the tariff, namely 20 per cent. ad valorem. It would be of good use in making paper-hangings and similar goods, as it could be well mixed with glue of higher quality. Now it is exported to England and Germany principally.

5. Cheap leather, for binding books, making money-purses and similar articles. It is exported now to England, Germany, and specially to Austria, where purses, satchels, &c., are manufactured of the same, and are brought back again as Vienna articles, and exorbitantly paid for. It would be of great use in America, as would seem, but the present tariff of 15 per cent. keeps it out altogether.

6. Cheap wool, of which England imports immense quantities for manufacturing the common woollen cloths, cheap blankets, &c. The export to Germany is also large. The entry-duty in America is 2.7 cents per pound for the cheapest wool, (namely, that of "12 cents or less per pound,") which absorbs the profit and admits no import. Russia has no export duty on the same.

7. Cloth made of Russian cheap wool, if allowed to go to America would be of advantage there. The price per yard here is 1 ruble: it is used by the Russian government in equipping its army; especially

soldiers' uniforms, and the overcoats of the troops of the imperial guard are made of it; they are thick and very durable indeed. The American tariff being 45 cents per pound and 31½ per cent. ad valorem besides, the article cannot be exported there.

8. Linseed, the price of which is here 13 to 16 roubles per chetvert, equal to 8 bushels American measure. New York would buy a great deal, but the tariff of 20 cents per bushel stops importation there, while it goes in large quantities to England, Germany, and to France. On the linseed oil the tariff is 30 cents per gallon. Formerly, the duty being only 5 per cent., a great deal had been sent from St. Petersburg to the United States.

9. Mats, of the cheapest kind, on which the duty in America is 30 per cent. to 35 per cent.

10. Tarred cordage can be bought here at 8 to 10 cents per pound; the entry-duty in the United States is 3 cents per pound, which is equal to 33 or 35 per cent.

#### IMPORTS.

The imports from the United States to this district comprise principally cotton and petroleum, then railroad locomotives, machinery, and several kinds of bark and wood. I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the articles named :

#### COTTON.

Before the late war in the United States American cotton was imported to this country in large quantities, over 30 American vessels importing it yearly. During our war England and Germany imported cotton of Egyptian and Indian growth, scarcely any samples coming from America. In 1868 and 1869 American cotton commenced to re-appear, and since 1873, especially during this year, all other kinds are being almost completely swept from the Russian market. As will be seen from the inclosed reports, the rapid increase of this import from year to year is unprecedented and wonderful, and it seems destined to increase still further, if the new life now pervading all Russia is taken into consideration. The reason of this increase is explained by the results of the ever-glorious act of the present Emperor freeing the 22,000,000 of peasants from the shackles of involuntary servitude, who in former times were not permitted even to move from the precincts of their villages without the consent of their lords, and who being set free are now freely engaging their hands and sinews in working in the agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing establishments of the country, thus assisting to inaugurate a new era in Russian manufacturing industry never before known. More especially the new cotton-factories springing up yearly in the districts of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and in that of Vladimir, are giving steady employment to thousands of ready workmen, whose means having thus increased, they at the same time become aware of their new wants that have to be satisfied. The former peasant presents to-day another man—from having nothing formerly, he has become a buyer himself to-day. The whole class, in the deficiency of primary schools, being thus happily brought under the beneficent influences of industrial education, are saved from idle life, and now form an important element assisting to carry on the many industrial branches, especially the rapidly increasing business of the cotton-factories of the empire. Raw material is being imported now

instead of the foreign manufactured article. Cotton is brought in, in yearly increasing quantities, the American produce preferred to all others, and worked up in the extensive home factories, to satisfy the yearly increasing demand at home as well as in the newly acquired Asiatic territories, and those neighboring nations with which Russia has lately concluded commercial treaties.

#### PETROLEUM.

During our late war some of our American firms being stopped in their former cotton-trade, for trial's sake, engaged in the import of petroleum. From 25,000 barrels in 1867, the import rose to 60,000 barrels in 1870, and to 100,000 barrels in 1871; in 1873 upward of 150,000 barrels were imported, when, on account of the Russian petroleum regions in the Caucasus having developed to a considerable importance, the import of the Pennsylvania petroleum had become an object of some care and anxiety, resulting in the fact that only some 60,000 barrels of the American petroleum had been imported since.

The result of a careful inquiry seems to establish the following facts, which I respectfully submit for the information of the Department: The district of country containing large quantities of petroleum is known to be that of Taman, situated in the northwest corner of the Caucasus between the Azof and the Black Seas. This enterprise, however, is lacking a sufficient capital, and probably some better management of its affairs, to make itself felt in the market. The most important petroleum district in Russia is that about the town of Baku, in Southeastern Caucasus, on a wide ridge of land projecting into the Caspian Sea. The supply of petroleum it yields is supposed to be quite inexhaustible, and it is conceded on all hands that there is no reason why it could not be made equal to the American refined article now imported here. The crude petroleum can be bought at Baku for 30 copecks per pood, which is equal to 30 cents per barrel. The Baku petroleum now sells at Moscow at 1.80 silver rubles per pood. It has not yet reached St. Petersburg as yet in any considerable quantities; such as it did, however, sold here at 2 and 2.10 silver rubles per pood. Compared with these prices of the Baku petroleum, the cost of the American petroleum, when ready for export at New York, is \$1; to which the export duty here (namely, 57 cents) being added, makes it cost \$1.57, without taking into account the freight and insurance, the storage and interest on the capital invested; and when it has to be sold here at a little over the price of the article brought up from the Baku district, (namely, at 2 to 2.10 silver rubles per pood,) it appears to be evident that the imports from America must cease at no distant day.

#### LOCOMOTIVES.

The first ten locomotives were imported to St. Petersburg in 1872 from the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, followed by twenty more from the same firm, and last summer fifty more were contracted for at the Grant factory in New York. The great moment of this incipient trade will be apparent from the fact that there is an immense field here open for their import for many generations to come, the railroad lines of Russia having just commenced to develop on a grand scale, those in operation hardly reaching to 18,000 English miles up to this day. The small locomotives heretofore built in Russia, (at the rate of 100 to 120 only a year,) also those imported from Germany, France, —

Belgium, were all built for consumption of wood for fuel, till the agent of the Philadelphia firm had brought the attention of the consuming departments to the fact that anthracite coal of best quality can be found around the town of Woronesh, in Southern Russia, extending over one hundred and eighty miles, and that whole regions were abounding with it in the southern half of the empire sufficient to feed the locomotives of the whole continent. The American locomotives, finally accepted and introduced here—being expressly built for coal consumption only—have led Russian capital to the development of the now quite numerous coal-mines in the districts named. On account of the faultless finish of the American locomotives and their superior power (guaranteed to haul on a level 1,075 tons, in lieu of those heretofore in use hauling but 650 to 700 tons) they are much preferred, as the higher price paid for them (namely, 25,000 silver rubles apiece, instead of the 18,000 to 20,000 silver rubles paid for those brought in from Germany and Austria) would indicate.

#### DIRECT TRADE.

The inclosed statements will present the amount of direct trade, in American vessels, between this consular district and the United States, showing the kind of goods, with quantities and values in gold dollars; and I mention here only that all the export given therein had been shipped from St. Petersburg, while all the goods imported from American ports to this district had arrived, and had been received at the ports of Cronstadt and Reval. No. 2 shows the declared value of exports from this district to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1874; No. 3 shows the value of direct imports in American vessels from the United States to this district, via Cronstadt port, during the same period; No. 4 shows the value of direct imports, in American vessels, from the United States to this district, via Reval port, during the same year.

It will be perceived (from No. 2) that during the year named the principal articles of export to the United States were sheet-iron, bristles, crash, hemp, rags, Russia leather, bolt rope, and isinglass, all other articles representing smaller amounts, the total amount of export being \$1,334,456.

Furthermore, (from Nos. 3 and 4,) it will appear that the principal articles of import from the United States were petroleum and cotton, and that while the value of petroleum imported to Cronstadt was \$318,427 during the year, cotton imported to Cronstadt and Reval amounted to \$3,625,041 during the same. Lastly, that the whole amount of import from the United States, per American vessels, was \$3,947,311, leaving a balance in favor of the United States of \$2,612,855 for the said year.

To present this balance favorable to the American commerce more fully before the Department, I have the honor to submit statement No. 5, showing the value of total trade (export and import in American vessels) between this consular district and the United States during the years 1872, 1873, to the 30th September, 1874, as taken from the invoice-book, the official reports, and respective commercial lists answering these periods.

The foregoing abstract presents the following considerations:

1. That the declared value of the whole export from here to the United States during the two and three quarters of years named was \$3,753,479, while that of the whole import from the United States in American vessels amounted to \$11,116,902. The total direct trade, therefore,

amounted to \$14,870,381, leaving a balance in favor of the United States of \$7,363,423.

2. That, while the now beginning import of locomotives and machinery is represented by \$197,628, and the value of petroleum imported during the year above mentioned was only \$859,614, cotton alone brought in American vessels amounted to \$9,929,161.

#### IMPORT OF AMERICAN GOODS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN VESSELS

Gratifying as the above balance of trade in favor of our commerce with Russia is, and considerable as the quantity of cotton imported in American vessels may appear from the foregoing statement No. 6, the latter presents only a part of the true value of the American goods imported into this consular district, namely, that of goods brought in American vessels only. The far greatest part of the same are being brought in foreign bottoms, especially in British, German, and Swedish vessels, all of which are not reporting to the American, but to their own consular officers stationed at the ports of their entry. This is explained by the fact that the carrying-trade between this consular district and the United States is, sadly indeed, with foreign vessels; and by the further circumstance that our merchant-vessels prefer to engage in the coastwise trade at home, that gives them sufficient employment throughout the whole year, instead of undertaking a voyage to these far-away waters with the risk of being compelled to leave these ports in ballast for want of sufficient direct export to American ports without delay, and for fear of the early close of navigation, which latter, however, ought well to cease now, since Reval is connected by rail with St. Petersburg and the interior of the Empire.

Well known as the actual case is among the business men of this district, I deem it proper to submit to the Department the following translation from the report of the committee of commerce on the export and import trade of the Russian Empire with the United States of America.

By the foregoing tabular list the trade of Russia with the United States of America appears to be insignificant, though we are actually receiving from there the far greatest part of the raw material necessary to one, the most important, branch of our national manufacturing industry, namely, raw cotton, the value of which would appear to reach to near 30,000,000 silver rubles yearly. The explanation is found in the undoubted fact that we receive this same cotton as well as also other products of America to greatest extent through intermediate nations, through English and German vessels.

It must be remarked further, that while formerly all American cotton was imported here solely for the account of some few leading bankers, almost monopolizing the cotton-trade in this district, who were reselling the article in detail to manufacturers of cotton goods, now since the late revival and astonishing progress of the Russian manufacturing, and especially the cotton industry, the manufacturers themselves, especially those of the St. Petersburg and Moscow governments, are keeping stationary agents on their own account at the principal cotton-markets of the United States—at Mobile, Savannah and New Orleans—who, to a great extent, forward their supplies bought on the spot direct to Cronstadt or Reval in American or in foreign vessels, as the case is influenced by their actual demand.

I had intended last year to compile the exact figures, giving the kinds, quantities, and values of American goods imported in foreign vessels from commercial lists and various returns of foreign consular officers stationed at the seaports of this district, and must regret not to have been able to finish the subject on account of the fact that during the



vacancy in the position of minister and the absence of the legation secretary, I was called upon for over seven months to attend the running business of the legation, as well as the business of my own proper post and district at the same time, while the work of compilation required a continued, persevering, painstaking, and repeated personal inspection of commercial records that were at some distance; all of which, in a country where the last official report of the department of manufactures and commerce actually issued only includes the year 1871, could not be avoided. Having gained all information accessible on the subject, I have the honor to submit the following abstract giving the values of American goods imported in American and foreign vessels during the last year, to wit:

Statement No. 6 shows the value of imports of American goods into this district, via Cronstadt port, in American and foreign vessels during the year ending September 30, 1874.

Statement No. 7 shows the value of like imports to this district, via Reval port, in American and foreign vessels during the same year.

From the foregoing statements it will appear that the total value of American cotton brought to Cronstadt during the said year amounted to \$15,385,183, and that of cotton brought to Reval to \$10,864,400, giving together the astonishing total of \$26,249,583.

To present more fully the rapid increase in the import of American cotton to this district, I beg to submit further:

Statement No. 8, showing the values of total exports and imports in American and foreign vessels for each of the years 1872, 1873, to 30th September, 1874, with the respective number of American and foreign vessels; also, the values of exports and of the two classes of imports given separately. From this tabular statement the following considerations are presented:

1. That while in 1872 twenty-six American vessels imported cotton, petroleum, and other American goods to Cronstadt and Reval representing a value of \$3,811,725, forty-three foreign vessels brought in American goods valued at \$5,188,086 during that year.

2. That while in 1873 the value of goods imported in twenty-three American vessels was \$3,405,409, the eighty-two foreign vessels brought American goods to the amount of \$8,615,160.

3. Lastly, during 1874, up to September 30, while twenty-three American vessels have imported goods valued at \$3,899,768, the eighty-four foreign vessels have brought goods valued at \$22,821,463.

4. It will be perceived, also, that the total imports in seventy-two American vessels amounted during the three years to \$11,116,902, while that brought by two hundred and nine foreign vessels amounted to \$36,624,709.

5. Finally, that the total value of imports to these two ports, in American and foreign vessels, in 1872 amounted to \$8,000,000, (most of which being cotton;) that in 1873 amounted to \$12,020,569; and that imported in 1874 had reached the unprecedented sum of \$26,721,231.

Will this rapid increase in the imports of the American cotton to Russia still continue, or has the last year been an exceptional one? The near future will decide. It would seem, however, that the new impetus given of late years to Russian cotton-industry, as stated before, will, in all probability, be enhanced by the new markets Russian cotton-goods are finding outside of their own far-extending east—in those Asiatic territories lately annexed to their country, as also in Kokand, Kashgar, and other neighboring Asiatic nations having treaties of amity, friendship, and commerce with Russia, where English goods

brought from East India, as is well known, cannot compete with the Russian article.

The subject, being connected with the chief article of American import to this country, is deserving an earnest study. With the materials on hand I shall continue my researches, and shall submit their further results for the information of the Department.

#### CARRYING TRADE.

The figures given in the tabular statements Nos. 6 and 9, showing the numbers of American as well as of foreign vessels engaged in carrying American goods brought to this district during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, if taken in connection with the shipping-lists and the records of this consulate dating back for thirty years, clearly point to the one depressing fact that, notwithstanding the very satisfactory balance of trade in favor of our commerce with Russia, the greatest part of American goods are being imported by foreign vessels. As will be perceived, there were, in 1872, 26 American to 43 foreign vessels; 1873, 23 American to 82 foreign vessels; 1874, 23 American to 84 foreign vessels: giving total of 72 American to 209 foreign vessels, this being an average of 24 American and nearly 70 foreign vessels; that is, only one-fourth for the former and three-fourths for the latter during the last three years! This proportion appears to be nearly the same as that shown by the values of imports by American vessels and of that by foreign vessels; that of the former being \$11,116,902, while the latter amounted to \$36,624,709 during the same period.

Before the late war in the United States, over 60 American vessels were plying between these and the United States ports, importing cotton, sugar, and tobacco principally, with some other goods representing minor amounts. Sugar now is produced in Russia; tobacco is brought in, to a great extent, from Turkey—though still considerable quantities of the "Virginia" kind are arriving in foreign vessels and considered as Hamburg imports. The war swept away the American carrying trade; the merchant-navy of the United States, once only rivaled by that of Great Britain, having changed hands and flags, during the same, to a very considerable extent. Since the close of our war, from the 4 and 6 American vessels first appearing in these waters, their number rose, from 1870 on, to the proportion given above. Still it is evident that even their present number is an average of only one-fourth to three-fourths of those of a foreign nationality.

Here the action of Congress only may help, by further encouraging our ship-building at home, and may do wonders in less than one generation.

On the general trade of Russia with other nations, and the principal articles of export and import and the comparative values thereof, I shall be able to submit my remarks in another special report at an early day.

GEORGE POMUTZ

I.—Statement showing the declared values of articles exported from St. Petersburg to the United States during the five years (ending September 30) from 1870 to 1874, inclusive.

Articles.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
	<i>Silver rubles. kop.</i>	<i>Silver rubles. kop.</i>	<i>Silver rubles. kop.</i>	<i>Silver rubles. kop.</i>	<i>Silver rubles. kop.</i>
Sheet-iron.....	168,192 88	728,424 87	564,730 70	596,328 24	766,231 83
Russia leather.....	105,894 03	85,337 90	8,393 81	34,702 90	50,359 23
Hemp and flax.....	69,669 00	176,723 60	89,651 73	101,686 44	80,693 56
Bristles.....	428,944 32	470,615 86	384,885 80	330,360 28	292,078 83
Isinglass.....	1,614 36	3,187 78	25,043 41	15,908 50	8,251 58
Bolt-rope.....	89,291 00	113,704 00	159,083 77	151,187 07	54,076 00
Crash.....	171,545 85	441,633 20	375,730 20	242,062 58	195,071 67
Rags.....	510,747 19	107,839 00			71,717 27
Cantharides.....			31,880 83	4,409 62	
Malachite goods.....	1,087 00	370 75	475 00		4,057 73
Cigarettes.....	789 00	379 40	18,430 21	392 25	430 00
Diaper.....	394 99	797 39			3,127 50
Cow-hair.....	8,253 00		11,878 00	6,752 00	6,705 00
Worm-seed.....	5,952 74	5,244 50	12,829 67	3,224 29	3,432 26
Junk.....	11,977 51		22,615 00		
Merchandise.....	531 80	61,528 00		2,112 90	1,317 65
Horse-hair, horse tails and manes	37,815 00	9,154 00	534 70	9,787 82	
Feathers.....	37,063 00			18,105 90	
Ravens-duck.....	9,568 36	448 60	1,126 27	7,306 59	
Insect-powder.....	3,193 74	5,421 89			
Hemp and flax-tow.....	3,738 16	23,621 00			
Lycopodium.....		2,528 42	5,368 09	1,022 15	431 52
Boot-legs.....	765 90	3,240 11	499 97		524 90
Cotton robes.....			1,500 67	3,103 70	
Albumen.....	1,080 00		1,117 63		
Miscellaneous.....	3,880 37	17,866 69	11,629 67	10,504 56	5,605 48
Yearly total in silver roubles.	1,671,288 30	2,252,066 96	1,747,605 15	1,539,017 79	1,544,111 71
Yearly total in United States gold dollars.....	1,298,591 01	1,754,518 03	1,357,889 20	1,195,816 82	1,199,774 79

II.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of St. Petersburg to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.	
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.		
	<i>Silver rubles.</i>	<i>Silver rubles.</i>	<i>Silver rubles.</i>	<i>Silver rubles.</i>	<i>Silver roubles. kop.</i>	<i>Gold dollars. cts.</i>
Sheet-iron.....	85,922 30		29,411 00	736,890 63	852,153 93	662,123 60
Bristles.....	17,517 64	92,815 70	133,775 11	59,482 02	309,596 47	240,556 46
Crash.....			41,513 54	153,558 13	195,071 67	151,570 69
Hemp and junk.....	31,920 00		31,360 00	49,333 56	112,613 56	87,500 73
Rags.....				71,717 27	71,717 27	55,794 32
Russia leather.....	21,765 40	10,017 91	20,634 66	19,706 66	72,124 63	56,040 84
Bolt-rope.....	3,108 50		22,632 00	31,444 00	57,184 50	44,432 35
Isinglass.....	4,834 62	3,846 20		4,405 38	13,086 90	10,167 98
Cow-hair.....				6,705 00	6,705 00	5,209 78
Malachite goods.....				4,057 73	4,057 73	3,152 86
Diaper.....				3,127 50	3,127 50	2,430 07
Worm-seed.....			3,432 26		3,432 26	2,666 86
Empty petroleum barrels				3,035 70	3,035 70	2,358 74
Cantharides.....	2,432 06				2,432 06	1,829 71
Cigarettes.....	245 00		185 00	245 00	675 00	524 47
Miscellaneous.....	5,529 96	1,300 05	1,970 18	1,573 52	10,433 73	8,107 01
Total in silver roubles.....	173,335 50	113,979 86	284,913 75	1,145,218 10	1,717,447 21	1,334,456 47
Total in United States gold dollars.....	134,681 68	88,562 35	221,377 98	889,834 46		1,334,456 47
Total preceding year.....	289,548 72	73,441 69	164,439 02	823,254 43		1,350,683 86
Increase.....		15,120 66	56,938 96	66,560 03		
Decrease.....	154,867 04					16,227 39

III.—Statement showing the value of imports from the United States to the consular district of St. Petersburg, via Cronstadt, in American vessels, during the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
9,085 bales cotton.....			\$692,341		\$692,341
46,143 barrels petroleum.....	\$46,000		\$68,959	\$203,468	318,427
696 barrels resin.....	1,543			1,078	2,621
5 barrels lubricating oil.....			52		52
100 wet salted hides.....				895	895
5 bales containing 50 dry hides.....				275	275
Total in United States gold dollars..	47,543		761,352	205,716	1,014,611
Total for preceding year.....	110,353		982,031	925,768	2,018,152
Decrease .....	62,810		220,679	720,052	1,003,541

IV.—Statement showing the value of imports from the United States to the consular district of St. Petersburg, via Reval, in American vessels, during the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Cotton, 26,197 bales.....			\$2,619,700		\$2,619,700
3,130 bales.....				\$313,000	313,000
Total in United States gold dollars..			2,619,700	313,000	2,932,700
Total for preceding year.....			1,373,500	140,000	1,513,500
Increase.....			1,246,200	173,000	1,419,200

dates, from January 1, 1872, to September 30, 1874.

Date.	Export from St. Petersburg, during to the United States.		Import from the United States to St. Petersburg consular district.—					Total import.	
	No. of invoices.	Value in gold.	American vessels.	Articles.	Value in gold.	American vessels.	Articles.		Value in gold.
From January 1 to December 31, 1872.	228	\$1,357,889	17	Cotton..... Extract logwood..... Resin..... Sapan-wood..... Quercitron bark..... Sarsaparilla..... Petroleum..... Locomotives and machines.....	\$1,070,518 59,418 7,190 493 1,760 5,975 199,504 187,628	9	Cotton..... Nuts, &c.....	\$2,285,100 11,590	
		1,357,889	17		1,532,425	9		2,279,300	
Deduct amount of export.....									
Balance in favor of United States.....									
From January 1 to December 31, 1873.	297	1,195,816	18	Cotton..... Petroleum..... Logwood..... Machinery..... Resin..... Bark and wood.....	1,462,092 387,663 33,163 10,925 5,496 3,550	5	Cotton..... do.....	1,363,500 140,000	
		1,195,816	18		1,901,909	5		1,503,500	
Deduct amount of export.....									
Balance in favor of United States.....									
From January 1 to September 30, 1874.	164	1,199,774	13	Cotton..... Petroleum..... Resin..... Salted hides..... Dry hides..... Lubricating oil.....	692,341 273,497 1,078 885 275 52	10	Cotton.....	2,532,700	
		1,199,774	13		967,063	10		2,532,700	
Deduct amount of export.....									
Balance in favor of United States.....									
3,405,409 1,195,816 2,909,593									
3,895,768 1,199,774 2,695,994									

VI.—Statement showing the value of imports from the United States to the consular district of St. Petersburg, via Cronstadt, in American and foreign vessels, during the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quantity.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
		December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Cotton.....bales..	156,013			\$14,879,941	\$505,242	\$15,385,183
Petroleum.....barrels..	119,913	\$154,000		212,039	451,541	817,580
Resin.....do.....	31,926	15,715		98,355	9,718	123,788
Naptha.....do.....	1,000	5,000				5,000
Lubricating oil.....do.....	5			52		52
Shades.....number..	2,400			700		700
Extract of logwood.....boxes..	1,000			475		475
Quercitron-bark.....hhds..	75			3,338		3,338
Wet salted hides.....number..	100				895	895
Dry hides.....bales contain'g 50..	4				275	275
Cotton-seed.....sacks..	30				60	90
Logwood.....{ pieces..	8,013					(*)
{ tons..	100					(*)
Nutwood.....pieces..	405					(*)
Machinery.....packages..	87					(*)
Cheese.....boxes..	100					(*)
Total in United States gold.....		174,715		15,194,900	967,731	16,337,346
Total for preceding year.....		247,653		3,138,589	3,028,599	6,474,841
Increase.....				12,056,311		9,862,965
Decrease.....		72,938			2,120,868	

\* Value unknown.

VII.—Statement showing the value of imports from the United States to St. Petersburg consular district, via Reval, in American and foreign vessels, during the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quantity.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
		December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Cotton.....bales..	3,058	\$305,800				\$10,864,400
Do.....do.....	84,465			\$2,446,500		
Do.....do.....	21,121				\$2,112,100	
Petroleum.....barrels..	108,644					22,112
	1,757	28,112				
Total in United States gold.....		333,912		2,446,500	2,112,100	10,892,512
Total for preceding year.....				5,278,300	827,600	6,105,900
Increase.....		333,912		3,168,200	1,284,500	4,786,612

Date.	Imports from the United States to St. Petersburg consular district.					Total import.
	Via Cronstadt.		Via Revel.			
	Exports from St. Petersburg to the United States.	American vessels.	Foreign vessels.	Articles.	Value in gold.	
	Value in gold.					
From January 1 to December 31, 1872.	\$1,357,889	17	32	Cotton and petroleum	\$1,532,625	\$2,270,300
				do	2,380,176	2,791,700
	1,357,889	17	32		3,921,601	5,071,000
Declared value of exports.						
Balance of imports.						
From January 1 to December 31, 1873.	1,195,816	18	60	Cotton and petroleum	1,901,809	1,503,500
				do	4,300,660	4,305,500
	1,195,816	18	60		6,211,569	5,809,000
Declared value of exports.						
Balance of imports.						
From January 1 to September 30, 1874.	1,199,774	13	47	Cotton and petroleum	967,669	2,632,700
				Resin, &c	14,692,642	7,625,900
				Petroleum	508,571	
				Resin	98,355	
				Quercitron-bark, &c	5,795	
	1,199,774	13	47		16,162,631	10,556,600
Declared value of exports.						
Balance of imports.						
				Cotton		26,731,231
				do		1,199,774
						25,531,457

## TIFLIS.

POTI, *July 11, 1874.* (Received September 18.)

Tiflis, the ancient capital of Georgia, now the residence of the vice-regent of all the Caucasus, the center of administration, public instruction, commerce, and social life of both the Caucasian and transcaucasian provinces, is situated in  $41^{\circ}43'$  latitude north,  $44^{\circ}50'$  longitude east, on the two banks of the river Kur. At 1,300 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded by timberless, stony mountains, the town seems to lie in a basin or an immense crater. Of the surrounding mountains, those to the south, forming part of the town, are the most celebrated, because of their hot sulphur springs. It was due to these springs (some of them of extremely high temperature, almost unbearable) that the Georgian prince, Vachtang Gurgaslan, chose the village Tpilisi (in Georgian, "hot waters") for his residence in the year 469 A. D.

In the mouths of Russians and foreigners the name of Tpilisi was altered into Tiflis. The town comprises two parts, entirely different from each other—the ancient, Asiatic part, with low, flat-roofed houses, narrow, winding streets, and of a rather filthy aspect; the modern, European part, with some very beautiful buildings, wide, straight, and well-paved streets. Three bridges are built across the river Kur, two of iron, one of stone. At present, for lighting the town, petroleum is used, and water is supplied at a great expense in skins carried on the backs of horses from the river Kur all over town. But there is hope that gas and the proper water-works will be soon introduced.

The number of houses is about 10,000, with a population of about 73,000. The average number of yearly births for the last few years is 2,350. The average number of yearly deaths is 2,300.

The climate of Tiflis may be estimated as a rather dry one in comparison to that of Poti. The average annual rain-fall in Tiflis is 18 inches, while at Poti it is 60 or more. The average temperature in Tiflis, according to the thermometer of Celsius, is, in winter,  $+ 1.33$ ; spring  $+ 14.72$ ; summer,  $+ 24.44$ ; autumn,  $+ 15.08$ .

With respect to nationalities, faces of all tribes and nations, known not only in the Caucasus but all over Europe and Asia, may be met in the streets and bazaars of Tiflis. There are few towns in the world and certainly none in Russia, that could show more variety and mixture of types, dresses, and languages of the various countries of the west and the east than Tiflis. The Georgians, though the primitive inhabitants of the place and the exclusive land-owners in the province, being less enterprising and less speculating than the Armenians, have, to a great extent, become tributaries to Armenian merchants and usurers. A great many Germans have settled in Tiflis; the German colony forming part of Tiflis, of a cleanly and industrious appearance, supplies the town with milk, cheese, vegetables, fruit, &c. The more skillful artisans are usually found among the German colonists. The Russians are mostly government employes, in the civil or military service. In the Caucasus they rarely engage in farming, trading, or the like unofficial pursuits. For the last two years Tiflis has enjoyed the privilege of municipal committee. The yearly income of the town for the last two years amounts to 383,940 rubles; the expenses to 392,632 rubles.

Life at Tiflis is as expensive as at Poti. Some articles are twice as dear. A cubic sagene (343 cubic feet) of firewood costs in Tiflis from 20 to 30 rubles; at Poti only from 9 to 12 rubles. Lodgings are let out at an extremely high rate, the number of inhabitants increasing considerably quicker than the number of adequate houses. Coal



modities of life and articles of general necessity are dear on account of heavy duties levied on their import. The protective system has, until now, created no home industries or manufacture. A cotton-factory was erected by a rich Armenian, Mirzoepp. A million of rubles were invested in this affair. It has proved, however, an unsuccessful trial of competing with foreign merchandise, notwithstanding the facilities of buying Erivan cotton at a remarkably low price. The want of success attending manufacturing business in this country is, I believe, to be attributed to the following circumstances: want of skillful labor, expensive supplies of machinery, or certain parts of machinery in case of breakage, waste and tear, &c.; the merchandise manufactured in a newly-erected factory finding a very limited market; and, finally, a great number of wholesale merchants receiving their goods from English manufacturers, after having run into long credit with them and tied themselves by custom and obligations, are not always capable of applying themselves to fresh resources.

Situated between the Black and Caspian Seas, Tiflis is for Russia the great emporium of commerce carried on between Europe and Asia.

As I think it incumbent upon me to forward to you a special report on the trade, transit, and industry of Tiflis, I therefore do not insert into my present report custom-house tables of export, import, transit, and a list of current prices of goods and articles forming the staple of commerce in Tiflis. As regards public and social life, Tiflis has made wonderful progress for the last thirty years. About forty years ago only, Tiflis was a filthy little oriental town, with a few hundred houses and a few thousand inhabitants, without any signs of order or civilization. It has now above fifty schools, three banks, two theaters, public libraries, several clubs, a museum, &c. Some of these and other public institutions are generously supported by the government. The honor of having done the most for the town of Tiflis and of having introduced the main elementary forms of social development into this country belongs by mutual consent to Prince Vorontsoff, who was viceroy in the Caucasus from 1844 to the year of 1856, A. D. It was due to this great statesman that the first local newspaper was published, and that, by establishing a government loan-bank, means were offered to land-owners to procure money and credit, though the facilities for mortgaging land, houses, &c., and by it procuring money and credit, have naturally led many of the more ignorant and sluggish natives to ruin and poverty. Thanks to the enlightened hospitality of Prince Vorontsoff, the natives and Russians began to associate and form one local society. These and many other steps leading the natives, generally speaking, to social and intellectual improvements, did, from a financial point of view, press heavily upon their resources, by no means adequate to a costly existence in the sense of domestic comfort and social entertainment, as understood by more civilized and wealthier people. In one of the squares of Tiflis the public has gratefully erected a monument in the form of a colossal statue of bronze, representing Prince Vorontsoff.

D. R. PEACOCK.

## SAN DOMINGO.

## AZUA.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Azua to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Sugar .....	\$34,740 84	\$8,820 43	\$8,331 53	\$43,197 57	\$95,000 37
Honey .....	658 47			1,795 83	2,454 30
Molasses .....	802 87			99 94	902 81
Wood:					
Lignum-vitæ .....	1,583 71	7,617 88	728 96	17,393 43	27,323 96
Fustic .....	475 70	1,291 14	1,722 62	667 10	4,156 56
Colored wood or cochineal .....	29 21			134 52	163 73
Logwood .....	2,467 46	246 41	1,643 96	233 96	4,391 79
Mahogany .....		179 93	3,950 85	121 97	4,250 75
Cotton .....	175 54			106 60	282 14
Goat-skins .....	383 36			49 71	433 07
Lignum-vitæ gum .....	1,425 07	417 11		1,964 70	3,126 88
Old sails and rope .....				65 00	65 00
Sticks .....				2 05	2 05
Total .....	42,741 23	18,572 90	16,377 22	65,152 44	142,843 79

H. CHANDEEC.

## PUERTO PLATA.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Puerto Plata to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Dye and other wood .....	\$603 40	\$3,907 56	\$557 68	\$390 00	\$5,458 64
Hides .....	4,680 45	5,224 77	2,011 68	318 59	12,235 49
Honey .....			679 64	672 97	1,352 61
Sugar and molasses .....				737 12	737 12
Miscellaneous .....	116 00	116 00		193 00	425 00
Total .....	5,399 85	9,248 33	3,249 00	2,311 68	20,208 86
Total for preceding year .....	26,269 11	19,814 34	24,609 82	8,478 29	79,171 62
Decrease .....	20,869 26	10,566 01	21,360 82	6,166 61	58,962 76

W. O. BARTLETT.

## SIAM.

## BANGKOK.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received December 11.)

## IMPORTS.

So far as can be learned, from the lax and uncertain way in which Siamese accounts of such matters are kept, the imports, all of which pass through the port of Bangkok into Siam, are steadily increasing. The people, from the natural effect of increased wants that cannot be supplied within the kingdom, are overcoming their lethargy and laziness, and laboring with evident energy to raise the staple articles of production, and thereby enable themselves to gratify a growing taste for dress and foreign manufactures.

## THE INHABITANTS.

Of the three millions of people who inhabit this kingdom I think not more than half are pure Siamese. Laosians, Cambodians, and Burmese abound; sometimes forming separate and populous communities, within one hundred miles of Bangkok. Thousands of Malays and East Indians, of every type, from the broad Indian Empire of Great Britain, are met by the resident at every step, while the Chinese fairly swarm. Every ship brings the Chinese, and, unlike their countrymen in America, they evidently come here to stay. They intermarry with the Siamese women, and their intelligence, industry, and thrift, it is apparent, are slowly but surely altering for the better the feeble, vain, and voluptuous native, who was formerly content to live in filth, in a hut covered with grass, and without clothing, if rice were but plentiful and he not forced to labor. The Chinaman has a passion for money and what it will purchase. He will labor incessantly, without murmuring, as long as he realizes a fair return for it. He has a genius for trade, and an enterprise unequalled on this continent, which, as his savings accumulate, soon produce a rice-mill, a sugar-factory, or a ship. Many Chinamen here are under British protection; these were born in Singapore or Hong-Kong, are well acquainted with the English language and our method of keeping accounts. They have become large merchants, doing immense business, and living in fine brick houses; they are followed by troops of servants, dressed in silks and satins, and eat of the fat of the land. Others have gradually come to be Siamese dignitaries, trusted by the State, and filling nearly every place of profit in the kingdom. Many of these have cut off their "tails," and become Siamese noblemen by special edict. In habits of thought, in regard for dress, and love of rich and costly food, they conform more and more, from day to day, to the models which the western nations supply, and they measurably carry the native Siamese with them.

## AMERICAN MACHINERY AND ARMS.

Thus reasons accumulate for believing that imports have considerably increased during the last year. There is a very evident increased use of machinery and machines, tools, &c., all of which come from Europe and America. Europe is nearer than America, and some of its states (Great Britain for instance) have contiguous territory. Naturally, therefore, it is better known, its power more widely felt, its products and manufactures oftener quoted, purchased, and appreciated, than those of America. It is astonishing, however, to note the universal belief in the excellence of American inventions. Once lay the foundations of a direct trade, and the import of steam-machinery, for steam vessels, saw, sugar, and rice mills, would be great. At the present time much of the exports from the United States, left at first at Singapore and Hong-Kong, eventually reach Bangkok. There is a great desire for tools and hand-machines, and ours are superseding all others. Sewing-machines have been often called for during the last few years. At first they were supplied from England, but an American in the Siamese service, bringing some American-made machines here for sale, they were found so superior that the English and German are now withdrawn from the market. This gentleman, with comparative little effort, has sold thirty-four American machines within the last nine months at an aggregate of \$2,250. For our cannon, muskets, and small-arms the people and government have a high admiration. They have but a small army, poorly drilled and badly equipped. The king and his advisers profess to be determined to re-organize the forces, and properly equip them anew. If they do this, I am confident they will seek their arms in the United States. When the United States iron steamship *Monocacy* was here in the first part of this year, they saw a Gatling gun in operation, and were wonderfully taken with its beauty and efficiency. I am informed that twelve of them were at once ordered for the government.

## EXPORTS.

Rice, as is well known, is the staple production of Siam, and what that fails, either in whole or in part, exports are more or less diminished, and trade, as a rule, is, to that extent, paralyzed. In 1873 much less than the usual quantity of rain fell, and of consequence there was a low yield of this staple article; still, if there had been no uncertainty about the crop of this year, (1874,) the grain would have come in freely. From the experience of the past has been that one extreme follows another, and the weather-wise among the Siamese have all along this year prophesied that the rain-fall would be excessive, the young paddy be drowned out, and the crop a failure. I am glad to be able to report that these evil prognostications have not been verified by the fact, and though the grain has generally been hoarded by the farmer in the country or the native speculator in the towns, it is now coming forward freely—the indications being clear that the crop this year will be immense. The famine in India and other causes made the demand for rice greater this year, and the price ruled high—much higher, it is thought, than it will be in the next twelve months ending September 30, A. D. 1875. It is estimated that the value of the rice exported in the year just ended is nearly or quite equal to that of the year before. In sugar, cotton, seeds, hides, dye-woods, &c., there has been an enormous business in the past year, and it is the opinion of the merchants, commis-

of customs, and the consuls, all of whom are shrewd observers, that the commerce of the port has constantly increased during the last twelve months, the exports as well as the imports very considerably exceeding those of any former year. But two vessels (German barks) have cleared from this port direct for the United States, and each was loaded with rice for San Francisco. Had the article ruled as low as it is believed that it will rule the year just opening, undoubtedly there would have been many more cleared for that port. I am told that there are very heavy orders here from the United States for rice at a certain figure, and it is thought they can be filled the coming winter. The immense sugar-mills which have been erected here by English and American capital at great expense are proving failures; but I am convinced it is owing to the extravagance and incapacity of the management. There is plenty of suitable ground to be had for the asking, and labor is plentiful and cheap. The native sugar-planter has done well; the yield has been above the average, and the quality as good as usual.

#### SHIPPING.

The number of sailing-vessels arriving at and departing from this port during the year ending September 30, 1874, is decidedly less than in any former year of the last decade. In fact the number had been growing less and less for some years, as I noticed in my last annual report; but now the river is almost bare of sailing-vessels, native or foreign. This does not indicate a lessening of commerce, but the employment of steam-vessels; and the employment of steam-vessels has placed the carrying-trade almost exclusively under the Siamese and British flags.

There were but two American ships here this year, both sailing-vessels, and carrying, together, 1,788 tons, against, say, thirteen in 1870. In the same time there were but six French vessels, against forty-three; and the decrease of German vessels, usually very popular with shippers on account of size, was equal or greater. Of Dutch vessels from Batavia the number remains *in statu quo*, the trade in small fish bringing a shoal of their vessels to this port at a certain season of the year. There is now a fortnightly line of steamers running to Hong-Kong, and carrying the British flag. A Danish steamer also goes over the same route once a month. None of these were running a year ago. To Singapore, through which the bulk of both the imports and exports of Siam are made to pass, four steamers have run regularly once in two weeks, and always at least one beside (sometimes as many as three) runs irregularly. Very little of the English shipping is owned in Europe. Men of wealth and enterprise, East Indian subjects of Great Britain, abound here, and they generally own the steamers not under the Siamese flag. The Siamese ship-owners have been most unfortunate with this kind of property of late years. Typhoons, which seem to increase in number and violence from year to year, have swept away at least one-half of the Siamese sailing-fleet since 1869. Four fine Siamese ships went down in one night (the 20th of August) in Hong-Kong Harbor. It is said there is to be great activity in ship-building at Bangkok this season; and as there is no lack of money, and a great desire on the part of the King and nobility, who own all the Siamese shipping, to build up that interest, perhaps it may be true.

F. W. PARTRIDGE.

## SOCIETY ISLANDS.

## TAHITI.

JANUARY 31, 1874. (Received March 23.)

The duty on imports for this year has been fixed at 10 per cent. ad valorem. No exemptions. All kinds of produce brought here, from other than the Protectorate Islands, for reshipment, pay a duty of one fourth of one per cent. There is no export duty.

*Statement showing the exports from Tahiti to the United States for the year ending December 31, 1873.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Fungus.....pounds..	294,037	\$36,734 02
Oranges.....number..	4,000,000	24,000 00
Limes.....do.....	92,000	184 00
Cocoanuts.....do.....	133,465	2,669 30
Cocoanut-oil.....gallons..	7,283	4,065 00
Lime juice.....do.....	8,404	1,680 80
Molasses.....do.....	3,389	1,016 70
Arrowroot.....pounds..	2,500	150 00
Orange-peel.....do.....	316	12 50
Vanilla beans.....do.....	527	2,635 00
Guava jelly.....do.....	540	135 00
Bêche de mer.....do.....	2,626	111 30
Coffee.....do.....	2,074	414 40
Chili pepper.....do.....	930	37 30
Orchilla-weed.....do.....	2,930	175 50
Cotton.....do.....	241,305	72,401 50
Wool.....do.....	46,062	1,381 50
Wool seed.....do.....	3,196	466 50
Copra.....do.....	12,300	269 00
Scrap and old iron.....do.....	32,574	383 70
Green hides.....number..	255	637 00
Tomato-logs.....do.....	105	315 00
Total.....		150,158 00

*A partial list of imports for same year.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence.
Wine.....casks..	448	France and Germany.
Gin.....barrels..	52	Do.
.....cases..	1,667	Do.
.....do.....	589	Do.
Absinthe.....barrels..	10	Do.
Vermouth.....cases..	937	Do.
Cocoanut-oil.....gallons..	115,762	Pacific Islands.
Flour.....barrels..	5,328	San Francisco.
Biscuit.....cases..	3,561	Do.
Rice.....mats..	7,693	San Francisco and Germany.
Arrowroot.....kilograms..	9,901	Pacific Islands.
Lumber.....feet..	1,574,307	San Francisco.
Shingles.....M..	1,775,250	Do.
Copra.....kilograms..	867,592	Pacific Islands.
Mother-of-pearl shell.....do.....	279,607	Do.
Fungus.....do.....	94,478	Do.
Cotton, unginned.....do.....	482,563	Do.

Freights to and from San Francisco \$8 per ton.

Exchange on San Francisco at ten days 5 per cent.; on England and Europe at thirty days at par.

The growing of cotton, which, owing to high prices during the last few years was the chief staple here, has been nearly abandoned since the great decline in price and demand for Tahiti cotton.

The last sugar crop was 10 per cent. smaller than the one of 1872.

Europeans are taxed \$2 poll-tax, and from \$1 to \$6 on furniture.

## LICENSES.

Wholesale merchants, lawyers, and notaries.....	\$120
Hotels and boarding-houses.....	100
Auctioneers, doctors, and druggists.....	80
Retail merchants.....	60
Bakers and butchers.....	50
Restaurants and saloons.....	800
Carpenters, &c.....	20

The fees for recording are excessive. No document is valid unless recorded.

Receipts and expenditures are estimated, each, at \$151,000 for this year.

## DORENCE ATWATER.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Tahiti to the United States for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Oranges.....	\$390 00	\$12,239 50	\$9,001 50	\$4,700 00	\$26,331 00
Orange-peel.....		3 24		16 26	19 50
Limes.....		51 00			51 00
Lime-juice.....	68 58	140 80	70 57	277 40	557 35
Vanilla beans.....	727 00	576 00	1,323 70	725 00	3,351 70
Cotton.....	7,250 20	18,310 60	19,480 55	19,149 25	64,190 60
seed.....	85 00	20 00			85 00
Cocoanuts.....	488 20	77 55	634 15	741 47	1,941 37
Cocoanut-oil.....	2,578 90	7,908 31	565 40	853 73	11,905 34
Copra.....	275 35	617 97	231 46	4,321 43	5,446 21
Orchilla-weed.....	102 00				102 00
Burau-bark.....	85 65	6 78			92 43
Fungus.....	15,938 25	10,972 10	10,119 76	10,683 46	47,713 07
Hides.....	13 00	28 00			41 50
Tomano-logs.....	739 67	655 09	360 00	624 00	2,378 67
Fire-wood.....	75 00	62 00		50 00	187 00
Empty bottles.....	15 00	13 38		3 50	31 88
Old copper.....	77 20	145 91		39 80	262 91
Old iron.....	61 13				61 13
Coral and shell curiosities.....	88 80	32 50	45 00	8 00	174 30
Dried bananas.....		270 00			270 00
Bêche de mer.....		24 40	143 21	122 85	290 46
Wool.....		22 60			22 60
Mother-of-pearl shell.....			964 16	5,086 48	6,050 64
Old sails.....			80 00		80 00
Bee-wax.....			17 85	5 70	23 55
Guava jelly.....			498 00		498 00
Total in United States gold.....	29,038 93	52,177 64	43,535 31	47,407 33	172,159 21
Total for preceding year.....	46,837 53	48,703 33	31,998 50	45,082 78	172,622 14
Increase.....		3,474 31	11,536 81	2,324 55	
Decrease.....	17,798 60				462 93

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Papeete, Tahiti, for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French .....	France and New Caledonia.	*14	Unknown	3	1,499	17	1,499
Protectorate .....	Society, Pomoto, Marquesa, and Leeward Islands.			210	10,504	210	10,504
British .....	Australia, San Francisco, and Sandwich Islands.	*1	Unknown	13	2,424	14	2,424
German .....	Germany .....			4	1,360	4	1,360
Hawaiian .....	Sandwich Islands .....			4	568	4	568
San Salvador .....	Valparaiso .....			2	334	2	334
United States .....	San Francisco, Sydney, and Baker's Island.			30	5,837	30	5,837
	Total .....	15		266	22,576	281	22,576

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
French .....	France and New Caledonia.	*14	Unknown	2	912	16	912
Protectorate .....	Society, Pomoto, Marquesa, and Leeward Islands.			201	10,017	201	10,017
British .....	Australia, San Francisco, and Sandwich Islands.	*1	Unknown	13	2,424	14	2,424
German .....	Germany .....			4	1,360	4	1,360
Hawaiian .....	Sandwich Islands .....			4	568	4	568
San Salvador .....	Valparaiso .....			2	334	2	334
United States .....	San Francisco, Sydney, and Baker's Island.			28	4,625	28	4,625
	Total .....	15		254	20,240	269	20,240

\* Men of war.

*Summary of laws which have been passed regulating duties, wharfage, pilotage, licenses, &c., at Tahiti, for the year 1875.*

Duty on imports, 12 per cent. ad valorem and 15 cents additional per liter on alcohols.

Duty on exports: Mother-of-pearl shell from the Pomotos and other dependencies of the protectorate, \$8 per ton; and the same on shell brought from any other islands for transshipment.

For merchandise in bond, 2 cents a ton-measurement and one-half of one per cent. ad valorem per day.

Transshipment of merchandise in the harbor, one-half of one per cent. ad valorem.

Wharfage for coal, guano, &c., at the arsenal at Fare-ute 1 cent per ton and 1 cent per day for the first thirty days; after which time it is increased to 5 cents per ton and per day.

Wharfage for vessels of less than 100 tons, 2 cents for each ton per day. Vessels of 100 tons and over, \$2 per day. For each square meter occupied with merchandise after eight days, 2 cents per day.



Pilotage of vessels of from 30 to 100 tons, 80 cents for each 10 tons; from 101 to 400 tons, 70 cents for each ten tons; from 401 to 500 tons, 60 cents for each 10 tons; from 501 to 1,000 tons, 30 cents for each 10 tons; men of war, \$15 to \$50, according to class; changing anchorage, with pilot's assistance, \$4.

*Licenses.*—Merchants, owners, and consignees of vessels, who are not allowed to sell less than one dozen bottles of liquor, \$320. Wholesale and retail merchants, with the same restrictions as to liquors, \$90, but not allowed to import, or \$160 with the right to import merchandise. Lawyers, notaries, saloon and boarding-house keepers, \$120; auctioneers and druggists, \$80; livery-stable keepers and ship-carpenters, \$60; doctors, bakers, butchers, pastry-cooks, and lemonade-makers, \$50; contractors of all kinds, \$20; drinking-saloons, \$800; distillers, \$120.

*Taxes.*—Poll-tax, \$4. Furniture has five classes, valued at from \$60 to \$300, and taxed two per cent. Furniture valued less than \$60, exempt.

## SPAIN.

## ALGECIRAS.

*Statement showing the commerce at Algeciras for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Domestic.		Foreign.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value entered.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Quantity.	Value entered.
	Kilograms.	Dollars.	Kilograms.	Dollars.	Kilograms.	Dollars.
Brandy .....	46, 128	9, 226	700	140	46, 828	9, 366
Rice .....	82, 464	8, 246			82, 464	8, 246
Starch .....	10, 272	1, 027			10, 272	1, 027
Oil .....	10, 916	2, 183			10, 916	2, 183
White lead .....	4, 760	95			4, 760	95
Sulphur .....	1, 108	222			1, 108	222
Sugar .....			11, 010	2, 202	11, 010	2, 202
Codfish .....			736	147	736	147
Beeswax .....	16, 825	2, 365			16, 825	2, 365
Glue .....			46	18	46	18
Barley .....	91, 850	4, 837			91, 850	4, 837
Beer .....			660	164	660	164
Hemp rope .....	201	80			201	80
Cotton .....			1, 850	740	1, 850	740
Lucifer matches .....	7, 925	1, 585			7, 925	1, 585
Window glass .....	3, 852	1, 541			3, 852	1, 541
Sausages .....	3, 510	2, 808			3, 510	2, 808
Chocolate .....	3, 042	1, 825			3, 042	1, 825
Drugs .....	410	480	3, 826	3, 826	4, 236	4, 306
Grass, esparto .....	32, 150	643			32, 150	643
Green fruit .....	10, 060	302			10, 060	302
Dry fruit .....	57, 900	2, 895			57, 900	2, 895
Flour .....	24, 660	1, 233			24, 660	1, 233
Wrought iron .....	2, 200	220			2, 200	220
Beans .....	100, 820	2, 016			100, 820	2, 016
Soap .....			7, 000	1, 400	7, 000	1, 400
Dry vegetables .....	46, 690	4, 669			46, 690	4, 669
Crockery .....	4, 800	960			4, 800	960
Pine boards .....			46, 090	4, 609	46, 090	4, 609
Indian corn .....	52, 380	2, 619			52, 380	2, 619
Writing paper .....	1, 506	151			1, 506	151
Paper for smoking .....	4, 315	1, 726			4, 315	1, 726
Untanned hides .....			8, 490	1, 692	8, 490	1, 692
Tanned hides .....	3, 982	3, 190			3, 982	3, 190
Perfumery .....	9, 695	3, 878			9, 695	3, 878
Ground pepper .....	1, 970	394			1, 970	394
Petroleum .....	7, 010	701			7, 010	701
Hardware .....	13, 235	10, 586	6, 680	5, 360	19, 915	15, 946
Potatoes .....	14, 050	281			14, 050	281
Salt .....	72, 900	729			72, 900	729
Silks .....	171	1, 566			171	1, 566
Woolens .....	16, 884	33, 768	917	1, 834	17, 801	35, 602
Cotton goods .....	2, 782	2, 782	3, 100	1, 860	5, 882	4, 642
Linen .....	1, 446	2, 892	425	850	1, 871	3, 742
Wheat .....	275, 400	13, 770			275, 400	13, 770
Wine .....	324, 541	16, 227			324, 541	16, 227
Plaster of Paris .....	7, 437	149			7, 437	149
Miscellaneous .....	130, 408	13, 614	320	50	130, 728	13, 664
Total .....	1, 502, 661	158, 465	91, 850	24, 898	1, 594, 511	183, 363

Statement showing the commerce at *Algeciras*, &c.—Continued.

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Domestic.		Foreign.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Brandy .....	552	110			552	110
Pottery .....	18,870	377			18,870	377
Charcoal .....	1,994,290	39,886			1,994,290	39,886
Corkwood .....	196,580	5,897	3,277	98	199,857	5,995
Corks .....	32,005	6,501	680	132	32,685	6,633
Bark .....	946,050	4,721	178,000	3,560	1,124,050	8,281
Pigs .....	33,649	4,730	3,310	662	36,959	5,392
Cattle .....			410	103	410	103
Green fruit .....	7,803	156	4,301	86	12,104	242
Iron .....	96,539	1,930			96,539	1,930
Stone slabs .....	650,140	10,502			650,140	10,502
Vegetables .....	9,825	196	6,300	146	16,125	342
Used iron pipes .....	75,328	1,506	1,920	36	77,248	1,542
Paints .....	11,000	1,100			11,000	1,100
Fire-wood .....	3,454	177			3,454	177
Potatoes .....			5,080	254	5,080	254
Salt .....	13,110	131			13,110	131
Rags .....	26,000	520			26,000	520
Tea .....			720	576	720	576
Wine .....	6,200	310	3,825	191	10,025	501
Miscellaneous .....	21,100	2,010	201	140	21,301	2,150
Total .....	3,442,495	80,760	208,005	5,984	3,650,500	86,744



*Statement showing the number of vessels of war arrived at and cleared from Algociras during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	No.	Horse-power.	Guns.	Crew.	No.	Horse-power.	Guns.	Crew.
Spanish .....	6	680	13	381	6	680	13	381
Spanish revenue craft .....	39			470	34			407
French .....	1	600	4	222	1	600	4	222
Austrian .....	1	130	4	125	1	130	4	125
Total .....	47	1,410	21	1,198	42	1,410	21	1,135

HORATIO J. SPRAGUE.

### ALICANTE.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Alicante to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Mats .....	\$3,626 25				\$3,626 25
Almonds .....	875 00	\$825 00			1,700 00
Licorice root and paste .....			\$21,044 88	\$10,582 32	31,627 20
Wines .....			11,905 30	10,695 93	22,601 23
Plaster of Paris .....			621 00	283 00	904 00
Canary-seed .....				56 00	56 00
Total in United States gold .....	4,501 25	825 00	33,571 18	21,622 25	60,519 68
Total for preceding year .....	37,642 17		49,159 74	25,821 17	112,623 08
Increase .....		825 00			
Decrease .....	33,140 92		15,588 56	4,198 92	52,103 40

WILL'M LEACH GIRO.

### ALMERIA.

DECEMBER 31, 1873. (Received February 5, 1874.)

#### CROPS, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE OF ALMERIA.

The environs of Almeria are rather extensive—watered by the river Andaraz—producing every kind of vegetables sufficient for the supply of the town, besides some barley, maize, and sugar-cane. The quantity of barley and maize depends upon the weather; the prices on the more or less abundance of the crop.

#### SUGAR-CANE.

The planting of sugar-cane was introduced into this district two years ago as an experiment. The result has been so satisfactory, and the plantations are increasing so rapidly, that the crop in a few years will be of great importance. Of the last crop 500,000 kilograms have been

collected, and a factory at Adra bought it at the price of \$1 the 100 kilograms. It is believed that the production in a few years will be so great as to warrant the establishment of a factory in this town.

#### GRAPES.

The villages called Yllar, Ynstincion, Ragol, Canjayar, Padules, and Ohanes, situated on the river Andaraz, at five, six, and seven leagues from Almeria, produce a great quantity of grapes, which are exported every year, in the months of September and October, to the several markets of Europe and America. The annual average production is over 250,000 arrobas castellanias, of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  kilograms each. The average cost of the grapes on board at Almeria, after having been carefully placed in barrels with some sawdust, is calculated to be \$2.90; the 250,000 arrobas of grapes representing a sum of \$725,000. It is calculated that in the collection of the grapes and incidental labors during September and October, over 1,500 women and 800 men are employed, besides many carts and mules carrying the grapes from those villages to this port.

#### ESPARTO GRASS.

The Almeria coast and several other parts of the province produce grass in very large quantities, yet a great deal is imported to this town from the province of Granada. The annual average quantity of grass gathered in Almeria amounts to 15,000 English tons, the cost of which may be calculated at about \$35 per ton on board in this port. The greatest part of this grass, pressed in bales of about 115 kilograms each, is exported to England. There are two factories in the town, with presses moved by steam, to make the bales, and over twenty-five men and one hundred women are employed all the year in each factory. Besides, the matting industry is of some importance in Almeria for the supply of Spain and some other parts of Europe; and for that purpose a great quantity of grass from Oran, Africa, is imported to Almeria. Over one hundred men, one hundred boys, and five hundred women are employed in this industry all the year round.

#### MINES AND FOUNDERIES.

In Sierra de Almeria there are about one hundred lead-mines worked, of which there are several producing ore, the average percentage being from 60 to 80 per cent. lead. The mines now considered best are called Dulce Nombre, Virgen del Mar, Chiscarras. The total annual production of lead-ores in Sierra de Almeria is calculated at about 3,000 English tons. The average price being about \$44 per ton, represents a sum of \$132,000. Over one thousand men and boys are employed in the mines of Sierra de Almeria.

About fifty lead-mines are worked in Sierra Alhamilla, with some indications of ore; but none of them up to the present may be called rich. There are some iron-mines worked, yielding large quantities of mineral, which contains over 50 per cent. iron and over 6 per cent. manganese, free from sulphur and phosphorus. It is expected that the exportation from these iron-mines to France and England will increase a great deal as soon as the roads to the mines are improved.

Over two hundred lead-mines are worked in Sierra de Cabo de Gata, of which there are over thirty producing mineral, which contains from 50 to 65 per cent. lead, and a very small quantity of silver. The mines

now considered the most profitable are Respingo, La Reserva, Resiata-da, Oposiciones, Bonico Pesado, Buna de Balan, Sebastopol, La Velasca, La Peluguera, San Juan, Recta Justicia, and Santa Barbara.

The quantity of mineral annually produced by the mines of Sierra de Cabo de Gata is calculated to be about 4,000 tons, and its value, on an average, at over \$160,000. About sixteen hundred men and boys are employed all the year in the mines of Sierra de Cabo de Gata. In the province of Almeria there are several other sierras or mining districts exceedingly rich in minerals, such as Sierra Almagrera, Herrerias, Sierra de Gador, and others.

#### FOUNDERIES.

In Almeria there are two lead-founderies, one the property of Messrs Heredia & Sons, of Malaga, and the other the property of Mr. Gabriel Gonzales Ybanaez, both being moved by steam; each foundery employing over fifty men. In Adra, Garrucha, and other places in this province there are lead-founderies.

#### EXPORTS.

Some years, when the crops have been rather plentiful, good quantities of maize and barley are exported to other ports of Spain, and sometimes, also, to foreign ports. Esparto, or feather-grass, in very large quantities, loose and in bales, is exported to England.

Ingots of lead, in large quantities, are exported to England, France, and the United States.

#### IMPORTS.

From England: Silk and wool cloth, linen, cotton, and woolen cloth, coals, coke, butter, chemicals, and hardware.

From France: Silk and wool cloth, liquors and hardware, in large quantities.

From Germany: Tools, hardware, and white brandy.

From Russia and the North: Timber of all kinds and sizes, for construction or building houses.

From the United States: Petroleum, and staves for barrels.

A. LLUCH.

### BARCELONA.

#### I.

JANUARY 23, 1874. (Received February 16.)

Inclosed I beg to hand you a statistical report of the importations of cotton to Barcelona from various foreign countries during the year 1873. During the last three years Barcelona has imported cotton from the United States as follows:

	<i>Bales.</i>
During the year 1871 .....	92, 190
During the year 1872 .....	62, 639
During the year 1873 .....	49, 910
Total .....	204, 739

From this statement it will be seen that importations have decreased within the last two years 42,280 bales. While falling short to such a large amount from the United States, the importations from other countries have been gradually increasing, consumers and buyers purchasing,

as they say, cotton from the Indies and South America at much less prices, at less freights, and less sea-risk. Were our American cotton-merchants to pay more attention to the Barcelona market, I have no doubt but that the sales of cotton from America would soon be doubled. As it is, the market is left to take care of itself, and, in consequence, agents, who are continually visiting this city from other cotton-growing countries, are fast monopolizing nearly all the sales. There is but one cotton-firm in the United States that ever sends an agent to Barcelona to sell cotton. During the past four years all the cotton from the United States to Barcelona has been freighted on foreign bottoms, with the exception of one cargo, which was under the American flag.

HENRY RUGGLES.

*Statement showing the imports of cotton from various foreign countries to Barcelona during the year 1873.*

Month.	New Orleans and Mobile.	Charleston and Savannah.	Pernambuco and Bahia.	Smyrna and the Levant.	East Indies.	From all other ports.	Total number of bales.	Total in kilograms.
January ..... bales...	11,298	4,913	3,304	8,522	327	4,430	32,794	5,369,395
February ..... do....	4,041	3,333	4,022	4,077	279	3,170	18,822	2,702,373
March ..... do....	8,027	6,592	6,927	3,915	636	2,988	29,075	4,432,536
April ..... do....	4,123	1,532	1,569	1,194	300	2,282	11,000	1,629,040
May ..... do....	1,378	35	1,233	1,362	139	2,582	6,729	775,635
June ..... do....	545	230	3,374	4,476	60	1,073	9,758	1,292,299
July ..... do....	529	230	.....	5,275	.....	.....	5,495	992,500
August ..... do....	529	304	.....	2,846	177	3,730	7,586	891,045
September ..... do....	132	150	700	2,639	200	.....	3,821	614,420
October ..... do....	296	.....	953	6,105	193	1,550	9,097	1,339,225
November ..... do....	1,870	.....	2,064	6,381	800	4,217	15,232	1,996,535
December ..... do....	462	.....	1,123	8,215	796	4,962	15,558	2,024,469
Total .....	32,701	17,209	25,269	54,907	3,897	30,984	164,967	24,000,000

Cotton-bales from the United States are reckoned 200 kilograms a bale, from Pernambuco and Bahia 80 kilograms a bale, from the Levant 180 kilograms, from the Indies 145 kilograms, and from other various cotton ports 50 kilograms per bale.

Total number of bales from the United States ..... 49,910  
 Total number from all other countries..... 115,057

Total number from United States and all other countries..... 164,967

Number of bales imported from United States in 1871..... 92,190  
 Number of bales imported from all other countries in 1871..... 106,669

Total importations in 1871..... 198,859

Number of bales imported from United States in 1872..... 62,639  
 Number of bales imported from all other countries in 1872 ..... 115,307

Total importations in 1872..... 177,946

Decrease from United States between years 1871 and 1873..... 42,280  
 Decrease from United States between years 1872 and 1873..... 12,729



## II.

FEBRUARY 2, 1874. (Received March 11.)

Inclosed I beg to hand you a statement of the full amount of the imports of Barcelona from the United States for the year 1873, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$5,750,941.31. The imports for the previous year, 1872, amounted to \$9,487,632.25, showing a decrease in 1873 of \$3,736,690.94. This large falling off can be attributed to the small amount of cotton which has been imported for the past year. On account of the disturbed state of Spain, especially in Catalonia and in cities on the Spanish coast, importations from all foreign countries have been greatly reduced, as importers have ordered sparingly and with great caution.

During the past year but four American ships have entered the port of Barcelona, and one of these came in ballast. All of the cotton from the United States is brought in Spanish vessels, of which there are about one hundred a year coming from New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, and Savannah.

I have endeavored several times to get the full amounts of the imports of Barcelona from all foreign countries, but find it impossible, as the custom-house authorities publish no statements, nor will they allow outsiders to examine their books and records, which are said to be kept with very little accuracy. Among some of the principal articles of importations I have been enabled to gather the following items, which may be considered as reliable :

*Imports for 1873.*

Coffee .....	kilograms..	541, 203
Cocoa .....	kilograms..	1, 094, 130
Sugar .....	boxes..	46, 040
Cod-fish .....	kilograms..	5, 748, 855
Hides .....	number..	362, 897
Petroleum, (3,276 cases) .....	barrels..	24, 382
Cotton .....	kilograms..	24, 000, 050
Resin .....	kilograms..	239, 569

In commercial importance Barcelona ranks first of all cities in Spain its exports and imports probably exceeding in amount any two, or perhaps three, Spanish ports combined. Its exports are chiefly shipped to South America, to Cuba, and the West Indies. The city now, including the suburb city of Gracia, which connects with it, is said to contain 300,000 inhabitants, a large portion of whom are engaged in the various branches of manufacturing industry for which the city is noted. The articles manufactured are principally consumed in Spain, Cuba, and South America, while small quantities are exported to other countries.

By the recent completion of the new mole, or sea-wall, which has been fourteen years in process of construction, the city has now one of the largest and finest harbors on the Mediterranean, admitting ships drawing 32 feet of water, and capable of giving anchorage to a great number of large ships of war, independent of vessels engaged in mercantile service.

With a settled peace in Spain, and an established government, there would not be in all Europe a more thriving or growing city than Barcelona. During the past year there have been appointed to offices from this city, by the general government at Madrid, eight civil governors and six captains-general, of the province of Catalonia, each of whom has held office but for a few weeks.

HENRY RUGGLES.

*Statement showing the imports of Barcelona from the United States for the year 1873.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton.....bales..	49,910	\$4,996,500 00
Petroleum.....barrels..	24,382	} 279,400 00
Do.....cases..	3,276	
Staves.....number..	1,215,607	401,720 05
Resin.....kilograms..	239,569	11,608 00
Lard.....do..	17,063	5,280 00
Dyeing extracts.....do..	13,005	12,303 00
Timber.....		1,414 00
Choice woods.....cubic meters..	4,150	24,900 00
Hides.....kilograms..	6,823	3,365 50
Barley.....do..	17,500	1,100 00
Preserved fruits.....do..	216	100 00
Yellow pine.....		1,078 15
Cocoa.....		4,730 00
Perfumery.....kilograms..	929	4,750 00
Tar.....		300 00
Sewing-machines.....number..	17	2,125 00
Total.....		5,750,941 31

*Total amount of exports from Barcelona to the United States for the year 1873.*

Quarter ending March 31, 1873.....	\$45,808 63
Quarter ending June 30, 1873.....	15,861 15
Quarter ending September 30, 1873.....	18,755 16
Quarter ending December 31, 1873.....	15,703 39
Total for year.....	96,128 33

*Total amount of exports from Barcelona to the United States for 1872.*

Quarter ending March 31.....	\$38,564 01
Quarter ending June 30.....	39,105 63
Quarter ending September 30.....	30,574 02
Quarter ending December 31.....	49,732 37
Total.....	157,976 03
Decrease of exports in 1873.....	61,847 70

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Barcelona for the year 1873.*

Flag.	No. of vessels.	No. of tons.
Italian.....	159	35,900
British.....	142	73,979
French.....	107	33,999
German.....	46	17,284
Norwegian.....	41	11,352
Russian.....	25	9,534
Danish.....	24	3,690
Swedish.....	17	5,507
Portuguese.....	8	863
Austrians.....	6	1,656
Argentine.....	6	6,367
Greek.....	6	1,716
United States.....	4	1,269
Dutch.....	3	4,425
Belgian.....	1	356
Total.....	595	217,807
Number of vessels during 1872.....	704	237,307
Decrease in 1873.....	113	29,500

*Statement showing the number of Spanish merchant-vessels entering at Barcelona during the year 1873.*

	Number.	Tonnage.
Spanish vessels from Cuba.....	294	65, 567
Spanish vessels from other foreign ports.....	692	125, 315
Spanish vessels from coast of Spain, over 20 tons.....	1, 972	181, 753
Spanish vessels from coast of Spain, less than 20 tons.....	2, 656	46, 743
<b>Total Spanish.....</b>	<b>5, 614</b>	<b>419, 378</b>

<b>Total Spanish and foreign merchant-vessels in 1873.....</b>	<b>number.....</b>	<b>6, 209</b>
<b>Total Spanish and foreign tonnage in 1873.....</b>	<b>tons.....</b>	<b>627, 185</b>
<b>Total number of ships in 1872.....</b>	<b>number.....</b>	<b>5, 359</b>
<b>Total amount tonnage in 1872.....</b>	<b>tons.....</b>	<b>610, 985</b>
<b>Increase for 1873 of vessels.....</b>	<b>number.....</b>	<b>850</b>
<b>Increase for 1873 of tonnage.....</b>	<b>tons.....</b>	<b>16, 200</b>

*Number of ships of war in Barcelona in 1873.*

Foreign men-of-war.....	63
Spanish men-of-war.....	8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Number of foreign and Spanish men-of-war during 1872.....</b>	<b>31</b>

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Barcelona (including the consular agency at Tarragona) to the United States during the four quarter of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Corks.....	\$4, 358 49	\$449 29	\$12, 480 81	\$4, 061 64	\$21, 350 23
Cigar-ribbons, silk.....	3, 027 73	4, 940 67	6, 018 83	6, 019 30	20, 006 53
Cigarette paper.....	1, 590 50	.....	175 00	1, 539 64	3, 305 14
Wine.....	13, 836 18	31, 137 66	93, 911 52	28, 531 74	167, 417 30
Garlic.....	1, 018 85	.....	.....	156 84	1, 175 69
Olive oil.....	350 00	.....	159 40	200 10	709 50
Saffron.....	125 00	.....	.....	.....	125 00
Almonds.....	59, 442 09	22, 854 84	20, 964 10	9, 778 56	112, 339 59
Licorice-root.....	7, 702 40	.....	16, 905 60	1, 114 75	25, 722 75
Hazel-nuts.....	.....	4, 090 08	.....	.....	4, 090 08
Dried fruits.....	.....	368 35	.....	.....	368 35
Playing-cards.....	.....	1, 274 13	.....	.....	1, 274 13
Sundries.....	564 00	254 00	153 20	67 40	1, 058 60
<b>Total in United States gold.....</b>	<b>92, 035 24</b>	<b>63, 369 99</b>	<b>150, 068 46</b>	<b>51, 469 97</b>	<b>358, 942 89</b>
<b>Total preceding year.....</b>	<b>182, 032 47</b>	<b>45, 808 63</b>	<b>100, 521 32</b>	<b>115, 394 19</b>	<b>383, 756 61</b>
<b>Increase.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>19, 560 59</b>	<b>49, 547 14</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Decrease.....</b>	<b>29, 997 23</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>63, 924 22</b>	<b>24, 813 72</b>

*Statement showing the total imports of cotton into Barcelona during the first, second, and third quarters of 1874, as compared with the corresponding quarters of 1873.*

	United States.		Brazil.		West Indies.		Other places.		Total.	
	Bales.	Kilo-grams.	Bales.	Kilo-grams.	Bales.	Kilo-grams.	Bales.	Kilo-grams.	Bales.	Kilo-grams.
During third quarter, 1874. ....	1, 120	2, 499	10, 348	6, 923	5, 322	2, 798	13, 426	22, 635	30, 216	34, 553
During third quarter, 1873. ....	575	1, 148	2, 436	1, 444	2, 555	1, 251	15, 255	21, 425	20, 821	25, 366
Increase in 1874.	545	1, 351	7, 912	5, 479	2, 767	1, 547	1, 829	1, 210	9, 305	9, 587
Decrease in 1874.									1, 829	
Stock on hand Jan-uary 1, 1874. ....	5, 025	10, 230	8, 643	3, 667	708	301	7, 269	11, 503	21, 645	25, 704
Imports during first and second quarters, 1874. ....	67, 608	143, 206	25, 151	17, 769	15, 438	7, 909	54, 931	101, 319	163, 128	270, 303
Imports during third quarter, 1874. ....	1, 120	2, 499	10, 348	6, 923	5, 322	2, 798	13, 426	22, 635	30, 216	34, 553
Total importa-tion. ....	73, 753	155, 935	44, 142	28, 359	21, 468	11, 008	75, 696	135, 457	214, 969	330, 739
Consumption. ....	46, 111	97, 492	25, 769	16, 844	10, 462	5, 364	66, 356	118, 853	148, 698	232, 533
Stock on hand Sep-tember 30, 1874. .	27, 642	58, 443	18, 373	11, 515	11, 006	5, 644	9, 270	16, 604	66, 221	92, 201
Stock on hand Sep-tember 30, 1873. .									25, 397	26, 709

*Cotton on hand at Barcelona and afloat for Barcelona from Brazil, September 30, 1873 and 1874.*

	1874.	1873
Total stock on hand at Barcelona September 30.....	<i>Bales.</i> 66, 291	<i>Bales.</i> 25, 37
Total stock afloat for Barcelona September 30 .....	6, 154	2, 400
Grand total .....	72, 445	27, 800
Increase in 1874 .....	44, 639	.....

**FRED. H. SCHENCK**

**CADIZ.**

*Statement showing the commerce of Cadiz for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

### IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Whence.
Coal .....	kilograms. 45,990,960	England.
Sugar .....	{ boxes. 16,149	England, France, Manila, Canary Islands, Cuba.
	{ hogheads. 49,316	Manila.
Staves .....	number. 6,007,402	United States.
	{ cases. 64,413	Do.
Petroleum .....	{ barrels. 1,100	Do.
Hides .....	number. 96,034	River Plate, Cuba, Manila, France.
Tobacco .....	{ tierces. 42,974	Manila, Cuba, Germany.
	{ boxes. 854	Manila, Cuba.
Cochineal .....	sacks. 1,296	Canary Islands.
Iron .....	bundles. 67,786	England.
Potatoes .....	{ kilograms. 154,323	Do.
	{ sacks. 1,900	England, France.
Sulphur .....	bales. 2,380	France, Italy.
Coffee .....	{ sacks. 9,504	England, France, Manila.
	{ barrels. 1,049	Cuba, Mexico.
Pepper .....	sacks. 592	Manila, Canary Islands, England.
Cinnamon .....	cases. 438	Manila, France, England.
Tea .....	do. 201	Do.
Butter .....	casks. 694	England, France, Germany.
Chicory .....	barrels. 1,001	England, France.
Cheese .....	cases. 1,219	Do.

Statement showing the commerce at Algeciras, &amp;c.—Continued.

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Domestic.		Foreign.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Brandy .....	552	110			552	110
Bottery .....	18,870	377			18,870	377
Charcoal .....	1,994,290	39,886			1,994,290	39,886
Corkwood .....	196,580	5,897	3,277	98	199,857	5,995
Corks .....	32,005	6,501	660	132	32,665	6,633
Lark .....	246,050	4,721	178,000	3,560	424,050	8,281
Liga .....	33,649	4,730	3,310	662	36,959	5,392
Little .....			410	103	410	103
Green fruit .....	7,803	156	4,301	86	12,104	242
Ron .....	96,539	1,930			96,539	1,930
Stone alabs .....	650,140	10,502			650,140	10,502
Vegetables .....	9,825	196	6,300	146	16,125	342
Lead iron pipes .....	75,328	1,506	1,920	38	77,248	1,542
Paints .....	11,000	1,100			11,000	1,100
Pine-wood .....	3,454	177			3,454	177
Potatoes .....			5,080	254	5,080	254
Salt .....	13,110	131			13,110	131
Sags .....	26,000	520			26,000	520
Sea .....			720	576	720	576
Vine .....	6,200	310	3,826	191	10,026	501
Miscellaneous .....	21,100	2,010	201	140	21,301	2,150
Total .....	3,442,495	80,760	208,005	5,984	3,650,500	86,744

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Cadiz for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From and to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	England.....	130	74,069	170	30,935	290	100,304	77	45,741	6	9,119	77	45,741
	United States.....			8	2,872	8	2,872	7	8,134			13	10,253
	Spain.....							22	15,385	18	2,859	50	18,237
	Portugal.....							8	3,625			8	3,625
	British colonies.....												
United States.....	River Plate.....												
	Brasil.....												
	United States.....			53	25,984	53	25,984			140	22,820	140	22,820
	England.....			1	414	1	414			5	1,116	5	1,116
	France.....			2	1,065	2	1,065			6	1,228	6	1,228
Italian.....	Spain and colonies.....			5	2,186	5	2,186			51	23,851	51	23,851
	Portugal.....			5	2,478	5	2,478			3	3,320	3	3,320
	Holland.....			1	561	1	561						
	Belgium.....			1	1,413	1	1,413						
	Danish colonies.....												
French.....	Italy.....	12	14,215	33	15,717	45	29,932			2	711	2	711
	France.....			8	2,691	8	2,691						
	United States.....			7	4,706	7	4,706						
	River Plate.....			3	1,137	3	1,137			4	1,707	4	1,707
	Spain.....	18	7,952	66	15,912	84	23,864	22	9,717	49	10,432	71	20,149
Spanish.....	England.....	7	2,618	10	1,247	13	3,865	6	2,356	8	836	14	3,182
	River Plate.....			10	1,452	10	1,452			13	2,110	11	2,110
	England.....			4	925	82	34,038	75	31,634			75	31,634
	France.....	78	33,113	4	634	84	26,709	81	26,065	3	345	84	26,430
	Cuba.....	16	37,672	24	4,318	40	41,990	19	47,137	31	6,988	50	54,125
Russian.....	Canary Islands.....	23	7,300	13	1,407	36	8,707	22	7,388	5	499	27	7,887
	Manilla.....	11	9,114	3	1,076	14	10,190	10	8,328	3	1,380	13	9,708
	River Plate and Mexico.....			8	1,880	8	1,880			14	2,958	14	2,958
	United States.....			10	2,684	10	2,684			9	927	9	927
	England.....	1	423	21	6,483	22	6,906	1	423	25	7,966	26	8,389
Swedish and Norwegian.....	Sweden and Norway.....			4	1,104	4	1,104			33	8,303	33	9,111
	England.....	3	808	19	5,635	22	6,433	3	808				
	Spain.....			12	3,396	12	3,396						
	United States.....			1	1,141	1	1,141						
	River Plate.....			9	1,141	9	1,141						

Danish	Denmark	6	1,219	21	1,210	5	964	5	86
German	Germany	21	12,361	21	12,361	17	1,551	94	11,588
	Spain	8	5,059	15	6,545	7	1,746	3	11,746
	England			1,486	6,545				
	United States	6	1,035	6	1,035	1			
	Italy	1	256	1	256				374
	Brazil					11	6,266	1	6,266
	River Plate							11	815
	Spain							4	815
Belgian	Holland	1	445	1	445			2	796
Dutch	Spain	2	347	11	6,344	14	9,725	1	445
	Holland	6	4,698	6	4,698			2	9,785
Portuguese	Portugal	1	601	1	601			14	9,785
	England							2	347
	Brazil	2	936	2	936				
	France							1	78
Austrian	United States	1	498	1	498			1	158
									498
Total		539	145,053	954	386,962	418	945,257	559	389,796

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Cadiz to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	
Wine.....	\$114, 724 32	\$108, 910 44	\$128, 879 95	\$77, 511 54	\$430, 025 25
Salt .....	7, 542 30	12, 903 63	36, 455 93	23, 070 86	79, 972 72
Sundries .....	8, 005 48	2, 728 07	16, 345 64	10, 002 94	37, 082 13
Total in United States gold.	130, 272 10	124, 542 14	181, 681 52	110, 585 34	547, 081 10
Total for preceding year...	178, 430 31	104, 287 83	211, 278 70	141, 310 85	635, 307 69
Increase.....		20, 254 31			20, 254 31
Decrease .....	48, 158 21		29, 597 18	30, 725 51	108, 481 90

A. N. DUFFIE

## DENIA.

*Statement showing the navigation at this port during the year ending December 31, 1873.*

Vessels entered.			Cargo inward.			Cargo outward.		
No. of vessels.	From—	To—	No. of vessels.	Description.	Value.	No. of vessels.	Description.	Value.
1	Marsala.....	Philadelphia.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Raisins.....	\$32 40
1	Mahon.....	do.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	10 00
1	Marseilles.....	Baltimore.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	6 00
1	Algiers.....	New York.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	18 40
1	Mahon.....	Philadelphia.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	30 40
1	Marseilles.....	New York.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	20 00
1	do.....	do.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	11 00
1	Barcelona.....	Malaga.....	1	do.....		1	Ballast.....	
8			8			8		131 00

Classes of vessels entered: 2 barks, 5 brigs, 1 schooner; classes of vessels cleared: 2 barks, 5 brigs, 1 schooner. Aggregate tonnage, 2,481.02.

CHARLES MORANO

## IVICA—BALEARIC ISLANDS.

*Statement showing the commerce at Ivica for the year ending December 31, 1873.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Wher.
Bran..... kilograms.....	18, 500	\$647 50	\$18 50	Algeria
Coals..... do.....	210, 064	3, 413 50	52 51	England.
Total.....	228, 564.	4, 061 00	71 01	

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Almonds in shell..... kilograms.....	234, 820	\$31, 092 49	Algeria, France, United States
Almonds, shelled..... do.....	4, 242	848 40	France.
Carob beams..... do.....	429, 400	4, 318 79	Algeria, England.
Capers..... do.....	6, 750	1, 200 00	United States.
Figs..... do.....	3, 506	285 00	France.
Lemons, oranges, and green fruit..... do.....	33, 621	1, 055 49	Algeria, France.
Pine bark..... do.....	1, 200	5 76	Algeria.
Salt..... do.....	1, 414, 400	3, 960 32	Algeria, United States.
Total.....	2, 127, 948	42, 666 25	



Statement showing the navigation at the port of Ivoia for the year ending December 31, 1873.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian .....	France and Spain .....	.....	.....	2	725	2	725
British .....	Algeria, England, United States, and Spain.	.....	.....	5	1,020	5	1,020
French .....	England and Algeria .....	.....	.....	2	350	2	350
Italian .....	Italy and United States .....	.....	.....	1	303	1	303
Portuguese .....	Spain .....	.....	.....	1	93	1	93
Spanish .....	France, Algeria, and Italy .....	.....	.....	12	825	12	825
Swedish .....	Spain and England .....	.....	.....	1	267	1	267
United States .....	France, Spain, and United States .....	.....	.....	3	1,477	3	1,477
		.....	.....	27	5,060	27	5,060

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian .....	France and Spain .....	.....	.....	2	725	2	725
British .....	Algeria, England, United States, and Spain.	.....	.....	5	1,020	5	1,020
French .....	England and Algeria .....	.....	.....	2	350	2	350
Italian .....	Italy and United States .....	.....	.....	1	303	1	303
Portuguese .....	Spain .....	.....	.....	1	93	1	93
Spanish .....	France, Algeria, and Italy .....	.....	.....	18	974	18	974
Swedish .....	Spain and England .....	.....	.....	1	267	1	267
United States .....	France, Spain, and United States .....	.....	.....	3	1,477	3	1,477
		.....	.....	33	5,209	33	5,209

WM. WALLIS.

## MALAGA.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from Malaga to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Raisins .....	\$1,050,348 62	\$623,069 08	\$32,866 71	\$296,354 00	\$2,002,638 41
Almonds .....	37,084 36	16,377 67	2,727 95	10,916 00	67,105 98
Wine .....	7,691 45	1,820 30	328 10	.....	9,839 85
Lead .....	22,792 77	32,320 46	32,567 09	.....	87,680 32
Palm-hate .....	1,597 50	1,358 15	1,362 35	252 00	4,570 00
Oranges .....	2,021 47	14,084 03	.....	.....	16,105 50
Olive-oil .....	7,044 05	10,995 07	.....	6,789 70	24,828 82
Lemons .....	14,250 26	6,590 80	1,525 53	75,949 31	98,375 90
Canary-seed .....	.....	878 05	.....	.....	878 05
Licorice-root .....	.....	1,325 95	26,060 10	8,887 55	36,273 60
Licorice-paste .....	.....	1,811 56	5,064 35	.....	6,875 91
Orange-peel .....	.....	576 00	524 50	.....	1,100 50
Malaga grapes .....	.....	.....	.....	708 75	708 75
Sundries .....	1,081 89	1,258 55	447 85	47 00	3,435 29
Total .....	1,144,512 37	712,465 67	103,534 53	399,904 31	2,360,416 88
Total for 1873 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,814,682 79
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	454,265 91

A. M. HANCOCK.

## PALMA MAJORCA.

*Return of all the vessels which entered the port of Palma during the year 1873.*

Flag. <sup>1</sup>	Class of vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Passengers.
Spanish.....	Men-of-war.....	8	16 guns	657	912
	Merchant-ships { From Spanish colonies of America.....	7	1,219	80	1
	{ From foreign ports.....	198	12,312	1,661	200
	{ Coasting trade over twenty tons.....	779	66,532	8,233	18,303
	{ Coasting trade under twenty tons.....	230	3,769	1,234	110
	Total.....	1,222	83,832	11,864	9,612
British.....	Merchant-ships.....	19	4,231	158	Coal.
French.....	do.....	11	1,689	78	do.....
Norwegian.....	do.....	4	1,187	41	Timber.
Swedish.....	do.....	9	343	21	do.....
Italian.....	do.....	2	308	17	do.....
Austrian.....	do.....	1	120	18	do.....
	Total.....	46	7,888	333	do.....
RECAPITULATION.					
	Spanish.....	1,222	83,832	11,864	9,612
	Foreign flag.....	46	7,888	333	do.....
	Total.....	1,268	91,720	12,197	9,612

\* All these passengers were Carlist and Cantonalist prisoners.

† Chiefly by the weekly steamers from Barcelona, Valencia, and Alicante.

ERNESTO CANTI.

## PORT MAHON, MINORCA.

*Statement showing the commerce at Port Mahon for the year 1873.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN IMPORTS.		
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	
Brandy of cane.....	30,360	\$4,605 00
Raw cotton.....	133,248	51,290 20
Sugar.....	229,164	32,294 00
Codfish.....	19,246	3,640 20
Cacao.....	6,483	5,201 00
Coffee in grain.....	23,958	4,751 00
Leather:		
Untanned leather.....	32,652	4,857 00
Sheep-skin.....	5,809	11,658 00
Patent leather.....	5,642	16,996 00
Linseed-oil.....	6,339	527 00
Petroleum.....	94,261	14,152 00
Iron of various classes.....	11,144	745 00
Tin.....	3,132	696 40
Wood for building.....	57,434	3,446 00
coopers.....	11,068	271 20
Hardware.....	13,403	8,051 20
Cloths:		
Linon.....	1,213	2,436 00
Woolen.....	5,340	10,670 00
Cotton.....	1,283	1,265 20
Total.....	691,179	178,255 40
IMPORTS FROM SPAIN.		
Sweet-oil.....	249,664	24,966 40
Brandies.....	39,493	5,749 60

Statement showing the commerce at Port Mahon, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>IMPORTS FROM SPAIN—Continued.</b>		
	<i>Kilograms.</i>	
Beeswax .....	1, 205	\$422 00
Chocolate .....	2, 236	1, 341 60
Leather:		
Sheep-skin .....	31, 190	43, 284 00
Sole-leather .....	170, 412	42, 602 60
Vermicelli .....	53, 580	5, 358 00
Dried fruit:		
Figs .....	11, 388	909 80
Raisins .....	4, 855	728 40
Grain:		
Rice .....	76, 674	7, 707 60
Corn .....	32, 319	1, 939 00
Wheat .....	486, 174	37, 694 00
Irons of various classes .....	29, 675	1, 187 20
Soap .....	112, 412	22, 483 40
Vegetables:		
Spanish beans .....	88, 780	5, 326 80
French beans .....	23, 726	2, 370 80
Paper .....	47, 385	9, 477 20
Salt fish .....	15, 646	3, 129 20
Hardware .....	22, 557	15, 314 40
Wine .....	313, 240	51, 320 40
Window-glass .....	19, 834	3, 966 80
Zinc for roofing .....	5, 024	1, 004 80
Cloth:		
Linen .....	15, 401	50, 802 00
Woolen .....	20, 142	50, 226 00
Cotton and Mesela .....	44, 254	55, 086 00
Total .....	1, 917, 274	444, 527 00
<b>RÉSUMÉ OF IMPORTS.</b>		
Foreign articles .....	691, 179	178, 255 40
Articles from Spain .....	1, 917, 274	444, 527 00
Other foreign and colonial goods .....	1, 031, 439	75, 962 80
Total imports .....	3, 639, 892	698, 745 20

## EXPORTS.

<b>FOREIGN EXPORTS.</b>		
Brandy of cane .....	5, 460	542 00
Sugar .....	470	110 40
Coffee in grain .....	36, 430	7, 226 00
Coal .....	21, 534	430 60
Leather:		
Sheep-skin .....	567	733 80
Patent leather .....	315	630 00
Linseed-oil .....	3, 090	618 00
Grain, wheat .....	12, 400	1, 840 00
Manufactured iron .....	2, 304	460 80
Hardware .....	2, 691	2, 152 80
Window-glass .....	485	48 40
Cloth:		
Cotton .....	87	87 00
Linen .....	97	97 00
Woolen .....	299	897 00
Total .....	92, 249	15, 999 80
<b>EXPORTS TO SPAIN.</b>		
Brandy .....	5, 180	518 00
Boots and shoes .....	260, 826	444, 223 20
Copper .....	946	378 40
Leather:		
Sheep-skin .....	2, 820	2, 246 00
Sole-leather .....	1, 370	1, 918 00
Dried fruit:		
Almonds .....	1, 460	146 00
Hazel-nuts .....	650	39 00
Figs .....	810	81 00

## Statement showing the commerce at Port Mahon, &amp;c.—Continued

## EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
EXPORTS TO SPAIN—Continued.		
Cattle:	<i>Kilograms.</i>	
Hogs .....	4, 910	\$1, 964 00
Sheep .....	34, 130	13, 632 00
Beeves .....	151, 950	50, 985 00
Grain:		
Barley .....	18, 513	1, 332 00
Wheat .....	231, 950	23, 135 00
Flour .....	39, 550	3, 953 00
Iron of various classes .....	13, 276	2, 655 00
Soap .....	2, 225	445 00
Wool .....	50, 705	10, 141 00
Vegetables:		
Butter-beans .....	18, 660	1, 519 00
Spanish beans .....	123, 253	7, 385 00
French beans .....	3, 860	371 00
Cheese .....	37, 788	15, 085 00
Tallow .....	5, 535	1, 187 00
Window-glass .....	4, 280	428 00
Wine .....	1, 240	124 00
Cloth:		
Cotton .....	113, 052	112, 632 00
Thread .....	682	682 00
Woolen .....	1, 068	3, 169 00
Total .....	1, 130, 748	700, 787 00
RÉSUMÉ OF EXPORTS.		
Foreign articles .....	92, 249	15, 989 00
Articles to Spain .....	1, 130, 748	700, 787 00
Other foreign and colonial goods .....	528, 951	49, 140 00
Total exports .....	1, 751, 948	765, 922 00

## RÉSUMÉ OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Total of imports .....	3, 639, 892	692, 745 00
Total of exports .....	1, 751, 948	765, 922 00
Sum total of imports and exports .....	5, 391, 844	1, 464, 673 00

## Statement showing the number and nationality of all vessels which entered Port Mahon during the year 1873.

Flag.	Class of vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Remarks.
American .....	Merchant-vessels ...	7	4, 977	Chiefly for quarantine purposes.
British .....	do .....	21	13, 017	Do.
Russian .....	do .....	3	2, 933	Do.
Austrian .....	do .....	1	496	Do.
German .....	do .....	3	1, 996	Do.
Greek .....	do .....	1	309	Do.
Norwegian .....	do .....	2	1, 773	Do.
Italian .....	do .....	37	14, 106	Many or most of these landed cargoes
Spanish .....	do .....	90	22, 282	Do.
Swedish .....	do .....	3	1, 900	Chiefly for quarantine purposes.
French .....	do .....	9	2, 481	These vessels trade mostly between this port and Algiers.
Total .....		177	66, 270	

It was impossible for me to obtain either the number of the crews or passengers, of these vessels.

JOHN F. QUARLES

## SEVILLE.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Seville to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Corks and cork wood .....	\$36,510 16	\$36,227 46	\$49,759 36	\$12,938 20	\$134,785 08
Lead .....	16,566 08	17,520 48	25,142 90	9,924 28	72,153 74
Licorice, paste and sticks .....	12,074 41	10,332 34	16,172 02	7,469 93	46,048 10
Licorice-root .....	566 97	3,096 02	23,473 07	1,469 00	28,685 06
Olive-oil .....		1,352 20	4,090 09	4,280 21	9,722 50
Olives .....	11,412 92	5,066 23	6,741 96	3,224 11	26,465 22
Orange-peel .....			727 50		727 50
Pyrites, copper-ore .....			436 28		436 28
Rags .....			760 00		760 00
Wine .....		196 34	122 12	657 93	976 39
Miscellaneous .....	36 62	100 10	36 00		172 78
Total in United States gold .....	77,187 22	73,911 17	130,467 20	39,313 66	320,879 25
Total for preceding year .....	231,188 45	171,236 25	94,191 51	44,437 58	540,953 79
Increase .....			36,345 69		
Decrease .....	154,001 23	97,325 08		5,123 92	220,104 54

CHARLES H. EDER.

## TARRAGONA.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency at Tarragona to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Wine .....	\$9,187 36	\$29,543 36	\$90,761 42	\$21,168 79	\$150,660 93
Almonds .....	53,279 59	21,904 84	16,001 60	9,778 56	100,964 59
Hazel-nuts .....	6,162 50	5,040 06	4,203 20		15,405 78
Licorice-root .....	7,702 40		10,268 80	1,114 75	19,085 95
Miscellaneous .....			7 50	67 40	74 90
Total in United States gold .....	76,331 85	56,428 28	121,242 52	32,149 50	286,151 15
Total for preceding year .....	74,675 72	33,220 89	84,660 17	96,639 03	279,195 81
Increase .....	1,656 13	23,267 39	36,582 35		7,016 34
Decrease .....				64,489 53	

FRED. H. SCHENCK.

## VALENCIA.

## I.

AUGUST 26, 1874. (Received October 30.)

## THE PROVINCE OF VALENCIA.

The province of Valencia contains, altogether, about four thousand three hundred and seventy-five square miles, of which a large portion consists of barren mountains, and a long stretch of lagoon and marsh land on the coast. From its low elevation and latitude, (39° 30',) its sheltered position, and its scanty rain-fall, of only 4.6 inches during its six hottest months, one might expect to find its plains hot and burnt

up, with little to excite interest or admiration; instead of which they are unsurpassed for green fertility and that rich beauty which depends not on any sublime features of nature, but on the sense it conveys of peace and plenty and industry. The sheltering hills are the source of three considerable rivers, and many smaller streams; and nowhere in Europe have streams been so utilized to further the cause of agriculture, as nowhere is its very existence so dependent upon them. The area of irrigation in Valencia is considerably over 100,000 acres. Its origin is quite obscure; but the construction of the Turia canals is ascribed to two enlightened Moorish caliphs, who reigned in Valencia between A. D. 911 and 976. A century after, the Moors were dispossessed for a time by the victorious Cid; and in 1238 King James I, of Aragon, responding to the call of Pope Gregory IX, drove the Musselman forever out of the province; and its well-tilled plains were transferred from the hands of a most intelligent and painstaking peasantry to those of a far ruder and more barbarous race. Fortunately King James was enlightened enough to appreciate the skill of those he was expelling, and the great boon their irrigation was to the country. One of his first decrees was that the water should be taken and used in the order that "was established of old, and was customary in the times of the Saracens." Since then many changes and improvements have been introduced, both in the engineering and the administration of the canals of Valencia, and contrasting the superiority of the system adopted here with the very primitive one pursued in Granada, it is a proof of the injustice of the common assertion that no credit is due to the Spaniard for his irrigation but that he has only followed in the steps of the Moor who went before him.

The population of the whole province of Valencia is 120 per square mile but in the irrigated portion it is vastly more; and in the 26,000 acres watered by the eight canals of the Turia there are sixty-two villages containing a population of not less than 72,209 souls, that is, a rate of 1,774 per square mile; and this includes no part of the city of Valencia. As elsewhere throughout Spain, the land is very much subdivided, and held by peasant proprietors or the hereditary tenants of large land-owners; but its fertility is equal to the support of the great population, and to preventing the evils which this subdivision is said to have occasioned in other parts of the country. All hands are fully occupied, and the land is never allowed to lie fallow. Crop follows crop without intermission; and by observing a rotation and copiously using manure the soil is kept from becoming exhausted. About 60,000 tons of guano, a manure comparatively of recent introduction, are imported yearly into Valencia. Taking the increase in the price of land we find that an acre of Valencia irrigated land sells at from 145 libras\* to 180 libras, and at a distance from the city at from 80 libras to 105 libras per acre; whereas an acre of unirrigated land seldom fetches more than 16 libras, a generally less, a fair proof of the value of irrigation to the district. The peasantry are very industrious, temperate, and cleanly in their habits, while at the same time they are superstitious and very excitable, so that even in Spain they are famous for the ready use of the knife in their quarrels. It is observed that in this province there are not as many mules as in other parts of Spain, and that horses answer better where there is no want of moisture. Cattle, too, are very scarce, and are imported from Africa for purposes of food. The soil is generally calcareous, and consists of only some 8 or 10 inches of good mold over a stratum of barren gravel. It is therefore thought best to plow very shallow, and the species of plow used, which is made of wood,

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\* 1 libra = \$0.54.

iron shod, and drawn only by one horse or mule, does not penetrate more than 7 inches. The chief products of the unirrigated land are the wine, the olive, the carob, the almond, the fig, the date-palm, and the esparto grass. The carob-tree (*Pisum*) supplies, with its long, sweet tasting seed-pod, the principal food for the horses and cattle, and is a tree that, if it could be introduced, would certainly be of great value in the States. The esparto-grass is used for cordage, floor-mats, &c., and is exported in large quantities. The irrigated crops are chiefly wheat, barley, oats, rye, lucern grass, Indian corn, kidney-beans, hemp, rice, oranges, and mulberries. Each little State contains several of these crops—corn for the daily food of the owner, lucern for that of his horse. Olives, carobs, or mulberries are planted round the little fields, and thus each proprietor is tolerably independent of his neighbors. The wheat is generally sown about the end of October, or during the three following months; it is all reaped before the middle of June. Indian corn is then sown on the same ground and reaped early in September. Occasionally this is followed by a crop of melons and other garden stuffs. In the following March is sown a crop of hemp, which is reaped in July or August; and this is no sooner off than the ground is sown with beans, which are ready by the end of October, in time for a fresh crop of wheat. This is usually two years' routine.

The rice-lands are in every way peculiar, and do not come within this circuit. The ground is generally irrigated before being plowed. The wheat, Indian corn, and hemp are each watered about four or five times; vegetables and lucern, about once a fortnight. Hemp is a very important crop in Valencia, and much care is bestowed on its cultivation. The ground is repeatedly turned up and manured; the male seed is then sown and covered over with the plow, then they sow the female seed and turn the soil again over gently. When ready for cutting, the hemp has attained a height of about 5.5 feet. If it is required for seed, the male and the female stalks must be cut separately; but for the manufacturing of hemp they are cut together, and tied indiscriminately in sheaves. They are then steeped in a masonry tank, which is generally provided for the purpose on each estate; fermentation ensues, and the fibers become separated. Valencian hemp is considered of a very excellent quality. One-fifth of a Valencian's estate is generally devoted to lucern grass. This is sown in from six to ten ridges about 9 feet wide, separated by a water-course. The ground is first manured and plowed six or seven times. The seed is sown about the end of February, and, after the first year, the product of which is not much, the lucern yields a monthly crop for the greater part of each year. It is cut by one ridge at a time, so as always to have some growing at every stage. Rice cultivation bears in Spain an even more evil repute, I think, than elsewhere. It is the cause of so much sickness that it has been frequently forbidden altogether, and is now restricted to certain places. It is, however, so profitable a crop that it is very largely grown, and forms one of the principal components of the Valencian's food. It is not difficult to recognize the rice lands in looking over the country. No peasants' houses are to be seen among them, and the fields are deprived of all trees which might intercept the rays of the sun. They are carefully leveled, and inclosed in low mud-walls, so arranged that whenever they become too full of water, it shall run over into lower fields by notches made for the purpose. Rice is sown either once for all on the fields where it is to grow, or reared in a sort of little nursery, from which it is planted out in the fields. In the first case the land is plowed in January or February, often entirely under water during the operation, and

kept turned over again and again until the end of April, when the rice is sown. As it springs up, a water-weed springs with it, and it generally requires to be laid dry twice during its growth in order to kill this weed. The flower comes out about the middle of July, and the fields are again dried. It is after that that the offensive smell, so well known there, begins to be noticed, and the unhealthy season sets in. The crop is cut in September.

In the other system, which is the one adopted on the Jucar Canal, the ground is watered in January, over the last year's stubble. When it begins to dry it is plowed, then watered again, and plowed or dug with the spade under water. About the middle of March the seed is sown in small beds, and kept under water till toward the end May, when it is planted out in the fields, at distances of 4 to 6 inches apart. Although the rice-fields are generally exclusively devoted to this growth, it is not uncommon to plant out a crop in this manner on a field from which a wheat crop has just been taken, and one may see the transformation in a day's time of a field of yellow ripe corn into one of green young rice. It is estimated that 28.3 acres per cubic foot per second as a duty is obtained from the water of the Jucar Canal for rice irrigation; which is a very small area.

Although rice flourishes so well on the east coast of Spain, it is still only an exotic. It is said to have been grown here earlier than in any other part of Europe, having been introduced by the Moors, yet the cultivation requires to be kept up by repeatedly bringing seed from more tropical climates.

There is at Valencia an arrangement of great simplicity for husking rice. The motion is communicated by a simple horizontal wheel. The lower stone, which is of somewhat softer material than the one used for grinding corn, is made to revolve. In the place of the upper stone is fixed a stationary wooden cylinder of the same proportions as the lower stone, that is, about 4 feet in diameter and 9 inches high. The cylinder is bound around by an iron band, and inside are packed tightly all around a belt of flat pieces of cork, radiating on their edges, as shown by *a a* in the accompanying figure, which gives a cross-section of one of



these frames. The pieces of cork project a few inches below the frame, and the lower stone in its revolutions rubs against them. The grain falls from the hopper through the middle of the upper frame, and as it flies out is pressed between the stone and the corks, so as to rub off the husk without grinding it, the soft, yet tough, edge of the cork giving exactly the friction required. The operation is repeated three times. In a mill with a fall of 12 feet the lower stone revolves from thirty to forty times per minute, and husks  $5\frac{1}{2}$  bushels an hour.

Besides guano, various other substances are used for restoring the soil of Valencia, which would otherwise be soon exhausted. Every peasant has a right to the silt which he is obliged to remove from the water-courses within his own estate. This he throws into a pit prepared for manure. With it he mixes the calcareous dust which he is allowed to scrape off the public roads, provided he substitutes gravel or sand for it. He adds stable litter, rotten vegetable matter, &c., and forms therewith a thick, black manure, of which the chief danger is its too great strength. To prevent this, common earth is mixed with it, and the manure-heap is frequently watered to check fermentation. An-



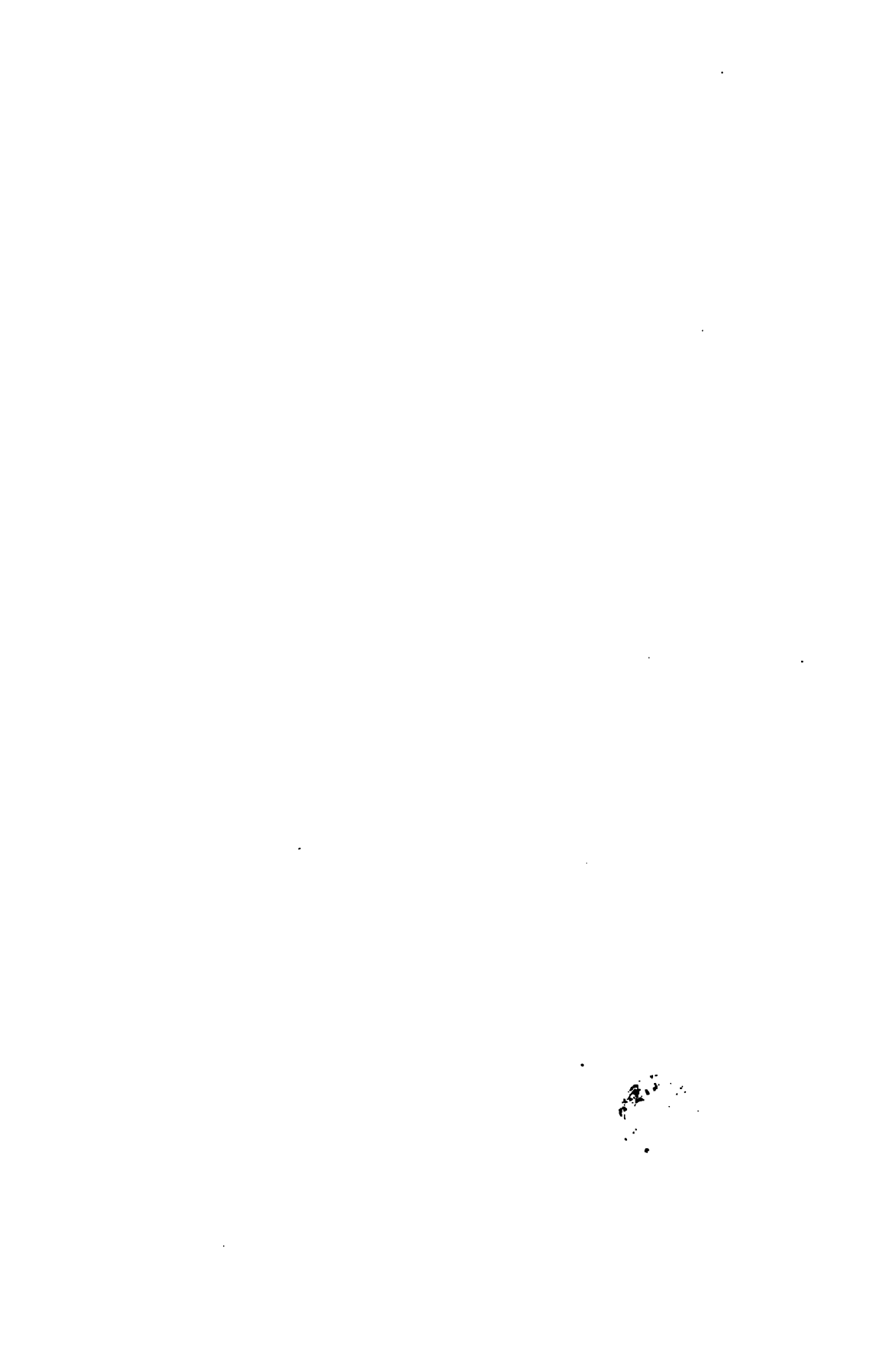
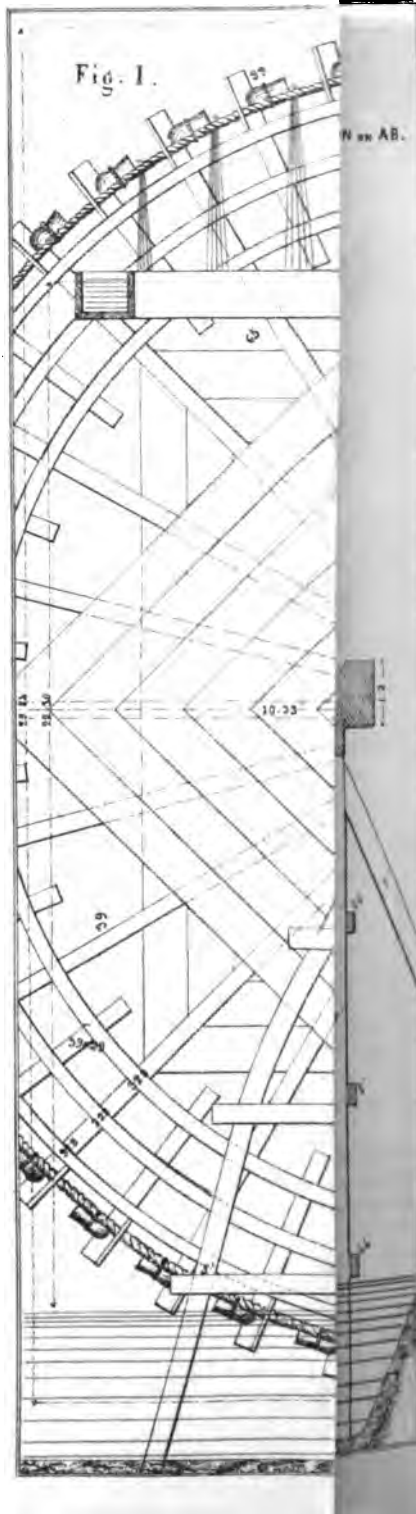


Fig. 1.

W. H. AB.



other means of manuring is by growing a crop of lupines or beans, which are meant to be mowed down, but not carried off, before their fruit ripens, and all plowed up along with the soil. So alive are the people to the necessity of manuring lands from which they take so much, that from their earliest childhood, instead of being at school, they are, basket in hand, in droves on the roads, and sparing no pains in securing what they wish.

#### THE "NORIAS."

The "norias," or wheels for raising water, which are general over Spain, are very common near Valencia. The annexed drawing gives an elevation and section of one of these. This wheel has a diameter of 29.84 feet. The frame-work consists of three concentric rings of wood, formed in two thin strips, one fastened to each side of the spokes. Inserted within the innermost circle are two square frames of timber planking, similarly fastened to the two sides of the spokes, but in opposite directions, so that the side of one is parallel to the diagonal of the other. Only four of the spokes actually penetrate into the strong wooden axle of the wheel. Across the extremity of each spoke is nailed a wooden board, 4 by 1.3 feet, against which the water strikes and makes the wheel revolve. On each side of the spoke four holes are pierced through this board, through which are passed ropes holding a double set of earthen jars. There are ninety-six of these jars, which take up the water as they revolve, and discharge it in the usual way into wooden troughs. The volume raised by each jar is 0.167 cubic foot. With a head of water of 3.5 feet, it is found that this wheel raised 0.595 cubic foot per second to a height of 22.3 feet, and revolves once in 27 seconds. The principle is doubtless a faulty one, in its raising the water from below the fall instead of above it; but, I think, notwithstanding, it is well worthy of attention for its simplicity.

#### THE TURIA CANAL.

Let us now review in detail the Turia Canal. One remark applies to all centers of irrigation. The right to water accompanies the possession of land. Any man selling his estate must sell with it all his share in the canal that waters it, nor can any man sell that right to irrigation apart from his estate. No one need irrigate unless he pleases, and he will not be called on to pay for irrigation which he has not had. He cannot, however, in general make over his portion of water to his neighbor, who may have too little, but must allow it to pass down the canal to the next man. On one of the Turia canals there is a fine of 8s. 5d., laid down in a decree of 1740, for the infringement of this rule. In Gandia and other places no such restriction exists. Much is to be said both for and against it. The Turia, or Guadalaviar, (the Arab name for it, meaning white river,) takes its rise near the Jucar, in Sierra de Molina, and in character and general condition is very similar to that river, although much smaller. Like the Jucar, it runs through deep ravines for a long distance in a southeasterly direction. Its whole course is about one hundred and sixty miles, of which the first one hundred and fifty are through the hills, and the rest through the beautiful "Huerta" of Valencia, the most perfectly irrigated district in Spain. Even before it reaches this plain the Turia is largely used for irrigation, and no less than twenty-three small canals are taken from it to irrigate the strips of land on its two banks, within eighty miles above Valencia. But these little water-courses possess no general interest; so we shall

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Cadiz to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	
Wine.....	\$114, 724 32	\$108, 910 44	\$128, 679 95	\$77, 511 54	\$430, 825 25
Salt .....	7, 542 30	12, 903 63	36, 455 93	23, 070 86	79, 972 72
Sundries .....	8, 005 48	2, 728 07	16, 345 64	10, 002 94	37, 081 13
Total in United States gold.	130, 272 10	124, 542 14	181, 681 52	110, 585 34	546, 081 10
Total for preceding year...	178, 430 31	104, 287 83	211, 278 70	141, 310 85	635, 307 69
Increase.....		20, 254 31			20, 254 31
Decrease .....	48, 158 21		29, 597 18	30, 725 51	108, 481 90

A. N. DUFFIE

## DENIA.

*Statement showing the navigation at this port during the year ending December 31, 1873.*

Vessels entered.			Cargo inward.			Cargo outward.		
No. of vessels.	From—	To—	No. of vessels.	Description.	Value.	No. of vessels.	Description.	Value.
1	Marsala.....	Philadelphia.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Raisins.....	\$32 40
1	Mahon.....	do.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	10 22
1	Marseilles.....	Baltimore.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	8 25
1	Algiers.....	New York.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	1 40
1	Mahon.....	Philadelphia.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	30 42
1	Marseilles.....	New York.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	20 00
1	do.....	do.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	11 40
1	Barcelona.....	Malaga.....	1	do.....		1	Ballast.....	
8			8			8		131, 000 00

Classes of vessels entered: 2 barks, 5 brigs, 1 schooner; classes of vessels cleared: 2 barks, 5 brigs, 1 schooner. Aggregate tonnage, 2,481.02.

CHARLES MORAND

## IVICA—BALEARIC ISLANDS.

*Statement showing the commerce at Irica for the year ending December 31, 1873.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Bran.....kilograms...	18, 500	\$647 50	\$18 50	Algeria.
Coals.....do.....	210, 064	3, 413 50	52 51	England.
Total.....	228, 564.	4, 061 00	71 01	

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Almonds in shell.....kilograms...	234, 829	\$31, 092 49	Algeria, France, United States.
Almonds, shelled.....do.....	4, 242	244 40	France.
Carob beams.....do.....	429, 400	4, 218 79	Algeria, England.
Capers.....do.....	6, 750	1, 200 00	United States.
Figs.....do.....	3, 506	285 00	France.
Lemons, oranges, and green fruit.....do.....	33, 621	1, 055 49	Algeria, France.
Pine bark.....do.....	1, 200	5 76	Algeria.
Salt.....do.....	1, 414, 400	3, 960 32	Algeria, United States.
Total.....	2, 127, 948	42, 666 25	

Name of canal.	Allotment in filas.	Discharge, in cu- bic feet per second.	Total area irri- gated.	Area irrigated, per cubic foot per second.	Number of mills driven.	Number of pue- blos receiving irrigation.
			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		
Moncada.....	48	115.7	7,910	68.36	34	23
Cuarte.....	14	33.8	3,819	113.01	4	11
Tormos.....	10	24.1	2,264	93.94	7	4
Mislata.....	10	24.1	2,101	87.18	8	2
Mestalla.....	14	33.8	2,847	85.03	23	4
Fabara.....	14	33.8	3,850	113.90	24	10
Roscaña.....	14	33.8	1,947	57.61	17	6
Robella.....	14	33.8	1,277	37.77	25	2
	138	332.9	26,042	Mean 78.23	140	62

I had not the data for including the Turia Canal in this table. Its discharge is not included, but consists merely of what it receives from the percolation back into the river and the volume unused by the others. The low duty of the Robella Canal is due, no doubt, to part of it being employed in flushing the city drains. This and the Roscaña Canal irrigate the lands immediately around the town, which are almost wholly given up to market-gardens, requiring a great deal of irrigation. The Moncada Canal is entitled, in a special way, to its large discharge, which is really more than is required for the land which it is intended to water, as is proved from the fact of there being a very large area irrigated year by year at the mouth of the canal, near the sea, which is not entered in the registers, and for which no water-rate is paid, as the irrigators have no right to the water, but merely take what is over, a supply necessarily uncertain. This area is supposed to be nearly as large again as that inserted in the table.

It is an easy matter to make out a table like the above and to arrange how much water each canal is to receive, but it is not so easy to provide that each shall receive it. We should think it indispensable to have a great number of careful experiments taken, to determine the relations these volumes bear to the gauges and the effect of raising each escape-sluice, inch by inch. The person in charge would then be able to give its proper share to each canal, and would daily issue orders to let a few inches more into one, or less into another; to close one escape and open another, and so on. Of all these niceties the irrigators in Spain are entirely ignorant. They have no gauges on the rivers or the canals; they have never measured a discharge of water; they do not even know what the *fila* is that they deal with; but by some intuition they attain their object. It is hard to say whether the Moors designed these canals and weirs with the object of each taking in an exact discharge. If they did, it was a remarkable feat; and it would be well worth knowing how they reached their conclusions. Or whether, after having constructed them with no exact idea of how much water they would carry, they arrived, afterward, at that knowledge by experiment; in which case, it would be interesting to know of what nature the experiments were. The fact remains, that from time immemorial, the *fila* has been understood as a definite proportion or quantity of water, and the supply has been kept up with fair accuracy in each canal according to the prescribed number of *filas*. The same edict of King James I, of Aragon, already mentioned, lays down, among other provisions, that a person whose property is surrounded by others on all sides, has a right to bring a water-course from the nearest canal through his neighbors' fields without paying for the land thus taken up. In the administration of the canals of the Tu-

ria, with the exception of the Moncada Canal, it will be seen that the system of independent self-government has been carried to its farthest extent, and with the best results. The seven canals of Cuarte, Tormos, Mislata, Mestalla, Fabara, Roscaña, and Robella, have each a separate code of rules, in which there is nothing very remarkable; but they have in addition a confederate institution, the *Tribunal de las Aguas*, which assembles weekly at Valencia, and forms a court from which there is no appeal, on matters of irrigation.

This is the peculiar and most interesting feature of this center of irrigation.

#### TRIBUNAL OF WATERS.

On each of the canals from the earliest times rules were made as occasion required, which, together with time-honored customs, regulated their administration, until the irrigators considered it would be better to have one defined code to go upon, which should receive the royal assent, and become therefore the law of the land. With this object, at different times they met in general assembly and appointed a commission to draw up the code, which being finished was laid before them, and, when approved, submitted for the consent of the Crown. The earliest of these codes still in force is that of the Fabara Canal. The general assembly appointed the commission to form it in 1690. It consisted of twenty members; four of them ecclesiastics, four gentlemen, four burgesses, four laborers from within the city limits, and four more from two of the pueblos irrigated. After seven years they brought out their code. The other canals followed their example, and during the eighteenth century each canal had its own code. These are all in force to this day, excepting on the Tormos Canal, the code of which was remodeled in 1843. They are all formed on much the same principle, and with similar laws. As that of the Tormos Canal is the last, I will give a short sketch of it; only noting in a few cases where the other canals differ on points of importance. I may add that it is the shortest of all the codes. It orders that there shall be a general assembly every three years, under the presidency of the chief civil officer of the province, consisting of all who irrigate as much as 0.418 acre of land, or own a mill on the canal. This assembly settles all the questions of administration which are beyond the powers of an inferior court, and they have also to elect a syndic and a sub-syndic. On some of the other canals they assemble every two years, and generally comprehend all the irrigators without exception. In the Tormos Canal, alone, has the chief civil officer any voice whatever.

The syndic is the most important of the canal functionaries. He must of necessity be himself a laboring-man, of spotless character, irrigating at least 1.24 acres of land, able to read and to write, and not in debt to the canal, or owning or renting a mill. His functions last for three years, and provisions are made in case of his death. He is the general executive manager of the canal. Along with a committee of administration he regulates the water-rates, the repairs to be taken in hand, and other matters, while he must himself attend to the distribution of the water, to the state of the works, and to the due expenditure of the funds. Besides all these duties, he is the representative of the canal in every question common to it and the others; seeing to the fair distribution of the water in the Turia among them all in time of drought; and going occasionally up the river, with authority to make the little canals above close their gates; and lastly and chiefly, he forms one of the judges of the weekly tribunal of waters, which is composed of the syndics of all the canals. The syndic has associated with him a sub-

syndic to help him in his duties, and he ought to be a resident in the lower part of the canal if the syndic lives in the upper, the better to represent all interests. The syndic's salary is \$11.25 a year; he gets besides free irrigation for his lands, 75 cents for every day he is employed on canal duty, \$1 if he is sent up the river to close canals. The sub-syndic receives no pay except when he is acting for the syndic in his absence, when he draws the syndic's allowances. The duration of his office is from two to four years on the different canals, and he can be re-elected.

The general assembly likewise appoint a committee of administration, consisting on the Tormos Canal of eight members, of which half must be laborers, and the other half men of property, chosen in pairs from four different sections of the canal in which they must reside, each section selecting its pair of deputies. One of the four men of property is appointed president of the committee. They assemble once in a month, and besides generally directing the affairs of the canals, they appoint an advocate and a notary to look after any business that may come within their province, one or more canal-guards, and four inspectors of irrigation. They listen to all complaints against canal servants, and allot to each their share of the water-rate and other expenses. The members of this committee receive 75 cents for every day they are engaged in canal duty, and 25 cents besides for every meeting they hold. The inspectors of irrigation have to see that the water-courses are properly cleared of silt and that the water is rightly distributed. They receive 25 cents for every day on duty. The guards get \$75 a year. Besides these functionaries, the cultivators on each branch nominate as many public irrigators as the syndic may think fit, to see that each receives his proper share of water in turn.

The revenue on some of the canals is made up of the *tacha*, or water-rate proper, and the *cequiage*, or rate for silt clearance; on others there is but one charge for all. On the Tormos Canal the whole amount ordinarily is 30 cents per acre per annum; but the general assembly may, if necessary, impose an extra sum. On the other canals the highest rate is 36 cents, and the lowest 20 cents per acre. Whoever refuses to pay has his water cut off, and if he persists in taking it he is fined \$7.50. On the Mestalla Canal alone is the water-rate not paid in proportion to the area watered. There the mills pay one-third of the whole year's budget, and the other two-thirds are divided equally among the three branches of the canal, which are supposed to have equal volumes of water, although they do not irrigate equal areas. The water-rates are generally levied by a collector, but in some cases, where there is a special rate for silt-clearing executed by contract, the contractor is obliged himself to recover the money and is empowered to do so. Besides the *cequiage*, of course there is sometimes a necessity for an extraordinary outlay, when some of the irrigators rebuild their weir. That of the Mislata Canal was rebuilt in a similar way in 1815, at a cost of 962 libras, of which the mills paid one-third and the irrigators the rest at a rate of \$1 per acre.

There is hardly any regulating machinery; no incessant interference of the officials and agents to examine the extent to which any crop may be suffering, and to help it by water-supplies; such is, in a word, the essential character of the distribution made in the plain of Valencia. It is laid down that each separate water-course has generally a given discharge, and fixed days on which alone it runs; and from each of these water-courses the water is given out, always going down stream, that nearest the prize getting water first, and so on. No man is entitled to any exact number of hours, but only to his field being properly wa

tered by the irrigators, which must be done, whether it takes one hour or two, before the next field can be watered.

Such are the general rules, but in time of extreme drought the syndie and committee of administration have the entire control of the water, and are bound to distribute it where, according to their judgment, it is most needed. If they fail to do so, they are, on the Tormos Canal, subject to a fine of \$10. When his watering is over, each man must close his inlet under a penalty of \$5. Should he, by any carelessness, flood his neighbor's field, he is fined \$2.50, and must repair the damage. Whoever steals water out of his turn, by letting it flow when it ought not, has to pay \$15 fine, and should the thief not be found out, whoever has benefited by the deed has to pay the fine. On the Tormos Canal there are a number of other penalties, similar to those on the Jucar Canal, but not generally quite so severe. Among others, there is an admirable fine of \$18 on any miller who dams up the water in order to get a greater head over his wheel. The Turia canals all require their laws to be revised as regards fines, for when they were made, money was far more valuable than it is now; and they say at present that it pays a man better to steal water and incur the trifling fine than to content himself with his own share.

The canal council, "*Tribunal de las Aguas*," assembles every Thursday at noon, to transact their business. From the times of the Moors downward, this council is said to have been held. It consists of eight members, the syndics of the canals of Tormos, Mislata, Mestalla, Fabara, Roscaña, Robella, and the two branches of the Cuarte Canal, which have each a separate government. Only one, however, of their two syndics possesses judicial powers. The Moncada Canal has nothing to do with this council. These eight peasant judges are seated on benches on the broad pavement in front of the noble old Gothic doorway "*de los Apostolos*," at the end of the north transept of Valencia Cathedral. It was built on the site of the Mussulman's Mosque, and probably it was they who selected its gateway for a court of judgment, as it is known to have been their custom in Spain, as it is now in the East, and as it was that of the old Jews.\* Even without taking much interest in irrigation, one could not but be impressed by this scene, which has more than once formed a subject for the artist's pencil.

The irregular little place inclosed by the old cathedral on one side, and the tall picturesque houses casting broad shadows from the others: the eight judges, undistinguished by robes or insignia from the groups of simple peasants, with their gay-colored plaids and silk handkerchiefs round their heads, take their seats under no other covering but the bright Spanish sky. Although everywhere in Spain, as in France, &c., one sees soldiers or other liveried officials obtruding themselves, none are on duty at this old parliament but the canal-guards, and the respectful crowd wait a few paces off. A guard comes forward and states that a certain individual on a certain canal has broken the canal-law, or one irrigator lodges a complaint against another. The syndie of the canal in question tries the case, examines the witnesses, and hears what the defendant has to say. He then retires while the other six deliberate among themselves, and when they have made up their minds pronounce the verdict at once. If an offender is to be fined, he listens in silence, and bows to the court; if he remonstrates, the fine is doubled. There is no taking of notes, no writing down of evidence, but the judges form their decisions according to the rules of each canal, and pronounce

\* Proverbs, xxxi, 23.



the sentence in the Valencian patois, after which there is absolutely no appeal.

Should any refuse to appear when summoned before this court, his water-supply is cut off till he obeys, and he is otherwise punished. If he happens to be a man of rank, the guard of the canal reports the case to one of the magistrates, who, on the following Thursday, appears himself before the tribunal, along with the delinquent, and hands him over to the judges, saying, "The guard of such a canal has informed me of the misdemeanor of him who accompanies me. I am come to put him at your disposal. Administer justice, and I am here to protect it." It is without doubt a marvellous sight to behold a man of wealth and rank, who, as, a lord, enjoys unlimited prerogatives, on foot, hat in hand, receiving in silence the rebuke which the syndic bestows on him, and promising obedience to the sentence pronounced—considering that the syndics are only simple laborers.

I have said there is no appeal from this council; there is, however, a certain restriction on its powers. A man may positively refuse to be tried by it, in which case he is prosecuted in the civil courts. But as law in Spain is at least as expensive as elsewhere, most people wisely submit to be tried in a court where there are no counsels to be feed or perquisites to pay, which items alone would probably swallow up more than the utmost that they are liable to be fined. The tribunal of waters is a most popular institution in Valencia, so much so, that people sometimes try to stretch its power beyond the limit of cases relating to irrigation. As may be supposed, this democratic council has been attacked again and again, and no stone has been left unturned to abolish a system so distressingly simple to the mind of the doctrinaire. One can easily fancy the arguments that would be brought forward for its abolition, even in countries more independent and less over-ridden by officialism than Spain. The direct proof of the court's efficiency, its popularity, and its expedition in clearing off cases, and leaving no arrears, cannot be explained away or undervalued, and the tribunal continues to exist. It would probably be at all times difficult to graft with success any new institution on so old a system as the Valencian irrigation, and it is just one of those cases in which it seems best "to let well enough alone."

RICHARD LÖEWENSTEIN.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Valencia to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Oranges .....	\$71,093 79	\$184,014 26	\$58,808 57	.....	\$313,916 62
Raisins .....	5,550 00	.....	.....	.....	5,550 00
Almonds .....	5,247 90	.....	.....	.....	5,247 90
Ground-nuts .....	.....	708 30	575 00	.....	1,283 30
Cypress, (chufas) .....	.....	1,041 65	4,716 99	.....	5,758 64
Lemons .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Melons .....	67 50	.....	.....	\$87 50	155 00
Miscellaneous .....	233 17	147 60	.....	.....	380 77
Total in United States gold.	82,191 66	185,911 81	64,100 56	87 50	332,291 53
Total for preceding year ..	95,762 71	94,976 96	10,479 45	1,925 00	203,144 12
Increase .....	.....	90,934 85	53,621 11	.....	129,157 41
Decrease .....	13,571 05	.....	.....	1,837 50	.....

## II.

DECEMBER 31, 1873. (Received February 16, 1874.)

## THE ORANGE-TRADE.

In no part, not only of Europe, but of the whole world, has the cultivation of the orange increased, and arrived at such perfection, as in the ancient Spanish kingdoms of Valencia, Murcia, and Andalusia; especially in the maritime zone of the Mediterranean comprised between Castellon and Gandia, a tract scarcely fifteen kilometers wide and one hundred long. The genial and spring-like temperature of the Valencian climate, which does not suffer either from hard frosts or burning heats, renders it, with the assistance of irrigation, the best adapted for the full development and cultivation of the orange-tree in the open field, without shelter, allowing its much-esteemed fruit to ripen in the heart of winter. The pleasant sight presented by the orange-tree, with its bushy luxuriance, and perennial leaf, as also the exquisite fragrance of its flowers, makes it one of the prettiest trees for the garden.

The introduction of this tree into Spain is attributed to the Arabs, or, as they are vulgarly called, Moors; but this version is that which gives it the least antiquity in Spain, inasmuch as its cultivation goes back to fabulous times, and there are many who believe that oranges were the celebrated golden apples, the cultivation of which in Spain was attended with such good results, and caused that country, in those times, to be known by the name of the "Land of the Hesperides." The cultivation of the orange-tree remained nearly stationary for several centuries, because of the want of the stimulus now afforded by the activity of commerce. It was solely cultivated in gardens as an ornamental plant and to only such an extent as sufficed to supply the Spanish markets. More recently, when communication with Spain improved, and new markets were opened up by commerce, the consumption of the oranges very greatly increased, especially since the introduction of steam-navigation, but the extensive cultivation of the present day in the provinces of Castellon and Valencia, which has also reached Murcia, only dates back some twenty or thirty years, or since the construction of railways in Spain. The orange-tree is also grown to advantage in Andalusia, being cultivated to a large extent in the neighborhood of Seville; but, whether owing to insufficient irrigation in so hot a climate, or to the want of employing manures, and giving the frequent tillings necessary for its cultivation, as practiced by the active and intelligent Valencian farmer, certain it is that Seville is, at least for the present, very far from becoming a center of exportation of oranges at all comparable to the aforesaid provinces of Valencia and Castellon.

As the orange became an important article of commerce in Valencia, the exclusiveness of its cultivation by the gardener passed to the farmer, forming a portion of his crops. The result of this horticultural emancipation was that the cultivation became general in entire districts, and the high walls hitherto considered necessary for the protection of the plant in the open field, some of which may still be seen on the old estates of rich Valencian families, disappeared. Orangeries are not now limited to rich garden-soil, otherwise the cultivation would be very limited; but the olive and carob trees have been sacrificed, and numerous orchards are now planted in dry, arable soil, where, if impossible to obtain water from the general irrigating-canals, recourse is had to the draw-well, a modest apparatus of Arab origin, which it is difficult

to supersede, on account of the simplicity of its mechanism and the economy of its construction. One of the advantages of the cultivation of oranges in districts where there is a scarcity of water is the small quantity of water required for the purpose. The formation of pools, particularly at the roots of the tree, may injure it. Indeed, it is a very great mistake to consider the orange-tree a delicate plant, requiring rich earth, as may be seen from its luxuriance in sandy soils, nearly unproductive for other crops until such time as manures and irrigation shall have given cohesion to the silica contained in the soil. The present plan adopted is for the proprietor of the farm to plant it with young orange-trees at his own expense, and then turn it over for cultivation to the tenant-farmer, who continues paying his former rent until after some four or six years, when, according to the bearing of the trees, it is augmented in proportion to the crop of oranges then obtained. In various villages in the center of the province of Valencia the date-palm alternates with the orange-tree, its elevated crown overtopping the other trees. Nothing can be prettier than the road, between orange and palm trees, five kilometers long, leading from Alcira to Carcagente. The traveler going from the latter place by the tramway to Gandia will find that branches of orange-trees will brush against the carriage-windows, and allow him to pluck the fruit without stopping.

The orange-tree combines beauty with utility. Its crop is annual, and may be approximately calculated, unless this mild climate should be visited either with a severe winter, accompanied by hard frost, or violent winds, both of which seriously affect the orchards, either by freezing the fruit or blowing large quantities down. It is worthy of mention that in Carcagente there are trees from eight to ten meters in height, the branches of which commence level with the ground, and each of which produces annually one hundred Valencian arrobas.\* Unfortunately these rich yields have been partly affected by the disease which, for the past few years, has persistently attacked the trees, and for which, as yet, no remedy has been discovered, notwithstanding the many investigations and trials which have been made by the Valencian Agricultural Society and by the practical and most intelligent cultivators; but, fortunately, the disease is now slowly disappearing. What years and how much labor are represented by an old orange-tree always productive! How many of these trees, in all their vigor and at their greatest height of production, have prematurely dried up! It must be noted that the life of an orange-tree is nearly an indefinable period. There are trees in existence that are centuries old. Thus it is that the orange-tree is considered a very valuable fixture, and in valuing orangeries the chief things taken into account are the perfection, state, and age of the trees; the ground and its quality being considered secondary objects. In order to check, and in some measure to avoid, the disease in the orange-plant, cultivators have recently, and continue so doing in nearly every plantation, grafted the sweet orange on young plants of sour oranges, grown from the pip. In this branch of industry the gardeners of Murcia excel, and have made it a source of commerce, selling the young grafted plants, tied up in small bundles, at an average price of \$1.20 per hundred. The old mode of grafting on slips of ponceil (citron) is now completely done away with, as all trees grafted on this system have been found more inclined to take the disease, besides which they suffer more from the cold weather. Those grafted on slips of the lemon-tree, although hardier, do not satisfy cultivators; and the citron-

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\* Rather more than twenty-five English hundred-weight.

tree, notwithstanding that it possesses the precocious vegetation of the poncil and resists cold as well as the lemon-tree, has also succumbed to the disease. The sour-orange tree alone has been found to possess the required conditions, although its vegetation is slower and its cultivation requires more care. The constant demand, which has kept pace with the extended cultivation, as well as other causes, has rendered the supply of young plants a necessary branch of industry.

The family of the Hesperides, under the generic name of Sour, is very rich in variety, but it may be reduced to the following classes:—being those best known in Spain, as also those generally cultivated in the ancient kingdom of Valencia:

*Oranges.*—This word, without any adjective prefixed, is understood in commerce to imply the sweet orange, of which there are various classes, distinguishable either by their size, the thickness or fineness of their peel, the greater or less amount of juice they contain, and the darker or lighter color.

*Sour oranges.*—This class, by reason of a little demand, is not very largely cultivated. Formerly the trees of this kind were used as a hedge for the purpose of enclosing the orangeries, but it is well worthy of notice that the best orange-flower water is distilled from their blossoms.

*Bitter oranges.*—These are cultivated on an exceedingly limited scale, but there is one class, called the Pompleon, the fruit of which is very large, though only useful for confectionery or the adornment of the garden.

*Tangerine oranges.*—These are small, but very sweet, and have an agreeable and aromatic smell. This fruit, which is of modern introduction in Spain, is cultivated for exportation, especially in the province of Castellon, but, for the present, on only a reduced scale.

*Lemons.*—This word is most generally understood to refer to the sour lemon, the cultivation of which is very ancient in Spain. The tree grows to a large size, and the fruit is greatly esteemed as an article of commerce. At the present time the lemon realizes a higher price than the orange, by reason of the great losses caused by the disease known as the "orange disease," the lemon-tree being more liable to attack from this complaint than the orange-tree itself.

*Sweet lemons.*—The pulp of this fruit is sweeter than that of the orange, being so even to a sickening extent. This fruit is not an article of commerce, and its consumption in Spain is of very little importance.

*Citrons.*—To this class belongs what is called in Valencia the "Lime of San Geronimo," and in other parts the "Lime of St. Domingo." It grows very fine in Spain, the fruit being much larger than that of the lemon. The fruit is similar in shape to the orange, and has a very thick, white, soft and sweet rind, with but little pulp; which latter is insipid. This fruit, notwithstanding its merit, is not grown to any great extent in the province of Valencia, probably by reason of its being but very little known in foreign markets.

*Poncil citron.*—The fruit of this tree is very large; often weighing eight or more kilograms. It is oblong in its shape, has a white, hard, sweet rind, and scarcely any pulp. Its chief use is for confectionery, but it is not exported from Valencia to the English or American markets, that sent to those markets chiefly going from Corsica, where there are large plantations. The annual export of this fruit from that island is calculated at about 3,000,000 francs.

*Limoncito of Sagunto.*—This fruit is so called from the village of that name, so famous in the history of Spain, by reason of the excellent and

delicate preserve made there of this small fruit, which is about the size of a walnut, although the trees are equally as large as those of the ordinary lemon.

*Bergamot and Melarosa.*—These are cultivated on but a limited scale, and only for the essences extracted from their fruit.

From the preceding, it will be seen that, of the different classes of Sour, only the sweet orange and the sour lemon form true branches of commerce, especially the former, which is largely exported to foreign markets.

The plantations of orange-trees are generally termed "orange-gardens," although they may be open fields. The garden is generally planted by the owner, as mentioned before, and then turned over to the tenant farmer. The increased demand for the fruit, and the normal price that it commands, covers the expense of a careful culture, and daily contributes to the extension of the laudable practice by which the owner becomes also cultivator. The system of farming in partnership is also practiced, the tenant farmer giving labor and manure, and dividing the crop with the proprietor of the soil. The rent varies from \$40 to \$80 per hectare; but if the gardens have reached their full production, which occurs about twenty years after planting, and great care has been taken of the trees,\* they are eagerly sought after and the rent varies from \$1,600 to \$2,400 per hectare, the price being augmented or diminished according to the difference of circumstances and the condition of the fields, such as whether the irrigation be natural or artificial (that is to say, by the running stream of an irrigating-canal or by the draw-well,) and also the facility for the gathering, packing, and carriage of the crops, the situation of the ground, &c. It is calculated that a hectare of ground, having full-grown trees, will annually yield 500 hundred-weight, but to attain this a costly and careful culture must be given, and it must be taken into account that for defective fruit or wind-falls only 40 cents per hundred-weight is paid. The average yield of a hectare may be estimated at about 125 hundred-weight.

The oranges are sold direct by the proprietor of the ground, or the tenant farmer, to the merchant, as they stand on the trees; the latter undertaking the picking and shipping. There are three modes used for making sales, viz:

1st. By valuation of the fruit on the trees in September or October; the packing, &c., as also any damage that may occur later, either through frosts, gales, or analogous causes, being for account of the buyer.

2d. By having the fruit classified for shipment, the purchaser paying so much per arroba (about 28 English pounds) for the fruit obtained.

3d. By selling at so much per thousand; either with or without the aforesaid classification.

The average price per arroba is 30 cents, and that per thousand about \$2.50; although for picked oranges for exportation \$3 is very frequently paid; the average weight of 1,000 of this class of oranges being 140 kilograms.

After December the orange increases in value, and although there are classes the ripening of which is more forward or backward, still, as a general rule, the fruit is perfectly ripe and sweet in March and April, although some portion may be left on the trees until the summer months. One great advantage possessed by the orange-tree is, that the fruit does

\*The foliage should form a half sphere, completely protecting the trunk, which ought not to be more than about fifty centimeters in height from the ground to the branches.

not ripen simultaneously, thus allowing its collection to take place periodically and slowly.

Exportation generally commences in October, although the fruit then shipped is picked green, by reason of the necessity of anticipating the festivities of Christmas in England, and the New Year in France, which are a kind of classical feasts, when a large consumption of oranges invariably takes place. The exportation continues without cessation until the end of May, decreasing afterward until July, when the latest shipments take place. After sale, the fruit is conveyed by the purchaser and stored up in piles in large warehouses built in the neighborhood of the place of production. The fruit is then sorted, the defective, marked, or small oranges, being put aside, and the remainder passed through ring measures made of tin and of a determinate diameter. The rejected oranges are sold for Spanish consumption, being conveyed inland to other ports by railway, carts, or sailing-barges. A good portion of the rejected fruit is also shipped out of the country, particularly to Marseilles and Algiers, whence it is shipped in bulk in sailing-vessels. The sound oranges, after being selected and classified by measure, as above mentioned, are wrapped in estracilla paper (a kind of thin blotting-paper) manufactured in Buñot, a village in this province, if sent to France, or in paper called silk paper if sent to England or other countries.

After papering as above stated, the oranges are packed in boxes of equal capacity and dimensions, although containing a greater or lesser number, according to the measure, or, rather, size, of the fruit—the best oranges being generally sent to France and the United States of America. The sight presented by the warehouses full of enormous piles of fruit, and with several hundred women busily employed selecting, classifying, papering, and packing, is most agreeably striking, and an immense number of Valentian girls and women derive their living from these tasks, so suitable to their cleanliness and ability. The daily wage paid vary from 10 cents and 15 cents to 20 cents; which latter sum is only earned by packers, and under certain exceptional circumstances.

The system adopted for plucking the fruit is well worthy of a detailed description, because on the doing of it with exceeding care at selection depends its arrival in sound condition at its destination. The plucking is generally performed by men, who earn from 35 cents to 50 cents per diem, according to their efficiency, skill, and knowledge of their work. The oranges are plucked by hand, and it is indispensable that they should have attached a piece of stalk broken, not cut, off the tree; which being done they are placed in small esparto baskets conveniently attached to the ladders employed for the plucking, which baskets when full are carefully lowered and the fruit taken out and laid on straw strewn for the purpose on the ground of the orangery. The adherent piece of stalk is then cut off with scissors, which operation is performed by women. The fruit is then packed in large boxes, having a thick layer of straw in their bottoms, and then carried either on horseback or in carts to the warehouses, where the operation of packing, as already described takes place.

The importance of exportation is in the following order: England, France, United States, the latter market being the most recent. Oranges are free of duty in England, while in France they pay two francs per 100 kilograms, the result of the treaty of commerce between the latter country and Spain, some eight years ago, when the duty was reduced to its present tariff, thus equalizing it with Italy. The duty in the United States is 20 per cent. ad valorem. The extraction of the orange

is greatly facilitated if the districts of production are either near to or traversed by railways, especially the Almansa, Valencia and Tarragona Railway, which following the coast of the Mediterranean, crosses lengthwise the zone of the orange cultivation. A large portion of the fruit sent to France is conveyed by the Almansa and Madrid Railway Company to the latter city, whence it is to be forwarded to France by the Northern Railway Company; but for exportation to other countries it is shipped in the ports of the provinces of Valencia and Castellon, although some portion is shipped in Denia, a port in the province of Alicante; but this is the fruit grown in the district of Gandia, (province of Valencia,) which has but an insignificant port. The points of greatest production are Alcira and Carcagente in the province of Valencia, Murcia, the capital of the province of the same name, and Burriana, in the province of Castellon, from which province are also exported the Tangerine oranges, each of which is well wrapped up in fine paper. The finest skinned and sweetest oranges are those grown in Carcagente, which, however, are nearly equaled by those of Alcira. These villages form the cradle of production in the ancient kingdom of Valencia. The extension of cultivation in the province of Castellon is recent, dating only some twenty or thirty years. The Burriana orange is thick-skinned and large, and, although coarser than that of Carcagente, supports transportation by sea very much better. From Gandia to Carcagente there is a tramway by which a portion of oranges is sent, in order to be afterward conveyed by railway. The Valencian orange is the most esteemed in Europe, especially in England and France; it being a well-established thing in Paris to praise a good orange by saying that it is Valencian. The orange of Seville, although of excellent quality, is packed with much less care than that of Valencia.

Spain has always held the supremacy for the exportation of oranges, as is shown by the following statistics of twenty years ago, when this branch of commerce was far from possessing the development it now has:

The number of boxes of oranges imported into Paris in 1854 were: From Valencia, 20,000; Seville, 2,000; Provence, 2,000; Italy, 1,500; Portugal, 1,000.

The number of kilograms of oranges imported into France in the year 1856, were: From Spain, 15,000,000; Italy, 5,000,000; Portugal, 230,000; Algiers, 250,000; other countries, 3,500,000.

The following statistics, the most recent attainable, show the amount of an average annual crop of Valencian oranges. It is that of the year 1871-'72, which was an ordinary regular average year. It has been found impossible to obtain reliable particulars from other provinces, or detailed information from Seville. The calculations made, where statistics are wanting, are perfectly reliable, and in nowise exaggerated.

In the season of 1871-'72 the following quantities were exported to France:

	Boxes.
From the railway station, Carcagente .....	33, 972
From the railway station, Alcira .....	12, 403
From the railway station, Villareal .....	2, 510
From the railway station, Manuel .....	631
From the railway station, Grao of Valencia .....	606
From the railway station, Benifayo .....	111
From the railway station, Sagunto .....	82
Total .....	50, 315

The price per box varied from \$2 to \$2.80, and the average price per 1,000 oranges was \$2.50 from November till January, advancing in the spring as high as \$4 to \$5.

During the same season the following exportation was made by sea, viz :

	Kilograms
From the provinces of Valencia and Castellon .....	41,648,87
From the province of Murcia.....	4,720,00
From the province of Seville.....	6,500,00
Total.....	52,868,87

the approximate value being about \$1,484,650. This exportation was made to the following ports, viz :

	Kilograms
England, about .....	28,015,64
France, about .....	19,112,00
(to which must be added those sent by rail.)	
United States .....	2,539,91
Holland .....	141,70
Belgium .....	3,70
Denmark .....	39,00
Sweden .....	22,00
Italy .....	162,00
Algiers .....	3,171,61

Spanish coasting-vessels took from the provinces of Valencia and Castellon 810,572 kilograms; and it is calculated that the consumption in the interior of all Spain is about 14,000,000 kilograms, which show an average production to be about 67,000,000 kilograms, of the value of some \$6,800,000.

The province of Valencia has about 1,500 hectares of land dedicated to the cultivation of the orange; Castellon, about 1,200 hectares; and Murcia, 800.

RICHARD LOEWENSTEIN.



Statement showing the exportation of oranges from Spain to foreign ports from October 1, 1871, to July 31, 1873.

Provinces.	Ports of shipping.	To England.			To France.			To United States.		To Holland.		To Belgium.		To Denmark.		To Sweden.		To Italy.		To Algiers.		
		Cases.	Kilograms.	In bulk.	Cases.	Kilograms.	In bulk.	Cases.	Kilograms.	Cases.	Kilograms.	Cases.	Kilograms.	Cases.	Kilograms.	Cases.	Kilograms.	Cases.	Kilograms.	Cases.	Kilograms.	In bulk.
Valencia.	Valencia Grao.....	292,447	19,555,474	.....	13,043	834,768	.....	39,685	2,539,910	2,918	141,765	31	3,780	610,390,000	345,920,000	2,700	162,000	.....	.....	.....	123,903	.....
	Gandia.....	.....	.....	180,000	940	46,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155,6,657	100,000	.....
	Cullera.....	1,536	80,550	.....	.....	.....	343,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,087,077	.....
	Ferrocarril of Ma- drid.....	.....	.....	.....	47,315	3,785,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castellon.	Castellon.....	.....	.....	.....	921	14,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burriana.....	115,492	7,067,679	.....	9,625	802,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	848,930	.....
	Railway to Madrid.....	.....	.....	.....	2,510	200,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alicante.	Benecario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Denia, Orange of Gandia.....	14,149	1,131,953	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Murcia.	Murcia, Railway Ma- drid.....	.....	.....	.....	59,500	5,059,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cartagena.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000	5,600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sevilla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	333,584,27	835,647	180,000	203,134	16,342,948	769,057	39,685	2,539,910	2,918	141,765	31	3,780	610,390,000	345,920,000	2,700	162,000	.....	.....	155,6,657	164,900	.....

*Résumé of exportation of oranges of the crop of 1871-'72, from Spain to foreign ports.*

Provinces.	Cases.	Kilograms.	Bulk.	Total.
			<i>Kilograms.</i>	<i>Kilograms.</i>
Valencia and Castellon .....	452,981	37,228,207	4,420,671	41,648,872
Murcia.....	49,000	3,920,000	900,000	6,500,000
Seville.....	70,000	5,600,000	800,000	4,720,000
Total .....	571,981	46,748,207	6,120,671	52,862,872

*Vessels with cargo of the oranges of crop of 1871-'72.*

Provinces.	Vessels.	Spanish flag.	Foreign flag.	Total.	
				Sails.	Steamers.
Valencia .....	Steamers .....	20	7	.....	27
	Sailing-vessels .....	60	8	68	.....
Castellon .....	Steamers .....	45	13	.....	63
	Sailing-vessels .....	29	17	106	.....
Denia .....	Steamers .....	.....	3	.....	3
	Sailing-vessels .....	4	1	5	.....
	Total .....	218	54	179	93
	Total of all vessels .....	.....	.....	272	.....

*Calculation of the values of export of the orange crop of 1871-'72 to foreign countries.*

571,981 cases, at the average price of \$2.40 .....	\$1,372,754 40
5,220,671 kilograms of oranges in bulk, at \$3 per thousand.....	111,873 00
Total.....	1,484,627 40

*Freight per ton.*—France, 32 francs; England, 4 shillings; Holland, 6 shillings; Germany, 5 shillings; United States, 6 shillings.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Valencia to the United States for 1871, 1872, and 1873.*

Articles.	Total for the year 1871.	Total for the year 1872.	Total for the year 1873.
Oranges .....	\$10,450 00	\$167,492 45	\$190,812 28
Raisins .....	.....	480 00	3,705 90
Almonds .....	750 00	.....	.....
Ground-nuts .....	.....	.....	2,020 69
Cyperus, (chufas) .....	.....	.....	1,066 04
Pigs .....	.....	106 75	.....
Wines .....	.....	4,225 90	2,469 14
Mosses .....	.....	.....	100 00
Silk .....	3,387 64	1,896 68	.....
Miscellaneous .....	.....	.....	3,000 07
Total in United States gold.....	14,587 64	174,271 78	203,134 12
Total for preceding year .....	.....	14,587 64	174,271 64
Increase.....	.....	159,684 14	22,862 48

*Statement showing the product obtained by sowing 150 grains of corn in Valencia, according to the degree of depth in which the seed was sown.*

Number.	Depth in millimeters.	Grains germinating for each 150 grains sown.	Number of ears produced.	Total of grains produced.	Number.	Depth in millimeters.	Grains germinating for each 150 grains sown.	Number of ears produced.	Total of grains produced.
1.....	160	5	53	620	7.....	80	125	1,417	35,334
2.....	150	14	140	2,500	8.....	65	130	1,560	36,359
3.....	135	20	174	3,818	9.....	40	140	1,690	36,420
4.....	120	40	400	8,000	10.....	25	137	1,461	35,072
5.....	110	72	700	16,560	11.....	10	64	529	10,587
6.....	95	93	990	18,534	12.....	00	20	107	1,600

*Statement showing the movement of United States vessels in Grao of Valencia during the year 1873.*

To and from.	Vessels with ballast.			Vessels with cargo.			Class and quantity of cargo.						
	Steamers.	Sail.	Tons.	Crew.	Steamers.	Sail.		Tons.	Crew.	Value of cargo.			
ENTERED.													
From American ports.....							3	1,380	31	\$95,845 00	704 hhds. tobacco..... \$52,400		
											15,377 slaves..... 12,795		
											1,300 bbbls. petroleum..... 10,650		
From foreign ports.....								4	4,250	74	230,960 00	5,174 tons guano..... 230,960	
Total .....							7	5,630	105	336,805 00	336,805		
CLEARED.													
For American ports.....		1	536	10					1	261	10	7,411 22	2,174 cases and 539 boxes oranges..... 7,411 22
For foreign ports.....		5	4,833	85									
Total .....		6	5,369	95					1	261	10	7,411 22	7,411 22

## SPANISH DEPENDENCIES.

## CANARIES.

Statement showing the total export of cochineal from the Canary Islands during the year ending June 30, 1874, being the crop of 1873.

Ports of shipment.	To England.		To France.		To Spain.	
	Bags.	Pounds.	Bags.	Pounds.	Bags.	Pounds.
Meriffe.....	10, 125	1, 486, 108	4, 160	638, 952	606	90, 932
and Canary.....	9, 085	1, 468, 468	5, 103	771, 764	859	113, 789
Uma.....	827	143, 113	262	39, 404	.....	.....
anzarote.....	252	38, 897	224	34, 261	69	10, 824
Total.....	20, 349	3, 156, 586	9, 748	1, 484, 381	1, 534	215, 545

Ports of shipment.	To United States.		To Germany.		To Morocco.		Total.	
	Bags.	Pounds.	Bags.	Pounds.	Bags.	Pounds.	Bags.	Pounds.
Meriffe.....	194	34, 840	140	21, 306	.....	.....	15, 225	2, 272, 138
and Canary.....	883	146, 930	30	4, 500	34	5, 725	15, 973	2, 531, 176
Uma.....	.....	.....	117	16, 378	.....	.....	1, 266	196, 885
anzarote.....	.....	.....	14	2, 554	.....	.....	559	88, 536
Total.....	1, 057	181, 770	301	44, 738	34	5, 725	33, 023	5, 088, 745

## Comparison of the export of crops of cochineal of 1872 and 1873.

Whither.	Crop of 1872.	Crop of 1873.	Value of same.	
			Crop of—	
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		
England.....	3, 378, 389	3, 156, 586	1872	\$2, 863, 360 00
France.....	1, 933, 969	1, 484, 381	1873	2, 289, 935 25
Spain.....	230, 296	215, 545		
United States.....	95, 363	181, 770		
Holland.....	31, 939	.....		
Germany.....	62, 714	44, 738		
Morocco.....	7, 000	5, 725		
Total.....	5, 739, 720	5, 088, 745		
Increase.....	.....	650, 975		578, 424 75

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the Canary Islands to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Immonds.....	\$3, 838 85	.....	\$1, 334 88	.....	\$5, 173 73
chineal.....	43, 694 73	\$79, 551 39	31, 382 32	\$22, 662 89	177, 491 33
alnuts.....	.....	1, 071 76	.....	.....	1, 071 76
ine.....	.....	.....	.....	586 00	586 00
Total in United States gold.....	47, 733 58	80, 623 15	32, 717 20	23, 248 89	184, 322 82
Total for preceding year.....	43, 091 48	22, 306 36	17, 136 67	45, 080 77	131, 595 28
Increase.....	4, 642 10	34, 316 79	15, 580 53	.....	52, 727 54
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 811 88	.....

WM. H. DABNEY.

## GRAND CANARY.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Grand Canary to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Cochineal and granillas .....	\$33,515 80	\$79,551 39	\$18,347 02	\$19,738 22	\$151,152 43
Almonds .....	2,388 13	.....	.....	.....	2,388 13
Walnuts .....	.....	1,071 76	.....	.....	1,071 76
Total in United States gold .....	35,903 93	80,623 15	18,347 02	19,732 22	154,612 32
Total for preceding year .....	18,739 60	18,739 82	5,977 18	21,883 11	65,339 71
Increase .....	17,164 33	61,883 33	12,369 84	.....	89,372 41
Decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	2,150 89	.....

JUAN RODRIGUEZ Y GONZALES.

## TENERIFFE.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Tenerife to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Almonds, (shelled) .....	\$1,449 72	.....	\$1,334 88	.....	\$2,784 60
Cochineal .....	10,378 93	.....	13,035 30	\$2,924 67	26,338 80
Wine .....	.....	.....	.....	5c6 00	5c6 00
Total in United States gold .....	11,828 65	.....	14,370 18	3,510 67	29,709 50
Total for preceding year .....	24,351 88	\$7,566 54	11,159 49	23,178 66	66,256 57
Increase .....	.....	.....	3,210 69	.....	.....
Decrease .....	12,523 23	7,566 54	.....	19,667 99	36,547 47

WM. H. DARNLEY.

## CUBA.

## MATANZAS.

OCTOBER 30, 1874. (Received November 27.)

In forwarding the annual report required by regulation, for use in making up the statistics of the Department of State, I inclose a brief table of the exports of the consular district comprising the ports of Matanzas, Cardenas, and Sagua la Grande. The table is classified, (1) as to articles exported; (2) as to quantities and coverings; (3) as to vessels in which shipped, whether foreign or American; (4) as to values by classes and in the aggregate.

## IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

I am unable to furnish a statement of any value of the imports from ports in the United States to this consular district; but the information I have, though not capable of being placed in figures, enables me

to say that the articles coming from the United States are mainly pine-lumber in comparatively limited quantities, together with all the materials used in shipping back again the sugar, melado, and molasses of the island, and classed generally under the head of "cooperage."

#### THE SUGAR-CROP.

Referring to the table it will be observed that the classes of exports are few, consisting almost entirely of the various crude varieties of sweet-stuffs, which will always be the staples of Cuban productiveness. It is stated that the sugar-crop of 1873-'74, the exports from which make up the table, was about 20 per cent. shorter than the average of many years previous. It is still immense, and the commercial interest and capital of citizens of the United States involved in it reach large sums. Yet the general estimates of intelligent foreigners is that the island, as a whole, is not worked up to its producing capacity, by as much as one-half to two-thirds; that is, if the present exceedingly primitive and rude modes of tilling the ground could be supplanted by intelligent agriculture and improved implements, the annual sugar product could be increased at least one-half. The very large area of unoccupied land may be subtracted even from this estimate, much of which is capable of high tillage, and it might at least be utilized in enabling the island to produce her own beef, which she does not do at present. In fact there is no present perceivable effort to improve either areas or qualities of any kind, or any attempt to conserve the richness of the soil, which is probably the most productive in the world.

#### THE ANNOYANCES TO WHICH COMMERCE IS SUBJECTED.

Of the three ports included in this consular jurisdiction, Matanzas has a population of some 40,000; Cardenas, of 20,000; and Saguala Grande, of 8,000. All these places will be seen to export largely in proportion to population, while all the conveniences of trade are inadequate and rude. In all, the public wharves are in a semi-ruinous condition; the loading and unloading of vessels is done mostly by lighters. At Matanzas vessels often lie in the harbor many days awaiting a favorable wind to enable them to put to sea, owing to the absence or inefficiency of steam-tugs. The harbor and custom-house rules are technical, changeful, difficult; some enforced constantly and some only occasionally, and no man can tell when he is going right or wrong until confronted by a fine. The government has in some instances, and, for aught I know, does habitually include these fines in its estimate of revenue for a given year. They are an understood means of revenue to petty officials, who have no hesitation in offering to arrange the larger sum upon payment to them of a smaller. The majority of ships coming to this port are fined on one pretext or another. It is expected and counted on by masters of vessels as well as officials. They are "settled" in nine cases out of ten, and are, nevertheless, a source of constant annoyance and complaint, a continued and unreasonable impediment to commerce, and a drain upon the pockets of ship-owners, besides being of themselves iniquitously unjust. With the immense commerce of Cuba with the United States, a commerce the interruption of which would be a calamity to the island, the fining system thrives without any consideration of that fact. The masters of vessels regard payment as cheaper than delay, and regard themselves fortunate in obtaining release for a moiety of the original sum, and notwithstanding any representations or assurances to the contrary, which the Department may have from time to time received, there has been no abatement of the evil.

## TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The carrying-trade between the Cuban and American ports may be expected, during the winter and spring of 1874-'75, to be larger than usual. The prospects indicate an immense crop in all the sugar-growing districts.

The class of vessels engaged in the Cuban trade is the best. They are brigs, barks, and schooners, mostly from Maine ship-yards, stanch without exception, and varying in capacity from 150 to 350 and sometimes 500 tons. They are manned, as regards ordinary seamen, almost without exception by foreigners, embracing nearly every nationality except the American. The ports included in this district are seldom visited by vessels bound elsewhere, or by our men-of-war. As the social and political affairs of Cuba are mainly controlled by tradition and custom, so, in a large degree, are the maritime and commercial. Merchants in Cuba have customs, maxims of business and trade, which bring about many disputes and differences of opinion between them and the holders of charter-parties drawn in the United States. To one unaccustomed to it, the large number of disputes calling for arbitration, &c., are surprising. There is a code of laws, or rather rules, of immense bulk. Everything is governed, and to the smallest detail. About seven-tenths of the trade of the country is with our citizens, trained in an opposite school, and accustomed to as few laws as possible. The result is a constant disagreement, in which the authorities here, being in their own country, have generally the advantage. As 447 American vessels arrived for cargoes between September 30, 1873, and September 30, 1874, at the port of Matanzas alone, and as there are sometimes nearly 100 in the harbor at one time, the necessity of fewer and more reasonable rules for the government of the harbor and the conduct of custom-house business, and the necessity of an understanding as to what are and are not offenses justly finable, can be fairly estimated by the Department.

## AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN THE DISTRICT.

The proportion of native American citizens in this district is not large; but there are naturalized Cubans in considerable numbers, augmented by naturalized citizens from all countries claiming protection of the United States. During the year 1873 there were registered in this consulate only one hundred and eighty-two schedules.

## LACK OF BANKING FACILITIES.

There are no banking facilities here, as the term is understood in the United States. All remittances to the United States must be made by purchasing drafts upon mercantile firms in New York, or by actual transmittal of the coin by the usual means of transit.

## LACK OF MANUFACTORIES.

There are no manufactories of any kind in Cuba, with the exception of a few tanneries, using the bark of the mangle, a water-shrub better known as the oyster-tree. There are founderies mainly run on second-hand work for sugar-manufacture. The engines and other large machinery used upon plantations are usually made in the United States or in England. The manufacture of rum from molasses may also be counted among the important industries.

## INVESTMENT IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

It is evident that the feeling of insecurity induced by the war which has been in existence here for six years, has caused an increased investment here in United States bonds. Of these, small sums are held by a large proportion of the business men, and they are frequent subjects of negotiation.

JAS. W. STEELE.



Statement showing the exports to the United States from the consular district of Matanzas for the year ending September 30, 1874.

MATANZAS.

Vessels.	Sugars.			Molasses.		Cigars.	Honey.		Copper, (old.)	Asphal- tum.	Tobacco.		Total value.	
	Hhds.	Boxes.	Tierces.	Bbls.	Bbls.		M.	Tierces.			Bbls.	Pounds.		Bales.
United States.....	101,401	28,790			7,514	6,194						100	\$10,717,659 27	
Foreign.....	39,727	9,378			3,559	6,017	481					30	6,631,078 05	
Total.....	141,128	38,168			11,073	77,253	6,675					130	17,348,737 35	

GARDENAS.

United States.....	74,908	19,497		14,966	61,674	5,993				413		14,792,903 79
Foreign.....	20,823	4,608		4,801	7,603	893		6	5,028	441		3,746,665 40
Total.....	95,731	24,105		19,767	69,279	6,798		6	5,028	854		18,545,569 10

SAGUA LA GRANDE.

United States.....	88,621	2,174	6,194	70	28,082	2,612	1	22				7,449,860 81
Foreign.....	26,877	1,541	1,573		7,662	697		18	2	584		2,362,167 91
Total.....	115,498	3,715	7,766	70	36,644	3,309	1	22	18	584		9,852,028 72
Grand total.....	352,357	56,038	7,766	30,910	50,117	16,612	1	174.1	57	5,612	130	45,736,335 17

SPAIN.

## TRINIDAD DE CUBA.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Trinidad de Cuba to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Sugar and molasses.....	\$514, 490 03	\$2, 060, 216 92	\$2, 244, 967 93	\$892, 945 23	\$5, 812, 777 11
Tobacco.....		1, 281 35			1, 281 35
Honey.....		504 82		186 90	691 72
Guava jelly.....	20 50				20 50
Total in United States gold.	514, 440 53	2, 062, 003 09	2, 244, 967 93	993, 132 13	5, 814, 543 65

JOSEPH G. MOORE

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

## CÉBU.

*Statement showing the commerce at Cebu for the year ending September 30, 1873.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount duties.
Rice..... kilograms..	1, 663, 200	\$66, 000	Free.
Coal..... do.....	1, 511, 928	21, 000	Free.
Salt..... do.....	1, 827, 000	15, 000	Free.
Total.....	5, 002, 128	102, 000	

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Hemp..... kilograms.	8, 326, 584	\$1, 400, 000	England, United States, Austr.
Sugar..... do.....	10, 710, 000	680, 000	Do.
Sapan-wood..... do.....	47, 250	1, 200	Do.
Total.....	19, 083, 834	2, 081, 200	

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Cebu for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Sailing-ves-		Total.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	Philippines.....	7	4,591	21	13,005	4	1,334	23	13,335
	China .....	13	8,098			2	639		
	Australia.....	1	316			8	5,037		
	England.....					7	6,131		
	United States .....					1	194		
	Japan .....								
United States..	China .....	5	5,336	7	7,484	8	8,137	8	8,137
	Philippines.....	2	2,148			1	256	1	256
	United States .....					1	561	1	561
Danish .....	China .....	1	256	1	256	1	256	1	256
Norwegian.....	do .....	1	561	1	561	1	289	1	289
	United States .....					1	561	1	561
Dutch .....	China .....	1	289	1	289	1	561	1	289
Austrian.....	do .....	2	1,061	3	1,827	2	1,061	3	1,827
	Philippines.....	1	766			1	766		
	England.....					3	1,068		
	United States .....					3	1,167		
French .....	China .....	3	1,068	6	2,255	3	1,068	6	2,255
	Philippines.....	3	1,167			3	1,167		
	Australia.....					6	2,437		
German.....	China .....	7	2,779	7	2,779	1	342	7	2,779
	England.....								
Total.....		47	28,456	47	28,456	49	29,439	49	29,439

GEORGE AUSTEN.

## MANILA.

*Statement showing the commerce at the port of Manila during the year ending September 30, 1873.*

### IMPORTS.\*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Gray cottons .....	yards 5,967,212	\$410,853 00	\$55,280 00	Great Britain and Spain.
White cottons .....	do 8,179,970	610,714 00	86,337 00	Do.
Colored cottons .....	do 8,327,188	561,315 00	85,240 00	Do.
Printed cottons .....	do 517,410	41,436 00	5,011 00	Do.
Gray cotton yarn .....	pounds 445,203	13,325 00	1,976 00	Great Britain.
Dyed cotton yarn .....	do 130,825	5,710 00	860 00	Do.
Woolens .....	yards 170,960	156,320 00	19,117 00	Great Britain and Spain.
Worsted.....	do 76,630	44,965 00	6,930 00	Great Britain.
Canvas .....	do 86,408	17,830 00	1,934 00	Great Britain and China.
Sheet-copper.....	tons 28	13,750 00	791 00	Do.
Yellow metal .....	do 29	12,240 00	1,145 00	Do.
Sheet-iron .....	do 40	2,670 00	90 00	Do.
Rod-iron .....	do 130	8,550 00	420 00	Do.
Bar-iron .....	do 543	31,930 00	1,575 00	Do.
Sheet-lead .....	do 16	11,225 00	440 00	Do.
Tin plates.....	boxes 29	290 00	15 00	Do.
Steel .....	tons 37	2,150 00	83 00	Do.
Coals .....	do 21,500	322,500 00	Free.	Great Britain and Australia.
Beer .....	barrels 65	1,625 00	135 00	Great Britain.
in bottles .....	dozen 3,452	8,860 00	675 00	Do.
Wines .....	casks 2,210	11,230 00	645 00	Great Britain, France, and Spain.
Do .....	cases 15,280	122,000 00	5,275 00	Do.
Preserved fruits .....	boxes 3,927	38,640 00	4,780 00	Spain and China.
Biscuits .....	tins 29,770	29,770 00	1,215 00	Great Britain and China.
Refined sugar .....	pounds 115,800	28,950 00	1,045 00	China.
Nankeen .....	yards 20,250	10,125 00	1,012 00	Do.
Grass-cloth .....	do 11,600	12,000 00	1,185 00	China and India.
Petroleum .....	tins 27,006	54,000 00	3,240 00	United States.
Flour .....	barrels 1,200	10,800 00	1,200 00	Do.
Do .....	sacks 53,500	120,375 00	13,375 00	Do.
Opium .....	cases 400	280,000 00	25,200 00	India.
Total .....		2,996,148 00	326,246 00	

\* The Spanish authorities being unwilling to allow me to make an extract of the imports into the port, I have been obliged to compile the above from information collected from the importing-houses, none of which keep a strict account of the same.

*Statement showing the commerce at the port of Manila, &c.—Continued.*

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value includ- ing costs and charges.	Whither.
Sugar*.....kilograms..	83,211,763	\$5,920,204 00	Great Britain, Continent, United States, Australia, and China.
Hemp.....do....	36,382,349	5,465,542 00	Great Britain, Continent, United States, Australia, China, and Singapore.
Coffee.....do....	3,567,300	1,297,200 00	Do.
Indigo.....do....	10,856	12,508 00	Continent, United States, and Singapore.
Liquid indigo.....do....	351,762	191,175 00	China.
Hides.....do....	169,067	26,730 00	Continent, Singapore, United States, and China.
Hide cuttings.....do....	615,928	97,380 00	Great Britain, United States, and China.
Sapan-wood.....do....	2,651,714	273,572 00	Great Britain, United States, Singapore, and China.
Cordage.....do....	752,738	172,564 00	Great Britain, United States, Continent, Singapore, and China.
Cigars.....M..	86,325	1,122,225 00	Great Britain, United States, Continent, Singapore, China, and Australia.
Mother-of-pearl shell...kilograms..	105,184	91,465 00	Great Britain, United States, Continent, Singapore, and China.
Tobacco.....do....	1,665,568	1,267,280 00	Great Britain, Continent, Singapore, and China.
Tortoise-shell.....do....	119	18,800 00	Great Britain and China.
Gums.....do....	311,885	39,448 00	Great Britain.
Horns.....do....	17,204	2,176 00	Great Britain and China.
Soap.....do....	33,350	3,625 00	China and Singapore.
Cowries.....do....	63,700	2,548 00	Great Britain.
Total.....		16,004,442 00	

Owing to an error in my information the export of sugar for the year ending September 30, 1901, was reported as 780,326 piculs, (49,335,746 kilograms,) valued at \$3,931,640, instead of 90,717,564 kilograms, valued at \$7,196,490.

SPAIN.

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... Exports ... during the year ending September 30, 1873.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian.	Great Britain.			2	1,294	2	1,294		
British.	Australia.			6	2,939	6	2,939		
	Iorocco.								
	China.	13	5,625	28	21,432	41	27,057	9	3,206
	Cochin China.			2	821	2	821		
	Great Britain.			1	859	1	859	2	1,949
	Japan.			2	1,367	2	1,367		
	Java.			1	1,282	1	1,282		
	Philippine Islands.	1	112			1	112		
	United States.							14	11,916
Danish.	China.			1	874	1	874		
	Denmark.								
French.	Australia.			5	2,294	5	2,294		
	China.	2	548	4	2,019	6	2,567	1	274
	France.								
	Great Britain.								
	Java.	1	274			1	274		
German.	China.	2	1,605	6	3,386	8	4,991		
	Cochin China.			2	625	2	625		
	Germany.			2	655	2	655		
	Great Britain.							2	1,605
	Java.			1	707	1	707		
	Spain.								
Italian.	Great Britain.			1	731	1	731		
Norwegian.	China.			1	222	1	222		
	United States.								
Peruvian.	China.			1	1,312	1	1,312		
	United States.								
Siamese.	China.			1	302	1	302		
	Siam.								
Spanish.	China.	25	6,224	28	9,948	53	16,172	25	6,277
	Cochin China.	1	222	1	199	2	421	3	1,379
	Cuba.							1	567
	Great Britain.	5	3,816	8	4,489	13	8,305	5	3,524
	Java.	26	6,440			26	6,440	25	6,245
	Spain.	1	483	3	1,989	4	2,472		
Swedish.	China.			1	430	1	430		
United States.	China.			14	11,619	14	11,619	2	700

## Navigation at the port of Manila, &amp;c.—Continued.

Flag.	From or to—	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States—Continued.	Germany.....			1	682	1	682						
	Great Britain.....			1	1,416	1	1,416						
	Japan.....			1	688	1	688			1	197	1	197
	Java.....			7	6,364	7	6,364						
	Philippine Islands.....			1	350	1	350			1	350	1	350
	United States.....			3	1,333	3	1,333			19	16,284	19	16,284
	Total.....	77	25,349	138	83,489	215	108,848	73	21,408	134	74,345	197	95,753

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Manila for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	From —	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian .....	Great Britain .....						
	India .....			1	640	1	640
British .....	United States .....						
	Australia .....			17	9,257	17	9,257
	China .....	12	4,530	20	15,245	32	19,775
	Great Britain .....			1	533	1	533
	India .....			9	5,719	9	5,719
	Japan .....			5	4,513	5	4,513
	Moluccas .....			1	638	1	638
	United States .....						
Chineseo .....	China .....	1	507			1	507
Danish .....	Great Britain .....			1	826	1	826
	Denmark .....						
Dntch .....	Java .....			1	360	1	360
	China .....			1	446	1	446
French .....	Australia .....			6	2,162	6	2,162
	China .....	2	818	2	1,356	4	2,174
	Cochin China .....			1	261	1	261
	Great Britain .....						
	India .....			3	1,090	3	1,090
	Spain .....						
	United States .....						
	Australia .....			1	582	1	582
German .....	China .....			4	2,409	4	2,409
	Cochin China .....			1	421	1	421
	Germany .....			3	1,085	3	1,085
	India .....			2	1,790	2	1,790
	United States .....						
	Great Britain .....						
Italian .....	Australia .....			1	531	1	531
Norwegian .....	China .....			1	970	1	970
	China .....						
Russian .....	United States .....						
	China .....	24	7,463	24	8,326	48	15,789
	Cochin China .....			1	400	1	400
	Great Britain .....	13	6,933	5	2,174	18	9,107
	India .....	26	11,386			26	11,386
	Java .....						
	Spain .....	2	1,528	2	632	4	2,160
	China .....	2	786			2	786
Swedish .....	India .....	1	400			1	400
	Japan .....			1	263	1	263
United States .....	Australia .....			2	2,018	2	2,018
	Buenos Ayres .....			1	904	1	904
	China .....			17	17,641	17	17,641
	Great Britain .....						
	India .....			2	2,720	2	2,720
	Java .....			5	4,745	5	4,745
	United States .....			2	1,824	2	1,824
	Total .....	83	34,351	144	92,687	227	127,038

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Manila, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian .....	Great Britain .....			1	617	1	617
	India .....						
	United States .....			1	640	1	640
British .....	Australia .....			12	4,858	12	4,858
	China .....	11	4,053	5	2,591	16	6,644
	Great Britain .....			25	17,822	25	17,822
	United States .....			20	17,687	20	17,687
Chinese .....	China .....	1	507			1	507
Danish .....	Denmark .....			1	826	1	
	Java .....						826
Dutch .....	China .....			1	446	1	446
French .....	Australia .....			6	2,482	6	2,482
	China .....	4	1,457	1	261	5	1,718
	Cochin China .....			1	311	1	311
	Great Britain .....			2	736	2	736
	India .....						
	Spain .....			1	856	1	856
	United States .....			1	340	1	340
German .....	Australia .....			2	854	2	854
	China .....			6	2,414	6	2,414
	Cochin China .....			1	421	1	421
	Germany .....						
	India .....						
	United States .....			2	1,625	2	1,625
Italian .....	Great Britain .....			1	721	1	721
Norwegian .....	Australia .....						
	China .....			1	531	1	531
Russian .....	China .....						
	United States .....			1	970	1	970
Spanish .....	China .....	28	8,987	17	5,981	45	14,968
	Cochin China .....						
	Great Britain .....	9	6,227	7	3,043	16	9,270
	India .....	26	9,594			26	9,594
	Java .....			2	600	2	600
	Spain .....			4	2,764	4	2,764
Swedish .....	China .....	2	693			2	693
	India .....						
	Japan .....						
United States .....	Australia .....						
	Buenos Ayres .....						
	China .....						
	Great Britain .....	3		3	3,822	6	3,822
	India .....						
	Java .....						
	United States .....			32	32,386	32	32,386
	Total .....	84	31,548	157	106,651	241	138,199



*Statement showing the exports at Manila for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Cigars ..... M..	107, 403	\$1, 504, 482	Great Britain, United States, Australia, China, Singapore.
Coffee ..... kilograms..	2, 745, 239	954, 866	Great Britain, United States, Spain, China, Singapore.
Cordage ..... do....	809, 600	166, 400	Do.
Cowries ..... do....	68, 908	5, 992	Great Britain.
Gums ..... do....	231, 305	29, 256	Great Britain, United States.
Hemp ..... do....	36, 273, 495	4, 014, 458	Great Britain, United States, Spain, Australia, China, Singapore.
Hides ..... do....	212, 899	33, 660	Great Britain, United States, Spain, China, Singapore.
Hide-cuttings ..... do....	608, 212	96, 160	Great Britain, United States, China.
Horns ..... do....	32, 384	4, 096	Great Britain, China.
Indigo ..... do....	26, 276	30, 793	Great Britain, United States, Singapore.
Indigo, liquid ..... do....	411, 608	223, 700	China.
Mother-of-pearl shells, kilograms.....	62, 301	54, 175	Great Britain, China, United States, Singapore.
Sapan-wood, kilograms.....	5, 366, 474	169, 656	Do.
Sugar ..... do....	70, 645, 126	5, 026, 138	Great Britain, Australia, United States, Singapore, Spain, Japan.
Tobacco ..... do....	5, 340, 922	4, 063, 745	Great Britain, China.
Tortoise-shell ..... do....	208	33, 000	Do.
		16, 410, 575	

JON. RUSSELL.

## PORTO RICO.

### AGUADILLA.

JANUARY 5, 1875. (Received February 5.)

Business and agriculture have been carried on during this year in the usual manner, and results have been on the whole satisfactory.

### COFFEE.

The crop has fallen somewhat shorter than the preceding one, shipments only reaching the extent of 42,350 quintals against 52,500 quintals in 1873. Of this, 8,450 quintals were shipped to the United States, the remainder to Cuba, Spain, and the north of Europe. Prices ranged high, say from \$19 to \$27 per quintal.

### SUGAR.

The sugar-production also shows a deficiency compared with that of the campaign of 1873. Exported this year 90,800 quintals against 97,650 quintals in 1873. The United States received 35,600, Europe 54,500, and the British Dominions in North America 550 quintals. The quality has been, as usual, good refining; prices were low. The aspects for the coming crop are good, and with the aid of new and improved machinery, now being put up in this district, a good result will be derived from the same, especially in regard to quality.

### MOLASSES.

Exports this year 124,000 gallons, all to the United States, against 131,600 gallons in 1873.

### LEAF-TOBACCO.

The whole crop in this department, say about 8,050 quintals, has been shipped to Germany.

All other exports, as cotton, hides, &c., are of no consideration.

## IMPORTS.

This branch of the trade has been attended to with the usual care. Statistics have not yet been made up by the custom-house.

There have been six arrivals of vessels from the United States; total value of cargoes being \$44,500, the same consisting of provisions and cooper-stuffs.

## POPULATION AND LABOR.

No census has been taken for several years.

Rates varied from 25 to 50 cents per diem, and laborers were easily obtained therefor throughout the year.

ED. KOPPISCH.

*Statement showing the exports of Aguadilla for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Sugar.....pounds.	9, 078, 000	\$390, 000	United States, Canada, Great Britain, Germany.
Molasses.....gallons.	124, 087	27, 000	United States.
Coffee.....pounds.	4, 233, 700	950, 000	United States, Great Britain, France, Spain, C. S. St. Thomas, and coastwise.
Tobacco.....do...	805, 300	90, 000	Germany.
Cotton.....do...	92, 300	17, 000	Great Britain, Spain, and coastwise.
Hides.....do...	10, 400	2, 000	Spain and coastwise.
Total .....		1, 476, 000	

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the port of Aguadilla to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Sugar .....		\$80, 697 59	\$46, 200 53	\$6, 003 63	\$132, 901 75
Molasses .....		17, 021 33	14, 120 63	396 87	31, 538 83
Coffee .....	\$63, 831 80	117, 693 86			181, 525 66
Horses .....			897 00		897 00
Total in United States gold .....	63, 831 80	215, 412 78	61, 218 16	6, 390 50	346, 853 24
Total for preceding year .....		83, 624 32	130, 936 11	19, 819 41	234, 379 84
Increase .....	63, 831 80	131, 788 46			112, 473 06
Decrease .....			69, 717 95	13, 428 91	

Statement showing navigation at the port of Aguadilla for the year ending September 30, 1874

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish.....	Porto Rico .....	84	58,800	8	1,495	92	60,295
British.....	do.....	36	36,000	9	1,474	45	37,474
German.....	do.....			5	1,222	5	1,222
American.....	do.....			7	1,467	7	1,467
Italian.....	do.....			2	420	2	420
French.....	do.....			1	500	1	500
Norwegian.....	do.....			1	340	1	340
Swedish.....	do.....			1	240	1	240
British.....	San Domingo.....	12	12,000			12	12,000
French.....	do.....						
German.....	Saint Thomas.....			4	975	4	975
Norwegian.....	do.....			1	420	1	420
British.....	do.....			1	326	1	326
German.....	Germany.....			4	982	4	982
Spanish.....	do.....			1	290	1	290
Danish.....	do.....			1	180	1	180
Spanish.....	Spain.....			4	930	4	930
Italian.....	do.....						
United States.....	United States.....			3	652	3	652
British.....	do.....			1	123	1	123
German.....	do.....						
British.....	Canada.....			2	261	2	261
Danish.....	Venezuela.....			1	180	1	180
German.....	Great Britain.....						
British.....	do.....						
Swedish.....	do.....						
Norwegian.....	do.....						
Spanish.....	do.....						
Danish.....	do.....						
Spanish.....	Cuba.....						
Total.....		132	106,800	57	12,467	189	119,267

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish.....	Porto Rico .....	84	58,800	3	640	87	59,440
British.....	do.....	36	36,000	5	705	41	36,705
German.....	do.....			5	1,252	5	1,252
United States.....	do.....			1	204	1	204
Italian.....	do.....			1	210	1	210
French.....	do.....						
Norwegian.....	do.....						
Swedish.....	do.....						
British.....	San Domingo.....	12	12,000			12	12,000
French.....	do.....			1	500	1	500
German.....	Saint Thomas.....						
Norwegian.....	do.....						
British.....	do.....						
German.....	Germany.....			2	497	2	497
Spanish.....	do.....						
Danish.....	do.....			1	180	1	180
Spanish.....	Spain.....			5	875	5	875
Italian.....	do.....			1	210	1	210
United States.....	United States.....			10	2,186	10	2,186
British.....	do.....			6	882	6	882
German.....	do.....			1	300	1	300
British.....	Canada.....						
Danish.....	Venezuela.....			2	360	2	360
German.....	Great Britain.....			5	1,130	5	1,130
British.....	do.....			1	326	1	326
Swedish.....	do.....			1	240	1	240
Norwegian.....	do.....			2	750	2	750
Spanish.....	do.....			1	140	1	140
Danish.....	do.....			1	180	1	180
Spanish.....	Cuba.....			2	700	2	700
Total.....		132	106,800	57	12,467	189	119,267

## ARECIBO.

*Statement showing the commerce at Arecibo for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Flour.....barrels..	1,376	\$16,512 00	\$4,499 37	United States.
Corn-meal.....do....	100	400 00	146 79	Do.
Hams.....pounds..	13,705	1,644 00	372 12	Do.
Kerosene.....do....		12,098 25	2,810 41	Do.
Rice.....bags.....	900	9,084 85	1,798 06	Do.
Pork.....barrels..	144	2,160 00	370 87	Do.
Staves.....packages..	7,550	7,550 00	1,334 46	Do.
Hoops.....number..	22,575	2,002 87	364 61	Do.
Oats.....barrels..	40	50 50	12 88	Do.
Lard.....pounds..	56,481	11,100 12	1,905 89	Do.
Butter.....do....	3,750	600 00	103 02	Do.
Potatoes.....barrels..	41	92 00	15 83	Do.
Cheese.....pounds..	3,149	377 88	64 87	Do.
Pilot-bread.....barrels..	220	1,320 00	309 63	Do.
Soda-biscuits.....pounds..	4,638	347 70	50 76	Do.
Paper.....reams....	3,000	1,200 00	278 76	Do.
Tallow-candles.....boxes..	477	57 20	13 28	Do.
Lumber, white pine.....feet..	30,000	450 00	79 53	Do.
Onions.....pounds..	1,800	36 00	8 36	Do.
Nails.....kegs.....	24	148 26	34 43	Do.
Dry-goods.....do....		11,875 00	5,948 66	Europe.
Rice.....bags.....	1,800	12,168 00	3,633 60	Do.
Dry-goods.....do....		65,777 89	22,075 65	West Indies.
Total.....		163,112 52	46,267 84	

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including charges.	Whither.
Sugar.....pounds..	11,268,067	\$647,376 82	United States.
Molasses.....gallons..	320,483		
Coffee.....pounds..	208,744		
Satin-wood.....cubic feet..	4,275	155,881 73	Channel, for orders.
Sugar.....pounds..	2,046,039		
Tobacco.....do....	796,662		
Sugar.....do....	258,172	11,616 67	Greenock.
Tobacco.....do....	184,527	17,617 56	Vigo, Spain.
Sugar.....do....	579,186	37,332 13	British North America.
Molasses.....gallons..	46,742		
Total.....		869,824 91	

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Arecibo to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Sugar.....	\$107,390 34	\$73,795 79	\$123,672 55	\$226,064 79	\$530,923 47
Molasses.....	36,712 06	15,141 92	38,179 96	33,668 35	123,702 29
Satin-wood.....		4,459 55	639 01	1,264 49	6,353 05
Coffee.....	6,175 73	46,614 24			52,790 97
Total.....	150,278 13	140,010 50	162,491 52	260,997 63	713,777 18

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Arecibo for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	Porto Rico .....			16	2, 479	30	4, 625
	St. Thomas .....			6	968		
	United States .....			1	80		
	Porto Rico .....			4	455		
	do .....			2	406		
United States..	do .....			1	237	23	4, 612
	do .....			9	2, 053		
	United States .....			6	840		
	St. Thomas .....			5	923		
	Demerara .....			1	271		
	Porto Rico .....			1	321	3	816
	do .....			1	404		
German .....	do .....			3	816		
Danish .....	St. Thomas .....			1	244	1	244
Spanish .....	Porto Rico .....			1	230	3	590
	England .....			1	190		
	Porto Rico .....			1	170		
Argentine .....	do .....			1	331	1	331
Total .....	.....					61	11, 418

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	United States .....			16	2, 479	30	4, 625
	do .....			6	968		
	do .....			1	80		
	British North America .....			4	455		
	Channel .....			2	406		
United States..	Scotland .....			1	237	23	4, 612
	United States .....			9	2, 053		
	do .....			6	840		
	do .....			5	923		
	do .....			1	271		
	British North America .....			1	321	3	816
	Channel .....			1	404		
German .....	do .....			3	816		
Danish .....	do .....			1	244	1	244
Spanish .....	do .....			1	230	3	590
	Porto Rico .....			1	190		
	Spain .....			1	170		
Argentine .....	United States .....			1	331	1	331
Total .....	.....					61	11, 418

FERN'DO FERNANDEZ.

#### GUAYAMA.

NOVEMBER 24, 1874. (Received December 26.)

I have the honor to inclose herein forms A, B, and C, showing the commercial movement in the port of Arroyo (the port of this agency) from 30th September, 1873, to same date, 1874.

I am under obligations to the several exporting-firms established here for information obtained concerning the foreign trade. It has been impossible, however, to detail the articles coming from France and St. Thomas. These consist, the former chiefly of fancy goods, and the latter fancy and dry goods, with a considerable quantity of hardware.

The weather in this district since May last has been most favorable for agricultural pursuits, and for the acreage under cultivation the coming crop promises to be the largest known here for several years past. As all classes of our society are dependent upon the result of this branch of industry, the relief will be general, and will tend to augment our import, as well as export, trade. With the severe droughts of the past three years a large portion of our population had become quite impoverished, and consumption had fallen off considerably, even of articles of the prime necessity.

The United States being our principal market, will naturally be the foreign market most benefited by our improved prospects.

Labor continues to be paid at about 50 cents per day—sunrise to sunset. It is probable, however, that during the gathering of the crop, with an increased demand, which must occur, this rate will be exceeded. Planters assert that the cost of sugar-production is not more than covered by the low rates ruling for some time past.

E. M. VERGES.

*Statement showing the commerce at Arroyo, Guayama, for the year ending September 30, 1874*

A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Butter.....pounds..	7,175	\$1,793 75	\$196 10	United States.
Candles, tallow.....do..	4,000	560 00	111 50	Do.
Cheese.....do.....	6,000	870 00	123 62	Do.
Corn-meal.....punchcons..	387	7,740 00	1,743 53	Do.
Crackers.....pounds..	13,825	830 00	240 86	Do.
Clapboards.....feet..	7,600	228 00	8 92	Do.
Cement, Portland.....barrels..	450	1,350 00	347 69	Great Britain.
Codfish.....quintals..	45	190 00	23 85	United States.
Flour, wheat.....barrels..	2,205	17,640 00	7,053 86	Do.
Herring, smoked.....boxes..	230	70 00	20 02	Do.
Hams.....pounds..	16,720	2,173 60	466 03	Do.
Hoops, wood.....M.....	350	12,160 00	1,546 56	Do.
Kerosene.....gallons..	7,000	1,500 00	1,097 61	Do.
Lard, refined.....pounds..	48,950	5,100 00	1,050 58	Do.
Lumber, white-pine.....feet..	441,555	8,900 00	1,170 67	Do.
Lumber, pitch-pine.....do..	242,384	5,150 00	856 82	Do.
Merchandise, dry-goods.....		41,177 96	6,538 00	Saint Thomas, estimated.
Merchandise and sundries.....		18,000 00	2,000 00	France, estimated.
Machinery.....		25,000 00		Great Britain, estimated.
Medicines.....		5,000 00	600 00	United States, France, estimated.
Nails.....kegs.....	500	3,000 00	515 10	United States, Great Britain.
Oats.....barrels..	50	160 00	17 42	United States.
Onions.....do.....	40	200 00	18 58	Do.
Pilot-bread.....do.....	240	1,000 00	200 70	Do.
Paper, straw.....reams..	3,725	1,120 00	346 12	Do.
Potatoes.....barrels..	280	950 00	100 95	Do.
Pork, mess.....do.....	275	5,500 00	729 08	Do.
Rice, Rangoon.....quintals..	3,060	9,950 00	3,198 77	United States, Great Britain.
Shingles.....M.....	334	1,735 00	295 15	United States.
Shooks for sugar and molasses.....bundles..	23,776	62,403 00	4,202 40	Do.
Soap.....pounds..	15,000	1,100 00	313 60	Do.
Salt-beef.....barrels..	121	1,400 00	192 47	Do.
Rifles, Remington.....number..	25	503 00		Do.
Rope, Manila.....pounds..	1,200	250 00	20 90	Do.
Tallow.....do.....	4,375	362 00	56 34	Do.
Tar and pitch.....barrels..	27	90 00	13 91	Do.
Printing-press.....number..	1	250 00	58 07	Do.
Plows.....do.....	4	120 00		Do.
Navy oakum.....pounds..	400	32 00	3 71	Do.
Grindstones.....number..	33	180 00	8 50	Do.
Specie.....		178,995 06		United States, Saint Thomas.
Total.....		424,536 37	35,538 04	

*Statement showing the commerce at Arroyo, Guayama, &c.—Continued.*

## B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Coffee .....	439 bags, 1 barrel .....	\$18,599 00	United States.
Cabinet-wood .....	59 tons .....	870 90	Do.
Cigars .....	3,000 cigars .....	66 15	Do.
Horses .....	Two .....	58 94	Do.
Molasses .....	6,206 casks, 306 tierces, 13 barrels .....	237,891 06	Do.
Metals, old .....	20 tons iron, 700 pounds copper, &c. ....	283 41	Do.
Rum .....	1 barrel .....	43 30	Do.
Sugar .....	7,036 hogsheads, 11-3 & 474 barrels .....	405,265 53	Do.
	4,923 hogsheads, 16-3 & 946 barrels .....	316,693 50	Falmouth, England, for orders.
Tobacco .....	184 bales .....	2,135 48	United States and St. Thomas, for Germany.
Bay-water .....	60 puncheons, 45½ barrels .....	3,797 79	United States.
		985,705 06	

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Guayama to the United States for the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Sugar .....	\$25,722 49	\$102,788 52	\$175,345 33	\$101,409 19	\$405,265 53
Molasses .....	9,942 28	63,862 74	137,694 73	26,391 31	237,891 06
Coffee .....	981 75	17,565 59	51 66	.....	18,599 00
Bay-water .....	1,479 90	580 15	27 10	1,710 64	3,797 79
Cigars .....	.....	66 15	.....	.....	66 15
Old metals .....	.....	65 60	217 81	.....	283 41
Lignum-vitæ .....	.....	400 55	470 35	.....	870 90
Rum .....	.....	43 30	.....	.....	43 30
Horses .....	.....	.....	58 94	.....	58 94
Total in U. S. gold. ....	38,196 42	185,372 60	313,865 92	129,511 14	666,876 08
Total for preceding year.	19,702 78	148,525 56	400,077 29	247,176 76	815,482 39
Increase .....	18,493 64	36,847 04	.....	.....	.....
Decrease .....	.....	.....	86,211 37	117,665 62	148,606 31

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Arroyo, Guayama, for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish.....	Island ports.....	39	20, 194	163	5, 164	202	25, 358
	West Indies.....			7	242	7	242
	United States.....						
British.....	do.....			8	1, 386. 30	8	1, 386. 30
	Island ports.....	49	37, 556	2	419	51	37, 975
	West Indies.....			24	4, 129. 11	24	4, 129. 11
	Great Britain.....						
United States.....	West Indies.....			6	1, 383. 07	6	1, 383. 07
	United States.....			11	2, 673. 93	11	2, 673. 93
	Island ports.....			5	1, 188. 17	5	1, 188. 17
Danish.....	West Indies.....			4	500	4	500
	Island ports.....			6	211	6	211
	Great Britain.....						
	United States.....						
Norwegian.....	Island ports.....			1	305	1	305
	West Indies.....			1	346	1	346
	Great Britain.....						
North German.....	West Indies.....			2	494	2	494
	Great Britain.....						
French.....	Island ports.....			1	187	1	187
Dutch.....	West Indies.....			1	194	1	194
	Great Britain.....						
	Total.....	88	57, 750	242	18, 822. 58	330	76, 572. 58

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish.....	Island ports.....	38	19, 760	154	4, 842	192	24, 602
	West Indies.....			16	564	16	564
	United States.....	1	434			1	434
British.....	do.....	1	740	29	4, 787. 41	30	5, 527. 41
	Island ports.....	48	36, 816			48	36, 816
	West Indies.....						
	Great Britain.....			5	1, 147	5	1, 147
United States.....	West Indies.....			3	557. 54	3	557. 54
	United States.....			16	4, 004. 56	16	4, 004. 56
	Island ports.....			3	683. 07	3	683. 07
Danish.....	West Indies.....			6	42	6	42
	Island ports.....						
	Great Britain.....			3	531	3	531
	United States.....			1	138	1	138
Norwegian.....	Island ports.....						
	West Indies.....						
	Great Britain.....			2	651	2	651
North German.....	West Indies.....						
	Great Britain.....			2	494	2	494
French.....	Island ports.....			1	187	1	187
Dutch.....	West Indies.....						
	Great Britain.....			1	194	1	194
	Total.....	88	57, 750	242	18, 822. 58	330	76, 572. 58



## MAYAGUEZ.

DECEMBER 10, 1874. (Received January 22, 1875.)

*Report for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

## IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND NAVIGATION.

From statement A it will be seen that the value of imports during the period under review amounted to the sum of \$3,013,167, while the value during same period last year was \$4,366,175, thus showing a decrease of \$1,353,008.

According to statement B the value of general exports during the past year has amounted to \$3,499,623, which, compared with value of exports last year, \$3,556,406, likewise shows a decrease in value of \$156,783.

Statement C shows the total of vessels entered to be 400, of 109,654 tons, which, compared with entries last year, amounting to 420, of 91,965 tons, shows a decrease of 20 vessels, but an increase of 17,689 tons.

From this statement it will also be seen that, as in previous years, the American flag is again represented by the largest number of vessels and tonnage, not taking into consideration the English and Spanish mail steamers, which call regularly several times a month at this port, which consequently continues to enjoy the advantage of regular steam communication with other ports of this island, those of the island of Cuba, and with St. Thomas, and thereby indirectly with Europe and the United States. Besides, a line of Spanish steamers, principally calculated for freight, keep up a regular communication between Liverpool, St. John's, Ponce, and this port. During the period under review a steamer of the Atlas Steamship Company (English) likewise called here four times on her return from Venezuela to New York; but, owing to the unfavorable state of the United States markets later on for the staple productions of this place, the company did not receive sufficient encouragement to continue these voyages.

## EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Statement D shows that the total value of exports to the United States from this port during last year amounted to \$2,173,532.41, or nearly two-thirds of the general exports, which reached \$3,499,623, as above, while imports from the United States can be estimated at \$533,650 against the total value of imports, as per statement A, say \$3,013,167.

## DUTIES.

By a late decree of government it has been ordered that, from the 1st October next, an additional 5 per cent. on the import and export duties hitherto charged shall be collected. The municipality has likewise, since the 1st December, 1873, imposed the following duties on articles imported: on flour, 30 cents per barrel; corn-meal and rye-flour, 15 cents per barrel; spirits of all kinds, 1 cent per quart; vinegar, 20 cents per demi-john; kerosene, 2 cents per gallon; leaf-tobacco, 50 cents per 100 pounds; Cuba cigars, \$1 per 1,000; cigars from other countries, 20 cents per 1,000; cigarettes, \$2 per 1,000 packs; and has at the same time raised the duty hitherto existing of 3½ cents, Spanish coin, per 100 pounds of all goods imported and sold by weight, to 5 cents, current money, in which

coin the above duties are also payable. The municipal duty of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents, Spanish coin, per 100 pounds, on sugar, coffee, cotton, and other articles of export sold by weight continues in force.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The past year has not been a favorable one with regard to sugar, notwithstanding that the crop was fair, owing to the low prices that ruled for the article during the greater part of the year. The yield of the coffee-crop was good, and the article enjoyed an extraordinary demand during nearly the whole season, the price of the berry advancing to as high as \$27 per 100 pounds, having opened at commencement of crop at \$17.50. The sugar-estates of this district are of late seriously threatened by a disease of the sugar-cane, which has shown itself during the last few years, and is spreading rapidly, without any means of counteracting it having thus far been found. On several estates considerable tracts of land have been entirely laid waste, the disease having attacked the cane in a similar way as the blight of the potato-fields in other countries. From the following statement the exports of our principal articles of produce from this port during the last five years will be seen :

From—	To—	Sugar.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Hides.
		<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
October 1, 1869.....	September 30, 1870...	30,341,353	1,404,958	7,256,570	294,790	54,149
October 1, 1870.....	September 30, 1871...	41,294,330	1,684,913	7,485,013	262,590	117,324
October 1, 1871.....	September 30, 1872...	36,836,703	1,300,292	6,682,919	219,170	91,301
October 1, 1872.....	September 30, 1873...	32,141,200	1,035,100	9,072,200	8,400	43,300
October 1, 1873.....	September 30, 1874...	29,282,200	1,494,307	9,113,300	57,900	60,700

The effects of the emancipation of slaves, unsatisfactory prices for sugar, and the disease of the sugar-cane mentioned above have not failed to produce unfavorable results, and to cause several failures among the sugar-planters of this district. With regard to the effects of the emancipation, it is, on the other hand, asserted by many, who formerly were principally dependent on slave labor, that they can now work their properties cheaper than hitherto, and the liberated slaves have in general given very little trouble.

#### MANUFACTURES.

During the period under review a new chocolate-manufactory and a soap-manufactory have been established, the latter, however, only on a small scale thus far. Gas-works have also been erected, and the town has already been lighted by gas since February last.

G. R. KEUTSCH.

Statement showing the commerce at Mayaguez for the year ending September 30, 1874.

## A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Anisado.....boxes..	185	\$42,561	\$9,486	Germany, Spain, Saint Thomas.
Do.....dem's..	23,476			
Ale.....casks..	3,248			
Butter.....quintals..	275	7,270	816	Germany, England, Saint Thomas, Curaçoa.
Brandy and rum.....casks..	299			
Do.....demijohns..	7,550			
Do.....boxes..	70	26,524	3,515	United States, Saint Thomas.
Do.....bbls..	41			
Cooper-stuffs:				
Staves.....number..	2,000	92,865	7,353	Spain, Cuba, Germany.
Headings.....pairs..	600			
Shooks and heads.....pack's..	28,719			
Wood hoops.....number..	393,919	11,209	2,990	United States.
Cornmeal.....casks..	10			
Do.....bbls..	2,253			
Candles.....boxes..	16,107	60,223	10,181	United States, Nova Scotia.
Crackers.....boxes and kegs..	447	1,568	322	United States, Germany.
Cheese.....quintals..	1,326	16,593	2,959	United States, England, Germany, Saint Thomas.
Cigars.....number..	1,460,000	8,342	3,492	United States, Germany, England, Spain.
Do.....do.....	450,000	27,000	900	United States, Germany.
Coal.....tons..	741	6,669	758	Cuba.
Drugs.....		12,000	1,180	Local duty—from England and British North America.
Dry-goods and hardware.....		900,000	350,000	France, England, United States.
Fruit, preserved.....boxes..	2,227	6,060	412	France, England, Germany, Spain, United States.
Fish, dry.....quintals..	59,000	297,271	35,968	Spain, Saint Thomas.
Fish, herrings.....boxes..	464	25,552	3,684	United States, British North America.
Do.....bbls..	6,403			Nova Scotia.
Fish, mackerel.....do.....	1,163			Do.
Flour, American.....do.....	18,236	223,431	64,505	United States, Nova Scotia.
Flour, Spanish.....do.....	13,146	154,408	3,247	Spain.
Gin.....boxes..	2,030	38,057	13,682	{ Germany, Curaçoa, Saint Thomas.
Do.....demijohns..	12,450			
Garlic.....strings..	28,600			
Grindstones.....number..	2,165	10,544	677	Italy, Spain.
Harbanzos.....quintals..	816	4,879	592	United States.
Iams.....do.....	1,334	4,818	323	Italy, Spain.
Jerked beef.....do.....	5,230	23,928	3,962	United States, Germany, England, Curaçoa, Spain.
Lumber:		29,072	3,612	Montevideo, Buenos Ayres.
White pine.....feet..	2,124,265	60,127	6,093	United States, British North America.
Pitch pine.....feet..	795,843	22,148	3,133	Do.
Shingles.....number..	398,200	1,632	374	Do.
Hard.....quintals..	3,842	64,508	8,838	United States.
Onions.....do.....	3,804	13,962	911	United States, Spain.
Pots.....bbls..	194	774	194	United States, Nova Scotia.
Oil, kerosene.....galls..	58,450	26,102	11,306	United States.
Oil, olive.....demijohns..	1,747	22,932	1,424	Spain.
Do.....jugs..	11,233			
Do.....boxes..	148			
Lives.....kegs..	445	672	92	Do.
Do.....demijohns..	664			
Do.....jugs..	200			
Potatoes.....quintals..	10,967	25,162	3,185	United States, Italy, Germany, Spain, Nova Scotia.
Prork.....bbls..	2,343	54,590	6,597	United States.
Paper, wrapping.....reams..	37,951	16,801	3,337	United States, Germany.
Pulse and beans.....quintals..	1,482	7,143	754	United States, Germany, Spain.
Pice.....do.....	78,246	428,814	83,329	United States, Italy, Germany, Spain.
Peap.....do.....	7,697	50,267	8,765	United States, Spain, Cuba.
Pebacco.....do.....	2,394	60,926	11,080	United States, Cuba, San Domingo, Germany.
Parmicelli.....boxes..	7,290	13,928	1,505	Italy, Spain.
Pegar.....demijohns..	700	762	225	Germany.
Pines and liquors.....do.....	3,138	32,387	7,989	Italy, Spain, England, Germany.
Do.....do.....	3,523			
Do.....kegs..	5,002			
Pines and liquors, red.....casks..	737	39,051	5,700	Spain.
Total.....		3,013,167	700,750	

Statement showing the commerce at Ma

## B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.
Sugar ..... quintals..	292, 822	\$1, 174, 105
Molasses ..... gallons..	1, 494, 307	371, 776
Coffee ..... quintals..	91, 133	1, 903, 853
Oranges ..... number..	5, 343, 300	26, 716
Pine apples ..... dozen..	813	1, 463
Cotton ..... quintals..	579	12, 000
Hides ..... do.....	607	9, 000
Old iron and copper..... do....	50	710
Total.....		3, 499, 623

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of A  
30, 1874.

Flag.	From—
United States..	In port on October 1, 1873 ..... United States, West India ports, British North America, Canary Islands, outports of islands.
British.....	United States sloop of war ..... In port on October 1, 1873 ..... British North America, United States, Europe, West India ports, outports of the island.
Spanish.....	Cuba, Saint Thomas, Europe, outports of island.
German.....	Europe.....
Italian.....	Europe, United States, outports of the island, Venezuela.
Dutch.....	Curacao, Saint Thomas.....
Danish.....	Saint Thomas.....
Venezuelan.....	Venezuela, Saint John's, (Porto Rico).....
Dominican.....	San Domingo.....
Total.....	

## C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Mayaguez, &amp;c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves- sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States..	United States, West India ports, outports of the island.	2	408	98	17,904	100	18,312
	In port September 30, 1874.....			1	191		
British.....	United States sloop of war .....	1				1	
	British North America, United States, Europe, West India ports, outports of the island.	51	38,245	86	13,183	137	51,428
	In port September 30, 1874 .....			1	140		
Spanish.....	Cuba, Saint Thomas, Europe, United States, Saint John's, (Newfoundland,) outports of the island.	84	27,140	45	6,663	129	33,803
	In port September 30, 1874 .....			2	476		
German .....	Europe, Mexico, outports of the island .....			9	1,904	9	1,904
	In port September 30, 1874 .....			1	396		
Italian.....	Europe, Venezuela, West India ports, outports of the island.			8	2,025	8	2,025
Dutch .....	Europe, Curaçoa, Venezuela.....			8	703	8	703
Danish .....	Europe, United States.....			2	407	2	407
Venezuelan....	Venezuela.....			2	178	2	178
Dominican.....	San Domingo.....			1	20	1	20
Total .....	.....					397	108,780

## Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Mayaguez to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	
Sugar .....	\$8,481 80	\$308,383 51	\$596,651 39	\$100,803 28	\$945,319 91
Molasses .....	6,616 84	178,176 81	263,554 65	81,064 74	529,413 04
Coffee .....	961,343 11	376,098 57	27,318 56	277 22	667,037 46
Oranges, pine-apples, &c.....	22,995 46	5,744 70	2,548 05	.....	31,288 21
Old copper and metal.....	129 70	.....	344 09	.....	473 79
Total.....	299,566 91	871,403 59	890,416 67	182,145 94	2,173,532 41

## NAGUABO AND HUMACAO.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Naguabo and Humacao to the United States during the four quarters ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	
Sugar and molasses.....	\$56, 519 75	\$78, 785 86	\$250, 595 80	\$221, 715 96	\$607, 617 37
Total in United States gold	56, 519 75	78, 785 86	250, 595 80	221, 715 96	607, 617 37
Total for preceding year...	60, 963 28	50, 567 70	186, 164 01	308, 852 69	506, 547 68
Increase.....		28, 218 16	64, 431 79	12, 863 27	101, 009 29
Decrease.....	4, 443 53				

W. HADDOCK.

## PONCE.

DECEMBER 5, 1874. (Received December 26.)

Inclosed I have the honor to transmit to you the commercial returns for the year ending September 30, 1874, which comprise the following:

- 1st. Form A: Imports.
- 2d. Form B: Exports.
- 3d. Form C: Navigation statement.
- 4th. Form D: Exports to the United States.

For these statistics I have been obliged to resort personally to the gentlemanly officers at the marine department and the custom-house, as also to merchants of this place.

During the past year we have had several improvements in the Villa of Ponce, and among them are a cable laid to Jamaica by the British Company; gas-works, by which the streets are illuminated; many private dwellings have already taken to it in lieu of kerosene, which was formerly employed; a hospital is in construction through a legacy of \$40,000 left for the purpose, besides \$20,000 for its sustenance.

The only Protestant church in the island is in this Villa of Ponce, and is constructed of galvanized sheeting.

For the conveyance of passengers to the neighboring islands and for the carrying of mails, the British mail line employ one of their steamers around the island, making four trips monthly to Saint John's, Porto Rico, and other islands. The Herrera Company employ one of the steamers, making three trips monthly, and employ her also for carrying Saint John's, Porto Rico, her starting-place.

Owing to the favorable rainy weather experienced since the month of May the district will yield a much larger sugar-crop than it has done since 1871.

F. W. PRESTON.

Statement showing the commerce at Ponce for the year ending September 30, 1874.

## A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Lumber, white and yellow pine ..... feet.	2,266,767	\$58,660 00	\$6,175 11	United States, British provinces.
Shooks ..... bundles.	29,521	63,480 00	5,608 99	United States.
Hoops ..... number.	683,000	23,920 00	3,210 10	United States, British provinces.
Shingles ..... do.	1,441,000	3,810 00	1,354 54	Do.
Flour ..... barrels.	29,746	199,890 00	67,508 64	United States, 16,696 barrels; Spain, 13,050 barrels.
Corn-meal { punch'ns. 50 } { ..barrels. 2,835 }		15,180 00	3,581 30	United States.
Pilot bread ..... do.	1,350	4,740 00	1,121 81	Do.
Rice ..... pounds.	5,374,500	159,480 00	75,243 00	United States, England, Spain, Italy, Germany.
Fish, cod and skate. do.	4,851,000	193,290 00	27,165 60	British provinces, Norway.
Jerked beef ..... do.	950,000	44,210 00	4,508 00	Buenos Ayres, Brazil.
Pork ..... barrels.	3,066	59,100 00	8,615 46	United States, British provinces.
Lard ..... pounds.	426,700	57,510 00	9,686 09	United States.
Hams ..... tierces.	288	12,870 00	2,592 00	United States, England, Spain.
Butter ..... pounds.	51,570	12,330 00	1,516 15	United States, Denmark.
Cheese ..... boxes.	9,027	21,460 00	4,062 15	United States, Spain, England.
Onions ..... pounds.	540,500	13,540 00	1,972 75	United States, Spain, British provinces.
Potatoes ..... do.	412,500	8,350 00	980 50	Do.
Candles ..... boxes.	10,100	32,640 00	6,720 15	United States, Spain, France.
Kerosene ..... gallons.	41,000	7,380 00	4,510 00	United States.
Soap ..... boxes.	7,980	19,940 00	9,121 18	United States, Spain.
Oats ..... barrels.	224	530 00	96 32	United States, British provinces.
Mackerel, No. 3 ..... do.	1,152	10,140 00	875 52	Do.
Herring ..... do.	5,858	28,460 00	4,280 48	British provinces.
Olive-oil ..... pounds.	310,700	29,600 00	543 75	Spain.
Total .....		1,080,440 00	251,052 59	

## B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Sugar.. { ..... hogsheads. 21,976 } { ..... barrels. 4,121 } { ..... pounds. 30,943,635 }		\$1,312,570 18	United States, British provinces, Spain, Germany.
Molasses. { ..... casks. 11,334 } { ..... third-casks. 1,024 } { ..... barrels. 253 }		659,988 40	United States, British provinces.
Coffee ..... gallons. 1,613,021 pounds. 4,645,873		1,027,899 42	United States, England, British provinces, Spain, Cuba.
Cotton ..... do.	53,917	11,223 68	United States, England, Spain.
Tobacco ..... do.	890,537	71,643 68	United States, England, Germany.
Oranges ..... number.	2,654,250	14,997 55	United States.
Lignum-vitæ ..... tons.	107½	2,505 03	Do.
Bay-water ..... gallons.	375	752 25	Do.
Rum... { ..... casks. 2 }		574 00	Do.
{ ..... barrels. 4 }			
Melado ..... pounds.	108,849	3,568 00	Do.
Old iron ..... do.	14,600	102 40	Do.
Annotto ..... barrels.	5	227 11	Do.
Total .....		3,111,351 70	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Ponce for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.]	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	West India Islands.....	2	408.28	29	7,112.10	31	7,520.38
	United States.....			53	10,376.23	53	10,376.23
German.....	Germany.....			9	2,289	9	2,289
	West India Islands.....	3	2,084	8	1,650	11	3,734
	England.....			1	212	1	212
British.....	West India Islands.....	6	6,894	34	5,615	40	12,509
	British provinces.....			23	2,800	23	2,800
	United States.....			5	864	5	864
	Venezuela.....	1	704	2	256	3	960
	Madeira.....	1	1,350			1	1,350
Danish.....	West India Islands.....			7	1,666	7	1,666
	England.....			1	160	1	160
	Germany.....			2	324	2	324
Venezuelan.....	Venezuela.....			3	194	3	194
Norwegian.....	Saint Thomas.....			3	628	3	628
Dutch.....	Saint Thomas.....			1	197	1	197
	Venezuela.....			1	60	1	60
French.....	France.....			1	277	1	277
Swedish.....	England.....			1	297	1	297
Spanish.....	South America.....			10	1,584	10	1,584
	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	5	3,936	21	3,036	26	6,972
	England.....			1	157	1	157
	Spain.....			36	5,015	36	5,015
	Total.....	18	15,376.28	239	44,950.33	270	60,326.61

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	West India Islands.....	1	904.14	19	4,132.07	20	4,226.21
	United States.....	1	204.14	64	13,957.23	65	14,161.37
German.....	Germany.....			4	760	4	760
	West India Islands.....	3	2,084	8	2,103	11	4,187
	England.....			6	1,279	6	1,279
British.....	West India Islands.....	6	6,454	22	3,930	28	10,384
	British provinces.....			20	2,585	20	2,585
	United States.....			21	2,984	21	2,984
	England.....	2	2,494	2	732	4	3,226
	Canada.....			1	150	1	150
Danish.....	West India Islands.....			3	526	3	526
	England.....			2	301	2	301
	Venezuela.....			1	67	1	67
	Copenhagen.....			4	1,176	4	1,176
Venezuelan.....	Venezuela.....			2	108	2	108
	Saint Thomas.....			1	66	1	66
Norwegian.....	England.....			3	898	3	898
Dutch.....	Venezuela.....			1	60	1	60
	England.....			1	197	1	197
French.....	France.....			1	277	1	277
Swedish.....	England.....			1	297	1	297
Spanish.....	South America.....			1	103	1	103
	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	4	3,024	33	5,216	37	8,240
	England.....			3	559	3	559
	Spain.....			25	3,080	25	3,080
	United States.....	1	912	2	260	3	1,172
	British provinces.....			4	465	4	465
	Total.....	18	15,376.28	255	45,604.30	273	61,080.58



D.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Ponce to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Sugar—10,411 hogsheads, 1,328 barrels = 14,761,639 pounds, net.....	\$65,752 00	\$143,260 93	\$370,949 75	\$149,057 25	\$629,019 93
Molasses—11,305 casks, 1,024 tierces, 233 barrels = 1,609,598 gallons, net.....	21,345 40	317,125 16	312,687 88	107,633 45	658,731 89
Coffee—10,981 bags = 1,556,960 pounds.....	63,300 26	274,143 10	7,036 46	.....	344,479 82
Oranges—2,654,250 .....	8,094 07	5,458 66	890 82	.....	14,297 55
Lignum-vite—107½ tons .....	2,213 66	.....	291 37	.....	2,505 03
Bay-water—3 casks = 375 gallons.....	752 25	.....	.....	.....	752 25
Rum—2 casks and 4 barrels .....	574 00	.....	.....	.....	574 00
Melado—76 casks, 2 tierces = 106,849 pounds .....	.....	1,652 40	1,915 60	.....	3,568 00
Old iron—14,600 pounds .....	.....	102 40	.....	.....	102 40
Tobacco—11 bales = 1,961 pounds .....	.....	.....	.....	520 85	520 85
Annotto—8 barrels .....	.....	.....	.....	237 11	237 11
Cotton—5 bales = 1,750 pounds .....	.....	.....	.....	333 46	333 46
Total, in United States specie .....	161,961 64	641,736 65	593,641 88	237,779 12	1,635,119 29
Total for preceding year .....	62,470 49	734,687 55	929,944 20	176,574 31	1,910,676 55
Increase .....	92,491 15	.....	.....	81,197 81	.....
Decrease .....	.....	92,950 90	336,302 32	.....	255,564 26

## SAN JUAN.

OCTOBER 16, 1874. (Received December 16.)

*Report of the commerce of the consular district of San Juan, and also a summary of the commerce of the whole province of Porto Rico, for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Statistical information, with reference to the commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and other kindred subjects of interest relating to this island, can only be obtained with much labor and difficulty. Notwithstanding, I shall endeavor to make this report as clear and accurate as possible under such circumstances.

## COMMERCE OF THE ISLAND.

*Imports.*—The value of articles liable to duty during 1874 was \$13,564,817, a decrease of \$1,870,508, said to have been caused by want of confidence and political agitation in the island.

*Exports.*—The exports have amounted to \$8,500,554, an increase of \$492,428 as compared with 1873. The following were the principal articles exported: Rum, 229 pipes; sugar, 190,520,284 pounds; coffee, 25,840,533 pounds; cotton, 268,749 pounds, against 653,266 pounds in 1873, (the culture of cotton has been much neglected for the past four years in the whole province;) tobacco, 4,999,086 pounds, less than 1873 by 1,319,335 pounds; cattle, 5,328 head, less than in 1873 by 3,237 head; (this decrease was not caused by the want of demand, but indicates that this hitherto rich pecuniary product of the island has also been neglected;) hides, 797,640 pounds, against 582,377 pounds in 1873; molasses, 46,640 hogsheads, against 53,006 hogsheads in 1873; (this decrease has been caused by new and better machinery having been put up on the cane estates for making rum, there having been 120 pipes of this latter article made in excess of 1873.)

*Navigation.*—The arrivals have been 48 vessels less than in 1873; tons entered, 33,524, with cargo. Departures, 18 more vessels than in 1873, with a tonnage of 44,442 tons.

Imports from the United States, per American vessels, amount to \$1,552,463, and, per foreign vessels, \$1,954,534. Imports from Spain, per Spanish vessels, \$8,655,475; from Germany, \$557,281; from France, 164,659; from Italy, \$73,665; from Denmark, \$54,338; from Holland, \$32,352; from Sweden and Norway, \$7,566; from Venezuela, \$1,725. Exports, per American vessels and in British vessels to the United States, amounted to \$4,026,870, and to England, \$2,237,716; to Cuba, \$66,366; to Spain, \$55,240; to the British provinces, \$25,892; to Germany, \$189,645; to Italy, \$169,602; to Venezuela, \$27,600. There has been in deposit merchandise to the value of \$406,725. Of said merchandise \$95,631 has been exported; the value of \$281,402 has been consumed in the island.

*Duties.*—The amount of duties collected on imports has been \$2,111,510, and on exports \$485,599. Compared with 1873, this shows a deficit of \$268,252.

Freights during the year have ranged, for the United States, from 30 to 40 cents per quintal for sugars, and \$3.25 to \$3.75 (gold) per round hogshead of molasses; to Europe, 50 to 56 shillings per ton.

Bills of exchange at 90 days have been sold, from January to March, (inclusive,) at \$4.80 to \$5.10; from April to June, \$4.95 to \$5.05; from July to September 30, \$5.10 to \$5.30. The greater part of these transactions are made through an American commercial house by bills on London. Bills on the United States are seldom offered for sale; therefore they are never quoted.

American silver coin continues to be the only currency for all mercantile purposes. In payment of taxes and duties a discount of 5 per cent. is exacted. A decree has just been promulgated conceding 50 per cent. of the direct contribution to the agriculture of the province; at the same time 5 per cent. has been added on all imports and exports.

The past year has been a very unprofitable and discouraging one for the sugar-planters, caused by the drought and low prices of sugar. The prospects for the coming crops are very favorable. This, with a reasonable advance on the low prices of the two past years, it is hoped will place the interests of the island in a very satisfactory position.

Since the abolition of slavery the utmost tranquillity and order have existed. Most of the freedmen remain on the estates where they have been brought up, working for their former masters. Good field-hands, males, receive from 55 to 60 cents per day; females, 30 to 35 cents, finding their own food. In most parts of the province there is no scarcity of laborers.

A new census of the population of the islands of Porto Rico and Vieques was taken during the year 1873, and it has just been published. Herewith I transmit a statistical table, marked E, showing that the population amounts to 635,677, including whites, colored, and transient.

The estimate of the revenue and expenses for the service of the government for the year 1873 was \$7,667,025. This amount included \$1,750,000 indemnity to former slave-owners. The total expenses of the government, including the amount for the indemnity, have been \$7,481,172.

*Statement showing the total exports of produce from the island of Porto Rico during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873.*

Articles.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Sugar.....quintals..	2,025,966	2,162,666	1,881,511	1,967,568
Molasses.....gallons..	7,293,011	7,590,515	6,283,790	5,696,500
Coffee.....quintals..	192,645	210,066	184,991	266,066
Tobacco.....do.....	64,973	55,240	60,133	56,188
Hides.....do.....	5,499	6,838	5,644	7,199
Cotton.....do.....	7,066	7,800	4,763	911
Rum.....gallons..	2,458	19,896	2,513	5,940

*Commerce of the district of San Juan with the United States for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

I regret having to state that more than two-thirds of the imports to this port from the United States come in foreign bottoms, principally British. There is no direct communication with the United States from this port by steam-vessels. All late dates and news are received via Saint Thomas once per month by the Brazil mail-steamers.

I herewith transmit six tabular statements: Table A, showing the commerce at San Juan for the year ending 30th September, 1874; table B, showing value, including costs and charges, of exports; table C, showing the navigation of the port of San Juan for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1874; table D, showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of San Juan to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874; table E, showing the population of the islands of Porto Rico and Vieques—census December 31, 1873; table F, estimate of the revenue and expenses for the service of the government for the year 1873.

EDW. CONROY.

Statement showing the commerce at San Juan for the year ending September 30, 1874.

## A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Am't of duties.	Whence.
Anise-seed ..... demijohns..	53, 390	\$133, 340	\$10, 104	Spain, Saint Thomas, Germany
Ale..... boxes and barrels..	7, 342	61, 268	9, 133	England, Saint Thomas, Germany
Brandy and rum..... gallons..	12, 880	10, 000	1, 147	United States.
Coopers' stuffs:				Spain, Saint Thomas, Germany
Wood hoops..... number..	138, 500	34, 615	6, 055	United States.
Shooks and heads, packages..	21, 900	21, 800	3, 532	United States.
Butter..... quintals..	1, 370	21, 920	3, 710	United States, Saint Thomas
Corn-meal..... barrels..	1, 539	6, 158	2, 923	Germany.
Cheese..... quintals..	2, 016	27, 628	4, 102	United States, Nova Scotia
Cigars.....		39, 267	4, 116	Cuba, Spain, Germany, United
Candles..... quintals..	1, 616	19, 392	4, 460	States, Saint Thomas.
Candles, composition..... do..	1, 818	52, 304	2, 630	Cuba, Saint Thomas, Germany
Coal..... do..	129, 942	49, 994		United States, Nova Scotia
Crackers..... do..	340	2, 040	469	Spain, England, Germany, N. S.
Drugs.....		25, 000	3, 215	Thomas.
Dry goods and fancy articles.....		1, 603, 590	172, 789	Cuba, England, United States
Fruits, preserved.....		46, 871	3, 398	Nova Scotia, Saint Thomas
Flour..... barrels..	45, 046	567, 136	36, 076	United States, Saint Thomas
Fish:				Spain, France, England, United
Codfish..... quintals..	44, 399	124, 072	23, 406	States, Cuba.
Herring..... do..	76, 500	233	49	Spain, Saint Thomas, England
Salt herring..... barrels..	4, 962	13, 786	2, 162	Germany, France, United
Mackerel..... do..	924	3, 696	647	States, Cuba, Italy.
Dry and preserved, quintals..	1, 370	23, 680	1, 789	Spain, Saint Thomas, France
Furniture.....		54, 000	10, 000	United States, Italy.
Garlic..... strings..	108, 000	29, 000	1, 890	Spain, Cuba, Saint Thomas
Garbanzos..... quintals..	5, 765	23, 060	1, 711	United States.
Other grains..... do..	4, 500	10, 600	1, 502	Spain, Italy.
Gin..... demijohns and boxes..	13, 700	26, 054	5, 905	United States, Germany, Saint
Grindstones..... number..	2, 130	3, 195	543	Thomas.
Glass-ware and crockery-ware.....		26, 490	4, 768	Germany, St. Thomas.
Hams..... quintals..	2, 661	32, 591	2, 173	United States.
Hardware.....		92, 800	11, 096	United States, England, Spain
Ice..... quintals..	23, 000	74, 000		France, Germany.
Jerked beef..... do..	19, 984	119, 908	11, 964	United States, Spain, Saint
Jewelry, fine.....		40, 000	2, 400	Thomas, Germany.
Lumber:				United States, England, Cuba
White and pitch pine, feet..	1, 568, 400	26, 663	4, 666	Saint Thomas.
Shingles..... number..	480, 000	1, 440	252	United States, Nova Scotia
Liquors..... boxes..	5, 106	26, 335	2, 147	Do.
Lard..... quintals..	8, 002	26, 025	16, 782	Spain, Italy, France, Saint
Machinery.....		54, 500	5, 450	Thomas.
Oils:				Cuba, United States, Saint
Various..... gallons..	4, 550	2, 100	1, 257	Thomas.
Kerosene, barrels and boxes..	8, 506	40, 396	8, 887	Spain, United States, Germany
Olive .. { ..... jugs..	62, 618	171, 545	12, 008	Spain.
..... boxes..	1, 300	5, 200	772	France, Spain, Saint Thomas
Oats..... barrels..	75	150	25	United States, Nova Scotia
Onions..... quintals..	14, 516	29, 012	3, 472	Spain, Cuba, United States
Pork..... barrels..	3, 895	52, 425	3, 810	Saint Thomas.
Potatoes..... quintals..	15, 628	23, 339	3, 279	United States, Nova Scotia
Paper:				United States, Nova Scotia
Wrapping..... reams..	92, 300	32, 960	6, 347	Spain, Germany, Saint Thomas
Printing, and books.....		42, 554	5, 196	United States, Spain, Italy
				many, Saint Thomas
				United States, Spain, Germany
				France, England.

## Statement showing the commerce at San Juan, &amp;c.—Continued.

## A.—IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Am't of duties.	Whence.
Pepper ..... quintals..	322	\$3,964	\$889	United States, Germany, Saint Thomas.
Perfumery.....		40,450	6,067	United States, Germany, France, Spain.
Rice ..... kilograms..	3,638,968	327,527	64,666	United States, Spain, England, Germany, France, Italy.
Soap ..... quintals..	62,771	566,199	41,025	United States, Spain, Cuba, Saint Thomas.
Sugar, white..... pounds..	147,513	4,544	3,991	United States, Cuba, Saint Thomas.
Shoes.....		234,761	21,534	United States, Spain, England, France, Italy.
Salt beef..... barrels..	445	4,005	701	United States, Nova Scotia.
Tar ..... do.....	40	240	40	Do.
Tobacco..... quintals..	2,828	34,532	12,566	United States, Cuba, Saint Thomas.
Vermicelli..... do.....	3,064	24,504	2,187	Spain, Italy, Saint Thomas.
Vinegar ..... demijohns..	6,210	4,657	1,001	Germany, Saint Thomas.
Wines of all kinds..... litro..	1,338,687	150,500	18,300	Spain, France, Italy.
Total.....		5,444,989	609,341	

## B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Cotton ..... quintals..	518	\$2,928	Spain.
Coffee ..... do.....	26,108	523,160	Spain, Cuba, Germany, England, Canary Islands.
Cocoa-nuts..... M.....	50	250	Spain, United States, England.
Cattle ..... head.....	829	33,160	Cuba.
Corn, Indian ..... quintals..	500	2,500	Do.
Hides ..... do.....	3,900	62,400	Spain.
Molasses ..... gallons..	388,932	38,893	United States, Nova Scotia.
Rum ..... hogshheads..	80	2,400	Spain.
Sugar ..... quintals..	322,738	1,048,906	Spain, United States, England, Nova Scotia.
Tobacco ..... do.....	10,114	10,104	Spain, Cuba, England, Germany.
Tallow, melted ..... do.....	100	900	Cuba.
Wood, dye ..... do.....	2,750	2,750	Spain.
for furniture ..... pieces..	284	1,268	Do.
Total.....		1,733,979	

## C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of San Juan for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States .....	United States, West Indies, Canary Island.	1	800	35	6,687	36	7,487
Argentine .....	United States			4	1,682	4	1,682
British .....	United States, Nova Scotia, West Indies, Cuba, England.	45	33,150	87	14,119	132	47,269
Danish .....	West Indies, England.			6	1,899	6	1,899
French .....	England, France, West Indies	13	9,647	3	1,048	16	10,695
German .....	Germany, West Indies, England	13	7,782	12	2,758	25	10,540
Dutch .....	Germany, England, West Indies			2	419	2	419
Spanish .....	Spain, Cuba, West Indies, England, France, Venezuela, South America.	83	38,178	121	15,572	204	53,750
Swedish and Norwegian.	England, West Indies			4	943	4	943
Italian.....	Italy, France, West Indies			5	1,175	5	1,175
Total.....		155	89,557	279	46,293	434	135,850

## C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of San Juan, &amp;c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	United States, West Indies, Canary Islands.	1	800	41	7,287	42	8,087
Argentine.....	United States.....			4	1,682	4	1,682
British.....	United States, Nova Scotia, West Indies, Cuba, England.	45	33,150	89	14,257	134	47,407
Danish.....	West Indies, England.....			5	1,543	5	1,543
French.....	England, France, West Indies..	13	9,647	3	1,048	16	10,695
German.....	Germany, West Indies, England..	13	7,782	12	2,758	25	10,540
Dutch.....	Germany, England, West Indies.			2	419	2	419
Spanish.....	Spain, Cuba, West Indies, Eng- land, France, Venezuela, South America.	81	37,562	111	14,025	192	51,587
Swedish and Nor- wegian.....	England, West Indies.....			4	943	4	943
Italian.....	Italy, France, West Indies.....			4	911	4	911
	Total.....	153	88,941	275	44,873	428	133,814

## D.—Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of San Juan during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Sugar.....	\$137,330 35	\$66,560 28	\$203,307 32	\$238,325 22	\$645,523 17
Molasses.....	6,108 28	3,755 14		33,806 00	43,670 42
Cocoanuts.....				125 00	125 00
Old junk.....		172 50			172 50
Satin-wood.....				25 50	25 50
Total in United States gold.....	143,438 63	70,487 92	203,307 32	272,222 62	689,516 47
Total for preceding year.....	200,073 69	201,680 24	290,858 22	300,209 67	1,001,915 22
Decrease.....	65,635 06	131,392 32	87,544 97	27,986 45	312,398 50

*E.—Population of the island of Porto Rico, as shown by the census of 1873.*

Departments.	White.			Colored.			TRANSIENT.					
							White.			Colored.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First department, capital.	21,091	15,209	36,300	22,529	22,796	45,325	552	216	768	232	401	633
Second department, Arecibo.	30,389	26,336	56,725	17,857	15,655	33,512	7	4	11	79	69	148
Third department, Aguadilla.	27,698	26,336	54,034	8,565	11,741	20,306	44	4	48	14	....	14
Fourth department, Mayaguez.	26,791	26,666	53,457	27,232	26,512	53,744	157	18	175	38	30	68
Fifth department, Ponce.	29,332	27,422	56,754	29,701	28,256	57,957	73	....	73	....	....	....
Sixth department, Guayama.	16,121	14,825	30,946	21,049	23,030	44,079	82	31	113	132	90	222
Seventh department, Humacao.	15,654	13,685	29,339	17,596	16,526	34,122	116	23	139	35	19	54
Capital, San Juan.	167,046 4,741	150,479 4,671	317,525 9,412	144,589 4,827	144,506 6,099	289,095 10,926	1,031 137	296 59	1,327 196	530 202	609 60	1,139 262
Vieques .....	171,837 1,575	155,150 1,000	326,987 2,575	149,416 1,900	150,605 1,100	300,021 3,000	1,168 83	355 7	1,523 90	732 50	669 30	1,401 80
Total of Porto Rico and Vieques.	173,412	156,150	329,562	151,316	151,705	303,021	1,251	302	1,613	782	699	1,481

## SUMMARY.

Whites, native .....	329,562
Colored, native .....	303,021
Whites, transient .....	1,613
Colored, transient .....	1,481
Grand total .....	635,677

*F.—Estimates of the revenue and expenses for the service of the government for the year 1873-'74.*

## REVENUE.

Income-tax and imposts .....	\$502,770 00
Duties on imports and exports .....	2,298,976 00
Internal imposts .....	159,721 00
State properties .....	27,239 00
Extraordinary receipts .....	38,259 00
Total revenue .....	3,026,965 00

## EXPENSES.

General obligations .....	\$218,658 00
Judiciary .....	100,311 00
Department of war .....	1,319,572 00
Treasury department .....	240,861 00
Navy department .....	50,718 00
Department of the interior .....	149,220 00
Public works .....	62,922 00
Extra expenses out of the estimate of the revenue .....	186,349 00
Total expenses .....	2,328,611 00

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

### I.

No. 236.]

UNITED STATES LEGATION,  
Stockholm, September 3, 1874. (Received September 24.)

*Report on the mineral productions of Sweden for the year 1872.\**

#### IRON PRODUCTIONS: ORE.

The mountain ore produced amounted to 16,938,345 cwt.; lake and bog ore, 292,223 cwt. These amounts were produced in sixteen counties, (seventy-two parishes.) The county of Kopparberg produced over 3,000,000 cwt. ore; Westmanland, over 2,000,000 cwt.; Orebro, over 4,000,000 cwt.; Vermland, nearly 3,000,000 cwt.; the county of Stockholm, nearly 1,000,000 cwt. The yield of mountain ore exceeded that of 1871 by 1,722,758 cwt., and was the largest quantity ever taken, in any single year, from the Swedish mines. Of this ore, 438,576 cwt. were exported, leaving 16,791,992 cwt. for smelting into pig-iron. The fuel used in smelting is charcoal. The charge for 11.2 cwt. of ore is 36 bushels of charcoal and 1.3 cwt. of limestone. The conversion of the mountain ore of 1872 into pig-iron, required 1,499,272 bushels of charcoal; which latter required 419,799 cords of wood, the produce of 20,989 acres of average woodland.

#### PIG-IRON.

The amount of pig-iron produced in 1872 was 7,984,663 cwt., (one-eighth the product of the United States for the same year,) of which 117,145 cwt. were castings direct from the furnace. The production of pig-iron exceeded that of 1871 by 956,251 cwt., being the largest of any one year in the history of Swedish mineralogy. Two hundred and twelve blast-furnaces were in operation during the year. The full days of twenty-four hours each, averaged 41,797. Ninety-five furnaces were not in operation. The castings at actual founderies amounted to 310,957 cwt. The so-called pig-iron tithe-tax ceased with the year 1872.

#### BAR-IRON.

Three hundred and twenty-six mills, with seven hundred and eighty-nine forges, situated in twenty different counties, were in operation: producing 4,063,582 cwt. of bar-iron. This was 351,929 cwt. less than the production of 1871. Seven hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-four cwt. of piece-castings (*smållt strycken*) are reported as having, probably, been finally converted into bar-iron, in addition to the above-mentioned quantity. The number of mills which were not in operation was 179. This 4,063.51 cwt. bar-iron, at 1 crown per cwt., the price which it brought in the market of 1873 amounted to \$14,000,000.

#### IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.

The number of mills or works, 262. Products, 1,142,729 cwt.; of which 373,092 cwt. were of steel; 159,100 cwt. of plates; 188,000 cwt. of nails; 52,288 cwt. machinery; 370,217 cwt. of miscellaneous articles. In this is included 292,658 cwt. of Bessemer steel. The iron

\* Compiled from the official report of the College of Commerce of Sweden.



and steel manufactures exceed those of 1871 by 305,420 cwt., being the largest of any single year thus far.

#### THE IRON TRADE.

There were on hand at the public scales, and at places of export, at the end of the year 1871, 605,970 cwt. of bar-iron, and 95,439 cwt. of iron manufactures. There were received at the same places, from the mills during 1872, 2,128,230 cwt. of bar-iron, and 394,647 cwt. of iron manufactures. The exports in 1872 were :

	Cwt.
From Stockholm scales :	
Bar-iron .....	462, 187
Iron manufactures .....	96, 386
From Gothenburg scales :	
Bar-iron .....	801, 598
Iron manufactures .....	167, 624
From other staple towns' scales :	
Bar-iron .....	716, 647
Iron manufactures .....	81, 153
From Köping, Strömsholm, and Westerås scales, (on Lake Malar :) :	
Bar-iron .....	253, 816
Iron manufactures .....	6, 245
From the ports of Grislehamn, Nortelje, Öregrund, and Carlshamn :	
Bar-iron .....	100, 945
Iron manufactures .....	925
Total exports of bar-iron .....	2, 335, 193
Total exports of iron manufactures .....	352, 338
Total exports bar-iron and iron manufactures .....	2, 687, 531

This quantity of bar-iron, at 13 crowns per cwt., amounted to \$8,182,590. Reduced to tons of 2,240 pounds each, this gives 104,249 tons. Thirteen Swedish crowns (the Swedish crown is the same in amount as the former rix-dollar) per cwt. is the same as \$78.70 gold, per ton. The total export of bar-iron in 1871 was 2,537,038 cwt.; in 1870, 2,823,927 cwt.; in 1869, 2,755,008 cwt., and in 1868, 2,645,242 cwt.

#### PRECIOUS AND OTHER METALS.

The production of the precious metals for 1872 was : Gold from mines at Falun, 15 pounds 34 ort. 55 korn; silver from mines at Sala, 1,747 pounds; copper, 32,103 cwt.; nickel copper, 693 cwt.; nickel stone, 1,168 cwt.; brass, 4,788 cwt.; lead, 1,017 cwt.; zinc ore, 781,896 cwt.; cobalt ore, 1,371 cwt.; manganese, 5,983 cwt.; sulphur, 7,667 cwt.; iron-vitriol, 1,914 cwt.; copper-vitriol, 2,936 cwt.; red ocher, 25,523 cwt.; alum, 4,881 cwt.; black lead, 1,322 cwt.

The production of marble is stated to be of the value of 14,757 crowns. The quantity of stone-coal produced was 1,840,260 cubic feet.

#### LABOR FORCE.

Five thousand seven hundred and forty-one operatives were employed at the mines; 4,514 regularly, and the balance transiently; 403 of this force were women or children.

At the iron mills and furnaces the number employed was 16,107, of which number 4,090 were at the blast or pig-iron furnaces; 5,799 at the bar-iron works, 5,627 at manufactories and founderies; 591 not classified. Five thousand one hundred and three persons were employed at other besides iron-mines, but in labor connected with mining, making in all 26,951 persons employed in the iron and mining industry of Sweden. Of this large force employed in the arduous and dangerous labor of mining, only eleven were injured by accidents, four only of which were reported fatal.

The official report from which the foregoing facts were compiled is entirely deficient on the subject of wages and the condition of the operatives.

Fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-four licenses for mining were issued for the year.

C. C. ANDREWS.

## II.

No. 237.] STOCKHOLM, September 8, 1874. (Received September 20.)

### *Commercial report for 1873 and the first half of 1874.*

The fact that Sweden and Norway purchased and imported \$9,000,000 worth of the products of the United States in 1873 was owing mainly to the increase of industries and wages in those countries, and shows what an interest our countrymen may well feel in their continued peace and prosperity. In submitting some statistics of our commerce with them in 1873, I would remark that the American cotton and tobacco which they import are principally taken indirect through England, Hamburg, and Bremen; also that well-informed importers and manufacturers estimate that two-thirds of all the cotton and eleven-twelfths of all the unmanufactured tobacco imported into Sweden are the products of the United States.

The following are the particulars of our commerce with Sweden and Norway in 1873:

I. *Imports from the United States into Sweden.*—Two million two hundred and seventy-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven gallons petroleum, at 24 cents, \$545,454.48; 155,000 pounds resin, \$11,280; 476 tons tallow, \$125,081; agricultural machines and machinery, \$26,951; and indirect, 13,000,000 pounds cotton, \$2,184,500; 24,000,000 pounds pork, \$2,098,031; 7,516,378 pounds of tobacco, \$1,215,581; 6,000 sewing-machines, at \$20 each, \$120,000; gold and silver bullion, \$1,000,000; amounting in all, direct and indirect, to \$7,476,878.

II. *Imports from the United States into Norway.*—Cotton, of the value of \$1,000,000; pork, \$500,000; petroleum, \$265,000; tobacco, \$616,000; amounting, in all, to \$2,411,300. Value of imports from the United States, direct and indirect, into Sweden and Norway together, \$9,888,178.

III. *Exports from Sweden to the United States.*—From Stockholm: 11,026 tons bar-iron, \$803,392; books, &c., \$6,162. From Gothenburg: 28,469 tons of bar-iron, \$2,261,000; petroleum-casks, leather jackets, books, &c., \$2,520; amounting, in all, to \$3,073,074.

IV. *Exports from Norway to the United States.*—From Christiania goods (iron, cod-liver oil, beer, &c.) of the value of \$74,092; from Bergen, ditto, \$7,171, and in all amounting to \$81,263.

The exports from Sweden and Norway together to the United States amounted to \$3,154,337. This sum added to the amount of imports from the United States into both of those countries gives the sum of \$13,042,515 as the total value of the commerce of the United States with these countries during the year 1873.

V. The commerce of the United States with Sweden and Norway during the first half of the present year was as follows: Exports, principally bar-iron, from Stockholm to the United States of the value of \$32,400; ditto, from Gothenburg, \$282,149; in all from Sweden to the

United States from January 1, 1874, to June 30, 1874, \$314,649. From Bergen to the United States goods of the value of \$2,803; ditto from Christiania, \$15,166; making in all from Norway \$17,969, and from Sweden and Norway together, \$332,618.

The foreign office here has, at my request, kindly furnished me with a statement of the imports direct from the United States into Sweden and Norway, and of the imports of cotton and tobacco from all places from January 1 to July 1, 1874, which shows that the direct imports from the United States into Sweden were, in kinds, quantities, and values, respectively, as follows: 7,553,875 pounds cotton, \$1,330,000; 57,565 cwt. pork, \$543,000; dye-wood, \$340; 385,400 pounds resin, \$15,580; agricultural implements and other machines, \$72,600; 715,919 pounds petroleum, raw, \$27,000; 2,241,016 pounds petroleum, refined, \$120,800; 638 pounds conserves, \$183; 10,500 oak staves, \$400; miscellaneous goods from a wrecked American vessel, \$2,153; 130 pounds coffee, \$20; books, \$13; 200 pounds rice, \$8; amounting in all to \$2,112,197, (gold.) Indirect imports: 2,143,493 pounds cotton, \$407,263; 2,763,378 pounds leaf-tobacco, at 11 cents, \$303,971; 1,064,216 pounds tobacco-stems, \$39,908; in all, \$751,142 as the value of indirect imports, which added to the amount of direct imports gives the sum of \$2,863,339 as the value of product of the United States imported into Sweden during the first half of this year. This, however, does not include the indirect import of gold and silver bullion, clocks and sewing-machines, the amount of which must have been considerable. Direct imports from the United States into Norway: Fustian, \$530; 534 cwt. of resin, \$2,136; 6,108 bushels of wheat, \$9,162; 118 cwt. tobacco, \$1,289; timber, \$38,478; 27 cwt. of clocks, \$1,644; in all, \$53,239. Indirect: 1,133,332 pounds cotton, at 19 cents, \$215,333; 1,362,350 pounds tobacco, at 11 cents, \$149,858; in all, 365,391, which added to the amount of direct imports gives the sum of \$418,630 as the value of all the products of the United States imported into Norway from the United States. Value of imports into Sweden and Norway together, \$3,282,969. Value of exports and imports between Sweden and Norway and the United States for the first half of this year, \$3,700,699.

It may be of interest to the Department to know that the actual expenses of Swedish steamers of twelve hundred tons, during their stay at the port of New York, averages about \$4,000 each. The following items are from a bill, which has been kindly handed to me, of the expenses of such a steamer at New York this year after her voyage thither from England, viz: custom-house expenses, \$383.30; entry of vessel and attendance, 1,185 tons at 10 cents, \$118.50; discharging-clerk, \$60; coal bill, \$1,835.20; engine bill, \$241.30; water bill, \$29.75; wood bill, \$40; watchman's bill, \$64; pilotage inward, \$88.37; pilotage to dock, \$5; pilotage outward, \$54.25; wharfage, \$444.50; stevedore, \$1,051.21; steamboat for towing, \$30; &c., &c.

Owing to the decrease of emigration from Norway to the United States, the line of Norwegian steamers has for the present ceased running to New York, and will enter the East India trade.

From the report of the college of commerce of Sweden for the year 1872, (the latest official statistics of Swedish commerce which have been published,) it appears that the imports of that year amounted to \$58,000,000, (gold,) and the exports to \$53,000,000; in all, \$111,000,000. The value of the exports of Swedish lumber that year was \$21,000,000; of iron, \$14,000,000; of oats and other grain, \$8,000,000. The report gives statistics only of direct commerce. It thus appears that the direct commerce between Sweden and the following countries, or ports,

during the year 1872 amounted to the sum stated as to each respectively, viz: Great Britain and Ireland, \$49,000,000; Denmark, \$13,000,000; Lubeck, \$12,000,000; France, \$6,000,000; Norway, \$5,000,000; Russia, including Finland, \$5,000,000; United States, \$3,000,000; the Netherlands, \$3,000,000; Belgium, \$3,000,000; Prussia, \$2,500,000; Hamburg, \$2,500,000; Bremen, \$1,000,000; Spain, \$1,000,000; Brazil, \$600,000; Italy, \$500,000; Portugal, \$500,000; African states, \$350,000; Australia, \$150,000; &c. Ten American vessels of, in all, 9,563 tons arrived at Swedish ports in 1872.

The value of manufactures, including hand trades, in 1872 was \$68,000,000.

The amount of money in circulation in Sweden at the beginning of this year was \$120,000,000, equivalent to \$8 to each inhabitant.

C. C. ANDREWS.

## BERGEN.

MARCH 5, 1874. (Received April 3.)

### AGRICULTURE.

According to the official reports, the produce of the crops of grain and hay may be reckoned above average ones in this district; at some places they may even be considered abundant. The crops of potatoes have also given satisfaction, although they have not proved quite exempt from the attack of rot.

### COMMERCE.

As to commerce there is no peculiar feature when compared with the previous year, with the exception of the smaller exports of herrings caused by the failure of the fisheries in our northern regions.

### EMIGRATION.

The emigration last year was somewhat more than that of the year before. Against 3,789 in 1872, there emigrated 3,984 in 1873. Of this number 346 took passage by sailing-vessels via Canada, and 3,451 went by the Norwegian steamers direct to New York, as per list inclosed.

In the year 1873, the emigration from Drontheim has been 1,828 souls, or almost equal to that of 1872.

### FISHERIES.

The great cod-fisheries of Lofoden and Finmarken have given good results, the fishery of Lofoden being estimated at 19,500,000 fish, which is a little above an average catch, which is 19,000,000. The fishery of Finmarken was still more favorable, the catch amounting to 16,000,000 of fish against an average catch of the last five years of about 13,000,000. The great herring fishery in the north commenced favorably, but, on account of very stormy weather the result was not much better than that of 1872, as only a quantity of between 200,000 and 300,000 barrels was caught.

The steam navigation between this place and New York is to commence on the 14th of April, and will then be sustained in a fourteen-day regular route by the same steamers as before.

ALBERT GRAN.

Statement showing the commerce of Bergen for the year ending December 31, 1873.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Brandy.....pounds..	273, 929	\$57, 526	\$41, 560	Germany, England, Holland, France.
Barley.....barrels..	152, 806	599, 944	8, 182	Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Russia, France.
Barley-flour.....pounds..	395, 104	19, 624	164	Denmark.
Coffee.....do.....	1, 468, 850	385, 582	65, 547	England, Holland, France, Germany, Brazil.
Coals.....tons.....	31, 660	209, 433	No duty.	England.
Crockery and china.....pounds..	96, 575	Unknown.	3, 476	Germany, England, Holland, Russia.
Hops.....barrels.....	57, 577	16, 192	3, 596	Do.
Molasses.....pounds..	1, 669, 553	80, 348	14, 900	England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, France.
Pease.....barrels.....	5, 795	26, 164	690	Sweden, Germany, Holland.
Rye.....do.....	963, 373	1, 063, 548	14, 030	Denmark, Germany, Russia.
Rye-flour.....pounds..	2, 532, 656	108, 270	980	Denmark, Germany.
Rice.....do.....	481, 140	31, 590	3, 008	Denmark, Germany, England, Holland, France.
Sugar.....do.....	2, 304, 434	405, 670	162, 204	Denmark, Germany, England, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, France.
Salt.....barrels.....	201, 278	158, 506	26, 980	England, Portugal, Spain, Italy, France.
Tea.....pounds.....	17, 416	10, 668	3, 234	England, Holland, Germany.
Tobacco.....do.....	680, 692	54, 858	60, 751	Germany, Bremen.
Wheat.....barrels.....	17, 073	132, 186	886	Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Spain.
Wheat-flour.....pounds..	109, 615	6, 722	184	Denmark, Sweden, Spain.
Wines.....do.....	633, 143	Unknown.	13, 460	Denmark, England, Germany, France, Spain, Italy.
Linen yarn and cloth, woolen yarn and cloth, hemp, flax, sail-cloth, silk goods, and oils.	Unknown.	Unknown.	99, 482	Denmark, Sweden, England, Holland, Germany, Great Britain, Russia, Italy.
Total.....		3, 306, 761	523, 264	

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Bones.....pounds..	194, 000	\$2, 420	England.
Books.....	Unknown.	1, 545	United States.
Cod-fish.....vogs.....	310, 998	473, 495	England, Holland, Russia, Spain, Italy, America, Havana.
Cod-liver oil.....barrels..	54, 471	772, 126	England, Holland, Finland, Prussia, Russia, Spain, Italy, America.
Copper-ore.....tons.....	15, 510	83, 300	England, Belgium.
Iron-ore.....do.....	1, 750	7, 000	England, Holland, Prussia.
Sulphur-ore.....do.....	24, 717	133, 585	Sweden, Prussia, England, Belgium.
Feldspar.....do.....	1, 895	8, 080	Prussia, England, Holland, Belgium, France.
Herrings.....barrels.....	383, 002	1, 915, 010	Denmark, Sweden, Finland, England, Holland, Russia, Germany, France, America.
Stock-fish.....vogs.....	388, 562	424, 300	Denmark, Sweden, Finland, England, Holland, Russia, France, Italy, Brazil, China, America.
Salted fish.....barrels.....	119	300	Sweden, England, Prussia, Holland.
Salt.....vogs.....	101, 749	120, 190	Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Prussia, Russia, America.
Spawn.....barrels.....	30, 942	342, 218	England, France, Spain.
Lobsters.....number.....	95, 436	9, 548	England.
Smoked herrings.....vogs.....	10, 341	5, 150	Sweden, Germany, England, Holland, France, Russia.
Horses.....number.....	7	560	England.
Cattle.....do.....	148	1, 050	Do.
Salmon, in ice.....pounds..	27, 530	4, 955	Do.
Other fish, in ice.....do.....	103, 740	6, 224	Do.
Total.....		4, 311, 056	

## Statement showing the navigation at the port of Bergen

Flag.	From—	S
		No
Norwegian .....	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Eng- land, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, Black Sea, America, India, Sicily.	24
Swedish .....	Denmark, Sweden, England, Ger- many, Portugal, Spain, Russia.	1
Danish .....	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Eng- land, Russia.	2
British .....	England.	1
Dutch .....	Germany, Holland, Belgium, Eng- land, Russia.	2
German .....	Denmark, Germany, Belgium, Rus- sia, China.	...
Finnish .....	Finland, England, Holland.	...
French .....	Belgium, France.	...
Spanish .....	England, Spain.	...
	Total .....	31

Flag.	To—	S
		No
Norwegian .....	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Eng- land, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, Black Sea, America, India, Sicily.	14
Swedish .....	Denmark, Sweden, England, Ger- many, Portugal, Spain, Russia.	1
Danish .....	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Eng- land, Russia.	1
British .....	England.	1
Dutch .....	Germany, Holland, Belgium, Eng- land, Russia.	2
German .....	Denmark, Germany, Belgium, Rus- sia, China.	...
Finnish .....	Finland, England, Holland.	...
French .....	Belgium, France.	...
Spanish .....	England, Spain.	...
	Total .....	24

Statement showing the value of declared exports from  
United States during the four quarters of the year

Articles.	Qu	
	December 31, 1873.	March 1874
Anchovies .....		
Books .....	\$566 10	
Brandy .....		
Cheese .....	53 50	
Cloud-berries .....	21 40	
Codfish .....	16 05	
Cod-liver oil .....	1, 571 08	
Herrings .....	716 90	\$7
Nets, lines, and hooks for fisheries .....		
Musical instruments .....		
Pictures .....		
Skins and manufactures of skins .....	119 84	
Stockfish .....	278 18	
Total in United States gold .....	3, 343 05	7
Total for preceding year .....	212 84	19
Increase .....	3, 130 21	
Decrease .....		12

## CHRISTIANIA.

OCTOBER 30, 1874. (Received November 18.)

## TRADE OF CHRISTIANIA WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The past year, ending September 30, shows a falling off in the exports from this port to the United States; the amount of the verified invoices being \$39,993.29, against \$73,390.68 in the previous year. This decline must be principally attributed to the present dull reports of trade in America; but the interruption of the new steam-communication between Norway and America also goes to explain the decrease in exports of Norwegian products to America. As before, the chief articles were books, cod-liver oil, and Swedish bar-iron. On the other hand the direct importations from the United States have much increased. They consisted of the following articles, according to information given by the custom-house here: 1,530,250 pounds cotton from Savannah and New Orleans; 1,418,400 pounds petroleum from New York; 10,000 pounds turpentine, and \$12,600 worth pitch-pine from Pensacola. All these goods were imported in Norwegian and British vessels.

The American flag has not appeared in this port during the past year, but at the port of Fredriksstad an American vessel has taken a cargo of planed timber for Australia, as was also the case last year.

From the tables which I have the honor of submitting it will be seen that the imports of Christiania are still on the increase, and show a surplus of \$3,328,600 on those of the previous year. The exports have also risen from \$4,199,300 to \$5,220,300.

General prosperity reigns not only in this city, but in almost all parts of the country which seems to be awakening to new life and activity.

## RAILROADS.

No new railroads have been opened to traffic during the year, but several important lines are under construction, of which the one to connect Christiania with Trondhjem deserves special mention. The last session of Storthing voted large sums for building new lines, and since the Norwegians have become awakened to the immense advantages to be derived from railroads in a country hitherto so little developed, meetings to discuss new lines and grant means for constructing them are everywhere the order of the day. Though Norway is, on the whole, a very mountainous country, there are some flat districts well adapted for agriculture. Two of them will now be intersected by railroads, viz: The district of Ioderen, whose fertile soil has been much neglected up to the present time, and where the railway will connect the city of Stavanger with that of Egersund; and the province of Smaalenene, one of the best sections of the country, where a double line will soon establish communication between this city and Fredrickshald. These lines will connect with other new ones in Western Sweden, and will bring Norway still nearer the rest of civilized Europe.

The execution of these works will probably proceed slowly, owing to the increasing scarcity of workmen, and, for the same reason, the cost of constructing the roads will much exceed the amount calculated. The aggregate length of the Norwegian lines now in operation is three hundred and ten English miles; with the exception of one, they are all built by government engineers, and the officials belonging to them are all appointed by the government.

## SHIPPING.

It is a most remarkable fact that this list or perhaps the third rank, in tonnage among the world. If we examine the official statistics the increase of tonnage in the year 1872 was built in this country in that year 223 vessels of 38,086 tons, and 208 vessels, of 79,954 tons in other countries. During the same period 253 vessels were lost.

The aggregate tonnage of Norwegian vessels close of 1872 at 1,067,096 tons. These vessels represent a capital of between thirty and forty millions; we can safely presume an increase of tonnage in the preceding year, so that the tonnage of vessels amounts to 1,120,000 tons.

The most remarkable progress which Norway of late years, has been in the carrying-trade of the States. The gross freight earned in this year is estimated by the Statistical Bureau in the

*Norwegian specie dollars*

1865 .....	.....
1866 and 1867, on an average.....	.....
1868 and 1869, on an average.....	.....
1870 .....	.....
1871 .....	.....
1872 .....	.....

## FISHERIES.

Although the important cod-fisheries in the neighborhood of this consular district, some of the most valuable fisheries of this year may be collected on the fisheries of this year may be 40,000,000 of codfish, against 35,500,000 in the year 1873. The Finmark fisheries are becoming more valuable than those of Lofoden, in Nordland, no longer pay an average price obtained by the fishermen of five specie dollars per hundred fish. Above all in the cod-fisheries of Lofoden and Finmark more than in the year 1873.

The heads and backs of the codfish, which are now carefully collected and sold to give a lucrative market in Germany. German large establishments in this country to employ the residues of the Norwegian fisheries.

The herring-fisheries in the neighborhood of this place years yielded several hundred thousand barrels; but this year failure this year; and it is now generally believed that altogether disappear from the coast, at least for the present.

## EMIGRATION

Emigration from this place has continued to increase to the high wages now paid to workmen in the mines. A statement received from the police chamber, which shows that 1,200 persons have gone to America from Christiania, of whom 2,262 had received passage-tickets prepaid in America. The remainder had received passage-tickets at the port.



## GENERAL REMARKS.

The city of Christiania, which at present numbers 75,000 inhabitants, to whom 10,000 or 12,000, now residing in the suburbs, will soon be added, celebrated not many days ago the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation, and voted a statue for its royal founder, King Christian the Fourth. No previous year of its existence has been more profitable for its commerce, and handsome fortunes have been made in the trade of building-timber, which brought prices in the English and French markets never before heard of.

The city is enlarging in all directions, and hundreds of beautiful houses are springing up to meet the increasing demand for dwellings. A dry-dock of large dimensions was lately completed, and another dock, made of timber, is now building. Within the next year tramways, to traverse the thoroughfares of the city, will be in operation. The contractors will order the cars from New York.

Here, as elsewhere in Europe, house-rents and all the necessities of life are rising in price. Rents have advanced about one-third; and fuel, which was formerly very cheap, has lately risen at least 50 per cent. The wages of servants, many of whom emigrate to America, is constantly rising, and the farmers, who can no longer find sufficient laborers during our short summers, have begun buying machines, chiefly of American manufacture. Of these the American mowing and reaping machines are in great demand, and hundreds have been sold during the year.

GERHARD GADE.

Statement showing the commerce at Christiania, for the year ending September 30, 1874.  
IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Butter.....	531,000	\$113,600	.....	Sweden, Holland, Denmark, England, France.
Cotton.....	4,208,600	901,800	.....	Germany, England, France, United States.
Cotton yarn.....	633,000	183,000	\$5,700	Germany, England.
Cotton cloth, unbleached.....	227,200	524,300	9,400	Do.
Cotton goods, other.....	611,100	392,900	55,700	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, United States.
Brandy.....	2,905,500	311,300	311,300	Denmark, Russia, Germany, Holland, England, France.
Bread of wheat.....	311,900	33,400	1,400	Germany, England, France.
Meat, salted.....	563,000	50,000	.....	Denmark, England, United States.
Pork, salted.....	5,960,500	639,000	.....	Do.
Paints and dye woods.....	2,357,600	170,000	.....	Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, France, Italy.
Fruit.....	1,123,000	190,000	30,100	Denmark, Germany, England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy.
Seed, lin, rape, and hemp.....	2,382,000	373,600	7,800	Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany.
Glassware.....	2,008,000	110,800	.....	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England.
Hops.....	148,600	95,500	9,300	Germany.
Crockery.....	333,900	86,900	2,900	Denmark, Germany, England, France.
Coffee.....	4,124,600	1,325,700	184,100	Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, France, United States.
Grains, barley.....	110,300	475,000	5,900	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France.
peas.....	15,300	96,200	1,600	Denmark, Germany.
wheat.....	7,100	53,000	400	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France.
rye.....	318,300	1,702,900	17,000	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Russia.
wheat-flour.....	3,996,600	914,100	6,700	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, England, France.
Linen, hemp, and jute.....	2,744,300	294,000	.....	Sweden, Russia, Germany, Holland, England, France.
Linen yarn and linen goods.....	1,090,800	485,300	23,800	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Russia, England, Holland.
Candles, stearine.....	1,363,800	45,500	6,500	Sweden, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, France.
Machinery.....	.....	638,900	.....	Denmark, Germany, England, France.
Iron goods.....	16,683,000	900,000	.....	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium.
Zinc plates.....	462,500	46,500	.....	Germany, Holland, Belgium, France.
Olive oil.....	521,300	55,800	4,700	Germany, England, France, Italy, Spain.
Oil, hemp and linseed.....	1,146,000	105,000	7,700	Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England.
Paraffine and petroleum.....	5,341,500	398,300	35,900	Germany, England, United States.
Cheese.....	921,500	52,000	9,000	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium.
Paper, writing and printing.....	525,400	75,000	4,700	Do.
Rice.....	2,304,700	121,500	30,900	Denmark, Germany, Holland, England, France.
Sago.....	995,000	96,300	.....	Germany, Holland, England, France.
Salt.....	91,500	55,000	2,300	Germany, England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy.
Silk goods.....	497,900	64,500	6,700	Denmark, Germany, England, France.
Skins and hides.....	497,900	74,500	.....	Denmark, Germany, England, France.
Shoe-leather.....	553,300	237,300	10,000	Denmark, Germany, England, France.
Scrimmer-plaster.....	1,054,400	295,500	.....	Sweden, Germany, England.
Specimen.....	1,015,000	97,100	.....	Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England.
Starch.....	1,110,300	101,000	7,100	Denmark, Germany, England, France.
Straw.....	1,110,300	11,000	.....	Denmark, Germany, England, France.

Sugar, refined.....	do.....	3,527,000	315,000	173,200	Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, France.
Sugar, raw.....	do.....	6,863,000	447,300	277,700	Do.
Sirup.....	do.....	3,328,000	144,000	28,600	Do.
Soap in bars.....	do.....	133,500	26,700	2,700	Denmark, Germany, England, France.
Tallow and lard.....	do.....	822,000	30,200	2,500	Denmark, Germany, Russia, Holland, England.
Tea.....	do.....	87,300	44,700	15,700	Denmark, Germany, Holland, England.
Tobacco.....	do.....	2,044,000	222,000	152,500	Denmark, Germany, Holland, England, United States.
Wood.....	do.....	254,400	132,200	2,900	Denmark, Germany, England.
Woolen yarn.....	do.....	162,400	104,400	114,000	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, France.
Woolen goods.....	do.....	1,064,400	1,140,000	31,500	Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, France, Portugal, Italy.
Wine.....	do.....	1,412,700	327,000		
Sundries.....	do.....		1,293,400		
Total.....			16,500,000	1,394,900	

The aggregate duties collected at the Christiania custom-house during the year ending September 30, 1874, amounted to \$1,826,830.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, includ- ing costs and charges.	Whither.
Cotton yarn.....	455,800	\$150,600	Sweden, Denmark.
Fish, anchovies.....	57,500	24,600	Denmark, Germany, Holland, England, France.
herrings, salted.....	4,130	17,700	Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany.
Matches.....	790,000	84,000	Denmark, Germany, Holland, England, France, Australia.
Cats.....	68,900	147,400	Denmark, Germany, England.
Live stock.....	811	44,500	England.
Ice.....	49,170	137,800	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, France.
Caraway-seed.....	4,300	24,200	Denmark, Germany.
Coal oil.....	70,500	37,700	Germany, England.
Linon goods.....	743,500	263,900	Sweden, Denmark.
Metals, iron.....	772,000	41,300	Denmark, Germany, England.
iron nails.....	386,400	20,500	Denmark, Russia, Germany.
iron plates.....	310,500	22,900	Denmark, Russia, Germany, England.
nickel ore.....	80,600	1,300	England.
nickel metal.....	303,700	104,300	Germany, England.
Oil-oaks.....	7,799,500	174,100	Denmark, Germany, England.
Skins and hides.....	287,400	75,400	Do.
Seal-skins.....	696,500	86,600	Germany, England.
Butter.....	46,500	10,200	England.
Train and cod-liver oil.....	3,800	81,300	Denmark, Germany, Holland, England, France.
Lumber.....	150,500	2,898,600	Denmark, Germany, Holland, England, France, Spain, United States, Australia.
Wood-pulp.....	9,225,900	175,500	Denmark, Germany, Holland, England, France.
Woolen goods.....	273,500	292,600	Sweden, Denmark.
Beer.....	2,581,000	270,100	Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, France, Spain, United States, Australia.
Total.....		5,220,300	

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Christiania to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1873.	Mar. 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	Sept. 30, 1874.	
Books .....	\$3,017 44	\$573 34	\$1,982 77	\$1,149 05	\$6,722 50
Anchovies .....	261 71	.....	397 08	.....	658 79
Bar-iron .....	13,853 36	.....	.....	.....	13,853 36
Cod-liver oil .....	123 32	1,533 93	4,708 77	6,202 98	12,568 00
Beer .....	.....	91 66	440 64	.....	532 30
Miscellaneous .....	419 51	.....	302 43	.....	721 94
Total in United States gold.	17,675 34	2,197 93	7,831 69	7,352 64	35,057 60
Total for preceding year ..	16,570 74	1,560 44	42,743 23	12,516 07	73,390 48
Increase .....	1,104 60	637 49	.....	.....	.....
Decrease .....	.....	.....	34,911 54	5,163 43	39,332 07

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Christiania for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian ..	Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, United States, Australia.	161	54,262	780	158,646	941	212,908
Swedish .....	Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, England, France, Spain, Italy.	76	20,849	131	5,206	207	26,055
Danish .....	Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, England, United States.	111	25,589	230	12,183	341	37,772
British .....	Denmark, Russia, Germany, England, France, United States.	92	50,181	121	12,413	213	62,594
French .....	Germany, Belgium, England, France.	1	357	86	11,218	87	11,575
Dutch .....	Russia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, France.	1	355	22	2,564	23	2,919
German .....	Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, France, United States.	90	3,694	99	7,310	119	11,004
Russian .....	Russia, Germany, England.	.....	.....	7	1,000	7	1,000
Total .....		462	155,417	1,476	217,230	1,938	372,647

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian ..	Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, United States, Australia.	145	50,356	643	135,001	788	185,357
Swedish .....	Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, England, France, Spain, Italy.	78	21,471	110	4,213	188	25,684
Danish .....	Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, England, United States.	111	25,589	228	12,094	339	37,683
British .....	Denmark, Russia, Germany, England, France, United States.	76	45,634	117	12,015	193	57,649
French .....	Germany, Belgium, England, France.	1	357	69	9,297	70	9,654
Dutch .....	Russia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, France.	1	355	20	2,335	21	2,690
German .....	Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, France, United States.	16	3,339	99	7,310	115	10,649
Russian .....	Russia, Germany, England.	.....	.....	7	1,000	7	1,000
Total .....		428	147,294	1,293	190,555	1,721	337,849

## DRONTHEIM.

*Statement showing the commerce of Drontheim for the year ending December 31, 1873.*

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Brandy .....	gallons.. 82,300	\$90,000	\$56,000	Germany, France, England.
Canvas .....	cwt.. 900	24,000	1,600	Germany, England.
Coal .....	tons.. 18,000	135,000	No duty.	England.
Coffee .....	cwt.. 28,700	500,000	120,500	Brazil, Germany.
Cotton:				
Raw .....	do.. 630	14,000	No duty.	England.
Yarn .....	do.. 300	8,000	750	England, Germany.
Manufactured .....	do.. 4,200	120,000	35,000	England, Germany, Sweden.
Crockery and China ware .....	do.. 1,580	15,000	2,800	England, Germany.
Dyeing materials .....	do.. 3,560	24,000	1,800	England, Germany, Belgium, Holland.
Grain, rye, and barley quarters .....	40,000	400,000	4,500	Germany, Denmark, Russia, France.
Flour .....	cwt.. 28,000	90,000	6,000	Denmark, Sweden.
Hemp .....	do.. 4,000	40,000	No duty.	Russia.
Hides .....	do.. 1,700	35,000	No duty.	Germany, England, Belgium.
Linen-yarn .....	do.. 1,300	43,000	2,700	Germany, England.
Metals, manufactured .....	do.. 13,200	70,000	1,300	Do.
Molasses .....	do.. 16,000	55,000	14,500	France, Germany.
Oils:				
Olive .....	do.. 650	11,000	600	Germany, Italy.
Hemp and linseed .....	do.. 1,300	12,000	900	Germany, England, Russia.
Paraffine .....	do.. 5,760	28,000	3,900	England.
Pork .....	do.. 4,400	50,000	No duty.	England, Denmark.
Rice .....	do.. 2,400	12,000	3,000	England, Denmark, Germany.
Salt .....	tons.. 5,400	40,000	6,500	Spain, Portugal, Italy, France.
Silk, manufactured .....	cwt.. 90	60,000	3,900	Germany, England.
Soap .....	do.. 780	6,000	1,000	Do.
Sugar:				
Refined .....	do.. 20,500	170,000	103,500	Germany, France, Belgium, Holland.
Unrefined .....	do.. 6,700	50,000	25,800	Germany, Holland.
Tea .....	do.. 170	10,000	3,900	Germany, England.
Tobacco .....	do.. 3,400	60,000	31,000	Germany.
Wines .....	gallons.. 44,700	80,000	8,500	France, Spain, Germany, England.
Wool:				
Manufactured .....	cwt.. 2,200	280,000	22,000	England, Germany, Sweden.
Yarn .....	do.. 200	17,000	5,500	England, Germany.
Total .....		2,549,000	466,050	

## EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Beer .....	gallons.. 16,700	\$8,500	Brazil, Germany.
Bones .....	cwt.. 3,700	5,000	England.
Cattle .....	head.. 217	15,000	Do.
Chrome-salt .....	cwt.. 2,300	30,000	Germany.
Copper .....	do.. 8,400	190,000	Holland, Germany, England.
Deals .....	feet.. 3,388,000	100,000	France, England.
Fish:			
Stock-fish .....	cwt.. 1,800	7,000	Italy.
Klip-fish, rock, salted and dried .....	do.. 6,800	30,000	Spain.
Salmon, fresh .....	do.. 500	6,000	England.
Herring .....	barrels.. 61,800	250,000	Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Russia.
Cod-liver oil .....	gallons.. 64,400	35,000	Germany.
Guano .....	cwt.. 1,260	3,000	Germany, England, Denmark.
Game .....	do.. 270	3,000	Do.
Iron, cast .....	cwt.. 960	3,000	Sweden.
Leather .....	do.. 300	15,000	Do.
Oats .....	quarters.. 2,600	11,000	England.
Ore:			
Copper .....	tons.. 790	11,000	Do.
Pyrites .....	do.. 22,000	110,000	England, Germany, Denmark.
Skins .....	cwt.. 1,780	45,000	Germany, Denmark.
Tar .....	gallons.. 9,500	2,000	England.
Total .....		879,500	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Drontheim for the year ending December 31, 1873.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian.....	Holland .....	1	258	1	48	2	30
	Great Britain .....	13	3,846	27	3,863	40	7,72
	Belgium .....	1	258			1	25
	Prussia .....	8	1,580	1	78	9	1,65
	Hamburg .....	46	16,288			46	16,28
	France .....	1	178	7	1,611	8	1,78
	Russia .....	2	299	10	922	12	1,22
	Portugal .....	2	684	6	1,349	8	2,03
	Sweden .....			8	550	8	55
	Spain .....			2	433	2	43
	Iceland .....			1	67	1	6
	Italy .....			2	651	2	65
	Brazil .....			7	624	7	62
	Denmark .....	2	289			2	28
Swedish .....	Russia .....	1	214			1	21
	Great Britain .....	2	578			2	57
	Sweden .....	3	395	2	123	5	51
	Prussia .....	3	519			3	51
Danish .....	Denmark .....	33	7,753	2	130	35	7,88
	Great Britain .....			8	733	8	73
	Spain .....			1	61	1	61
	Prussia .....			4	309	4	30
British .....	Sweden .....			1	103	1	10
	Great Britain .....	31	15,910	8	1,185	39	17,09
French .....	France .....			14	1,530	14	1,53
	Great Britain .....			1	79	1	7
Dutch .....	Belgium .....			2	163	2	16
	Great Britain .....			1	88	1	8
	France .....			1	120	1	12
Prussian .....	Bremen .....			1	32	1	3
	Belgium .....			3	195	3	19
Hanoverian....	Great Britain .....			1	113	1	11
	Great Britain .....			1	78	1	7
	France .....			1	100	1	10
	Bremen .....			2	131	2	13
Total .....	Prussia .....			1	86	1	8
		149	40,049	127	15,635	276	64,684

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Drontheim, &c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Norwegian.....	Great Britain .....	2	396	20	4,198	22	4,594
	Prussia.....	3	596	3	361	6	957
	Hamburg.....	40	13,544	.....	.....	40	13,544
	France .....	.....	.....	6	1,816	6	1,816
	Russia .....	1	559	5	909	6	1,468
	Sweden .....	7	1,088	14	900	21	1,988
	Denmark .....	4	683	5	425	9	1,108
	Spain .....	2	623	2	317	4	940
	Algiers.....	.....	.....	1	209	1	209
	Iceland.....	.....	.....	1	67	1	67
	Italy .....	.....	.....	1	98	1	98
Swedish .....	Denmark .....	1	199	.....	.....	1	199
	Great Britain .....	2	592	.....	.....	2	592
	Sweden .....	5	1,049	1	73	6	1,122
	Prussia.....	2	415	.....	.....	2	415
	Finland .....	1	134	.....	.....	1	134
Danish .....	Denmark .....	6	1,541	9	727	15	2,268
	Prussia.....	27	6,248	4	227	31	6,475
	Sweden .....	.....	.....	3	320	3	320
British .....	Great Britain .....	31	15,910	7	1,060	40	16,970
	Prussia.....	.....	.....	1	103	1	103
French .....	France .....	.....	.....	15	1,609	15	1,609
Dutch .....	Sweden .....	.....	.....	2	208	2	208
	Denmark .....	.....	.....	1	100	1	100
Prussian .....	Hamburg.....	.....	.....	1	64	1	64
	Prussia.....	.....	.....	1	65	1	65
Hanoverian....	Great Britain .....	.....	.....	3	249	3	249
	Sweden .....	.....	.....	1	67	1	67
	Russia.....	.....	.....	1	78	1	78
Total.....	.....	134	43,507	108	14,270	242	57,777

H. LUNDGREEN.

## STAVANGER.

Statement showing the commerce of Stavanger for the year ending December 31, 1873.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.
Brandy.....pounds..	19,266	Unknown...	21,73
Butter.....do.....	68,687	do.....	22
Cloth, printed.....pounds..	24,887	do.....	4,44
dyed.....do.....	12,651	do.....	94
bleached.....do.....	28,258	do.....	2,01
unbleached.....do.....	50,808	do.....	1,21
Coffee.....do.....	315,843	do.....	1,40
Clocks.....number..	26	do.....	
Indigo, cochineal, red lead.....pounds..	3,633	do.....	22
Cabbages.....number..	10,741	do.....	
Cigars.....do.....	2,556	do.....	45
Coals.....barrels..	75,058	do.....	
Cork-wood.....pounds..	37,174	do.....	
Earthenware goods, china, &c.....do.....	52,510	do.....	1,18
Feathers.....do.....	16,220	do.....	46
Fruit, raisins.....do.....	96,291	do.....	3,43
Glass.....do.....	51,830	do.....	1,38
Barley.....barrels..	15,460	do.....	22
Rye.....do.....	95,030	do.....	5,12
flour.....pounds..	74,960	do.....	3
Wheat.....barrels..	746	do.....	14
flour.....pounds..	639,184	do.....	2,14
Pease.....barrels..	2,225	do.....	22
Malt.....do.....	309	do.....	73
Hops.....pounds..	7,711	do.....	42
Hides.....do.....	214,836	do.....	
Hemp, flax, sail-cloth, and rope.....do.....	675,181	do.....	
Hoops.....number..	569,952	do.....	
Staves and bottoms.....		\$438	
Iron, tinned, and iron cutlery.....pounds..	14,281	Unknown...	3
Anchors, and cables above $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.....do.....	567,680	do.....	
Tools and other cast-iron goods.....do.....	29,856	do.....	
Bar iron.....do.....	373,120	do.....	
Linen yarn.....do.....	5,738	do.....	106
cloth.....do.....	8,881	do.....	79
Yellow-metal and zinc sheets.....do.....	223,950	do.....	
Nails.....do.....	58,817	do.....	1,31
Molasses.....do.....	120,169	do.....	1,02
Oil, cotton.....do.....	63,040	do.....	36
Paper.....do.....	15,710	do.....	28
Pork, salted.....do.....	76,643	do.....	
Rice.....do.....	70,784	do.....	46
Salt.....barrels..	111,067	do.....	14,82
Soap.....pounds..	27,863	do.....	94
Silk goods.....do.....	1,781	do.....	53
Sugar, Havana.....do.....	178,497	do.....	6,76
refined.....do.....	95,101	do.....	4,38
Tar.....barrels..	1,701	do.....	
Tea.....pounds..	3,874	do.....	72
Tiles.....number..	170,360	do.....	
Tobacco.....pounds..	13,183	do.....	1,17
Wine in casks.....do.....	75,719	do.....	4,05
bottles.....do.....	6,842	do.....	13
Wood, deals, and bottoms.....		119,778	
Woolen yarn.....pounds..	4,237	Unknown...	151
goods.....do.....	65,441	do.....	8,76
Total.....			76,97



Statement showing the commerce of Stavanger, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Bones .....	pounds.. 124,490	\$1,015	England.
Cattle .....	number.. 3,747	74,500	Do.
Copper ore .....	pounds.. 8,937,000	25,690	Do.
Skins .....	do. 146,963	8,755	England and Germany.
Cod-liver oil .....	barrels.. 236	10,170	England.
Hones .....	pieces.. 6	720	Do.
Herrings, cured .....	barrels.. 92,261	461,305	Russia, Germany, Sweden, and England.
Lobsters .....	number.. 107,219	11,391	England.
Salmon in ice .....	pounds.. 800	107	Do.
Other fish .....	do. 1,104,227	4,044	Do.
Rope, old .....	do. 27,000	450	Do.
Rags .....	do. 37,839	394	Do.
Books .....	.....	1,021	United States.
Total .....	.....	599,562	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Stavanger for the year ending December 31, 1873.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		Number.	Tons registered.	Number.	Tons registered.	Number.	Tons registered.
Norwegian .....	Germany, England, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Canada, France, Honduras, Portugal, Spain.	58	16,742	325	41,744	383	58,486
Swedish .....	Sweden .....	.....	.....	3	90	3	90
Danish .....	Denmark .....	27	5,726	.....	.....	27	5,726
British .....	England .....	22	9,768	16	794	38	10,492
Dutch .....	Prussia .....	.....	.....	1	46	1	46
Total .....	.....	107	31,236	345	42,504	452	74,840

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-ves-		Total.	
		Number.	Tons registered.	Number.	Tons registered.	Number.	Tons registered.
Norwegian .....	Germany, England, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Canada, France, Honduras, Portugal, Spain.	35	4,734	330	44,976	365	49,710
Swedish .....	Sweden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish .....	Denmark .....	17	39,080	1	18	18	39,098
British .....	England .....	20	7,790	15	696	35	8,416
Dutch .....	Prussia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	72	51,604	346	45,690	418	937,224

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Stavanger to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Books .....			\$993 00		\$993 00
Preserved fish .....	\$145 00				145 00
Total in United States gold.....	145 00		993 00		1,138 00
Total for preceding year .....				33 00	33 00
Increase .....	145 00		993 00		1,105 00

NOTE.—During the same period four ships cleared for the United States in ballast.

THS. FALCK.

### STOCKHOLM.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Stockholm to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Iron .....	\$804,786 91		\$33,947 45	\$216,829 85	\$1,055,564 21
Safety matches .....				512 41	512 41
Antiquities .....				989 00	989 00
Paintings .....				450 57	450 57
Books .....	3,140 39		2,413 03	1,647 64	7,201 06
Total in United States gold.....	807,927 30		36,360 48	219,709 57	1,063,997 35
Total for preceding year .....	211,373 17	\$30,370 35	182,065 45	414,971 49	838,780 46
Increase .....	596,554 13		145,704 97	195,261 92	937,521 04
Decrease .....		30,370 35			

NERE A. ELFWING.

SWITZERLAND.

BASLE, *March 9, 1875.* (Received March 22.)

EFFECTS OF THE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CRISIS ON SWISS TRADE.

The exports of Switzerland to the United States, during 1873 and 1874, were greatly reduced, when compared with the three previous years, 1870 to 1872, inclusive, owing to the American financial and commercial crisis, as will be shown by the following tables :

	France.
1870 .....	69, 190, 244
1871 .....	80, 675, 681
1872 .....	79, 481, 103
1873 .....	60, 391, 809
1874 .....	61, 351, 931

In 1874 960,122 francs' worth more of goods were shipped than in the previous year, or 1.6 per cent. This was the result of a very great increase in the exports of embroideries manufactured in the cantons of Saint Gall, Appenzell, and Thurgau, occupying about 16,000 men and women, and amounting to 5,549,994 francs, or an increase of 51.1 per cent.; also to an augmentation of 228,459 francs' worth of leather, equal to an increase of 53.6 per cent., and finally to the greater amount of sundries, equal to 408,996 francs, or an increase of 30.3 per cent.

In all other articles, however, a marked decrease is shown in the export of 1874, compared with 1873, viz : Silk ribbon, 1,977,363 francs, or 7.3 per cent. less; cotton and woolen goods, 1,474,468 francs, or 50.2 per cent. less; watches and parts thereof, 934,206 francs, or 7.2 per cent. less; straw and horse-hair goods, 600,460 francs, or 27.2 per cent. less; musical boxes, 180,756 francs, or 41.7 per cent. less; cheese, 60,074 francs, or 2.9 per cent. less.

Regarding silk articles, the above decrease, as compared with former years, appears in part only a nominal one, for the price of raw material fell, within about a year, 40 per cent., thus reducing the price of manufactured goods about 25 per cent.

The cost of watches in 1874 was likewise diminished, for as the demand for them lessened the wages underwent a reduction of about 5 per cent.

Cheese could be purchased in 1874 for 10 per cent. less than in the previous year of 1873, owing to a more favorable arrangement with the dairies.

To the ribbon manufacturers at Basle the long-continuing American crisis has proved a disastrous one, not so much on account of the diminished quantity of exported goods as of the ruinous prices realized at auction-sales.

The old and dangerous custom mainly prevails here almost exclusively, not to depend upon orders from America for ribbons, (and at Zurich and its vicinity for silk tissues,) but to consign goods to agents at different ports, to be sold for a certain profit, say 5 to 10 per cent. Indeed America is made use of by the trade as a kind of safety-valve, when there

is little or no demand for ribbons elsewhere; for the factories have to run for better or worse, to employ at all times (often, however, at reduced wages) thousands of working men and women. Minors can only find employment when over fourteen years of age. All the unsold surplus goods find their way across the ocean.

The prices fetched for these consignments depend, then, in a great measure, upon demand and fashion; if the market becomes overstocked, and a crisis occurs, or fashion proves adverse, great losses are sustained, and no money can be obtained for years, unless at forced and ruinous auction-sales. It is said that there have been instances where the 60 per cent. duty ad valorem was not realized on the shipments, and the manufacturers would have done better by throwing the silk ribbons into the Rhine at Basle.

Two large ribbon-manufacturing establishments, originally endowed with millions of capital, and which stood for a century perhaps, succumbed in 1874. Fortunately for the poor workmen the year 1874 was a very fertile one.

#### NEW RAILROADS.

The railroad-net, with accompanying telegraphs, is constantly on the increase in Switzerland, affording great facilities for exporting products: thus beef, veal, butter, &c., go daily to Paris and elsewhere by rail.

The great Gotthard tunnel progresses very favorably. Telegrams of 20 words cost to all parts in Switzerland only 20 centimes.

Owing to the great success of the first mountain railroad up the Rigi, the shares of which rose from 500 francs (original market value) to 1,400 francs, several new ones are projected. Hotel-keeping has been brought almost to perfection in Switzerland, and new hotel-palaces are being built in every direction to accommodate tourists.

The district of Oberhasli and Interlaken, canton of Berne, alone, has invested in hotels and carriages from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 francs.

#### COST OF LIVING CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

Rents and the prices of all the necessities of life being constantly advancing, the salaries of school-teachers and government-employees have been raised about 25 per cent. almost throughout Switzerland during the past year.

#### THE WATCH-INDUSTRY OF SWITZERLAND.

The number of people securing a livelihood from this industry amounted, according to the population, December 1, 1874, to—

Cantons.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Neuchâtel .....	11,081	5,369	16,450
Berne .....	9,392	4,743	14,135
Vaud .....	2,439	1,313	3,752
Geneva .....	2,330	1,280	3,610

altogether about 38,000 individuals.

In the canton of Neuchâtel, most of the watches are manufactured at Locle and Chaux de Fonds; much less at the city of Neuchâtel itself. This canton manufactures, in round numbers, over 1,000,000 watches, equal to about one-half of all the watches produced in Europe and America together, and, on the whole, the best ones. In the canton of Berne.

most of the watches are produced at St. Imier and Bienne, namely, 500,000 per annum, principally ordinary ones.

In the canton of Geneva, at its center, Geneva City, about 150,000 watches are annually manufactured, mostly heavy and costly ones, or of fancy styles.

The observatory at Neuchâtel is a renowned institution for regulating all kinds of chronometers and time-pieces.

The exportation of watches from Switzerland to America amounted, in 1872, to 18,312,511 francs, in 1873 to 13,054,147 francs, in 1874 to 12,119,967 francs.

*Production of watches in the principal countries.*

Countries.	Number.	Value in francs.
Switzerland.....	1,600,000	88,000,000
France.....	300,000	16,500,000
England.....	300,000	16,000,000
United States.....	100,000	7,500,000
Total.....	2,300,000	128,000,000

PHYLLOXERA.

Scientists in Europe have now generally agreed that this most dangerous enemy to the vine culture came originally from America; particularly with different grape-vine varieties of the *Vitis labrusca* or fox-grape. The insect seems to do much less harm to the various American grape species at home than to our less hardy European species of grape, the *Vitis vinifera*. It was first probably introduced into England in 1863, spreading from there with purchased vines. Thus the disease lately observed in the vineyards of Baron de Rothschild, at Pregny, near Geneva, was traced to American grapes, coming from England. In vineyards near Vienna, Bonn, on the Rhine, Carlsruhe, where the disease broke out lately, it was traced to American grape varieties.

It is also known that at the beginning of this century, many American vines were directly imported into France for ingraftment and crossing.

The Swiss Federal Council in January, 1875, forbid the importation of grape-vines not only from France, as hitherto, but also from Germany, Austria, and America.

In France the grape-disease was first observed in 1865, north of Avignon, Department du Gard, but it was only in 1868 that Dr. Planchon traced it to its true cause, the grape-root insect. Of the 2,250,000 hectares (1 hect.=2.47 American acres) of vineyards in the whole of France, already 750,000 have been damaged or actually destroyed, while the whole German empire owns no more than 125,000 hectares of grape-land. It is feared that, in time, this unwelcome guest may cost France\* more than the late war with Germany. The French government has actually offered a prize of 300,000 francs, to any one capable of finding applicable remedies for destroying this almost microscopically small insect. In Switzerland the most radical proceeding is employed for limiting the spread of the grape-disease wherever found, *i. e.*, the vines are pulled up by the roots and put in hot water, or burnt over an open fire. The damages to individual owners are borne by the

\* In spite of the grape-disease, 62,146,000 hectoliters (100 hectl.=26.42 gallons) were raised in France in 1874.

respective cantonal governments. A scientific commission has been appointed by the federal government to be on the most careful lookout for this pest.

#### THE POTATO-BUG.

The Colorado or western ten-lined potato-bug (*Doryphora decemlineata*) of America already alarms the agricultural population of Europe, from fear of its invasion across the ocean. This bug was first described by Mr. Say, in 1823; it had originally its home in the Rocky Mountains, feasting upon wild-growing *Solaneæ*, to which genus our cultivated potato-plant botanically belongs. With man's progressive settlement westward, whither culture brought potato-food, this bug was introduced along with it, thus increasing and spreading all over the United States, and even Canada. True, the Atlantic Ocean intervenes yet between this insectivorous scourge and this continent, but when it is considered that, according to the calculation of American naturalists, a single pair of the potato-bugs may furnish in a single summer-season 60,000,000 of new individuals, and, furthermore, that constantly new varieties of potatoes are imported by agriculturists abroad, the consternation caused from fear of its emigration hither may well be imagined. A still greater danger, it is believed, threatens from its being carried across the sea by ships from America, having on board an excessive supply of potatoes for culinary purposes, which, on arrival in European sea-ports, is disposed of. The little earth attached to this vegetable might easily hide some larvæ. The grown bug is endowed with a very tough life, since five specimens sent from Canada to London by mail arrived safe and sound. Professor Daniels, of Wisconsin University, reports that he kept a female alive, after she had laid 1,200 eggs for six weeks, without supplying her with any food whatever. In view of all these facts, the Swiss Federal government warns, in an article dated November 7, 1874, in the official *Bundesblatt*, against this new danger from America.

#### SWISS GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

The polytechnic school, located at Zurich, with seventy-one professors aided by twenty assistants, enjoys a most enviable reputation for thoroughness and discipline. In connection with it, a branch school of agriculture and forestry, having its own buildings and dependencies has been established, in the course of last year, with a corps of twenty professors.

In 1874, the polytechnicum was frequented by 676 regular students and 275 auditors, or pupils, allowed to attend one or more branches only at their option. It is proposed to establish shortly a military school in connection with the polytechnicum. The several cantonal industrial schools of Switzerland are preparatory to the polytechnicum. Special trade schools for weaving, &c., and industrial museums similar to the one at Washington, have been planned lately, and will shortly be opened.

In the university and in the polytechnicum at Zurich, likewise in the university at Berne, ladies are freely admitted, and upon an equal footing with male students. At the beginning of 1874 a government ukase recalled peremptorily nearly 100 Russian lady-students from the university and polytechnicum at Zurich back to Russia, charging them with revolutionary sentiments, immorality, &c.—charges disproved by the respective faculties upon close investigations.

**REFUSAL OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL TO ESTABLISH PATENT-LAWS, PROTECTING SWISS INVENTIONS.**

Last year Dr. William Jaas introduced a motion in the Federal Congress to establish patent-laws, similar to the ones of the United States, which was voted down by a great majority, as on one or two former occasions happened.

**CIVIL MARRIAGE OBLIGATORY.**

The new federal constitution of Switzerland obliges marriage couples to be first united before a civil court, but making it voluntary for them to proceed afterward to a church to repeat the ceremony. This grew out of the fact that Catholic priests laid all kinds of difficulties in the way of any of their church-members proposing to marry Protestants.

**SWISS ARMY.**

It consists no longer of an aggregate of cantonal militia, but is now a unit, controlled by the federal government, and placed under one general only, Mr. Herzog. Even school-teachers and university (polytechnic) students must drill at times. It is believed that Switzerland, having two and a half millions of inhabitants, could, in case of need, raise an army of three hundred thousand men, including the reserve troops or landwehr.

**SWISS SUPREME COURT, (BUNDESGERICHT.)**

This highest court, from which there is no further appeal, consists of seven judges and three substitutes, chosen from German, French, and Italian, (Tessine,) Switzerland. Many cantons contended for the seat of the Bundesgericht, but it was assigned to Lausanne, canton of Vaud, as justly due to French Switzerland, the federal council being situated at Berne, and the polytechnic and agricultural national schools having been accorded to Zurich.

**SEPARATION OF STATE AND CHURCH.**

This idea finds more and more favor with the mass of the people of Switzerland. Obstacles in the way of its speedy realization are the fear of the cantonal governments of losing all controlling power in the now established, thorough, and uniform school-systems, and consequently all directive influence upon future generations of citizens. Another impediment in the way of its attaining popularity is the belief that by sacrificing the national church innumerable sects might arise as in America, which is not coveted here. According to the new Swiss constitution, all boys and girls having passed their sixth year, must enter school and continue their studies until they are fourteen years old.

H. ERNI.

*Statement showing the declared exports from Switzerland  
year ending September :*

Articles.	Geneva.
Silk and silk goods .....	
Woolen and cotton goods.....	
Embroideries .....	
Straw and hair goods.....	
Watches .....	\$500,310 20
Music-boxes .....	65,622 31
Cheese .....	
Leather.....	106,442 41
Miscellaneous.....	7,967 42
Total .....	680,342 34
Total for 1873.....	897,331 41
Increase .....	
Decrease .....	216,989 07

\* Compiled from consular

*Statement showing the imports and exports of*

Articles.
Bark for tanning .....
Beer in barrels .....
Books and music .....
Breadstuffs .....
Butter and lard .....
Cattle .....
Cheese .....
Chemicals .....
Coffee .....
Chicory and other coffee-substitutes .....
Cotton in bales and refuse .....
Cotton yarn .....
Cotton goods of all kinds .....
Crockery ware .....
Crude metals except iron .....
Dried fruit .....
Drugs, spices, and colors .....
Dyeing wood and herbs .....
Feathers for bedding .....
Flax and hemp .....
Flour .....
Glass ware .....
Grain of all kinds .....
Horses and mules .....
Hides of all kinds .....
Iron of all kinds .....
Jewelry .....
Leather and leather goods .....
Linen and flax yarn, packing-cloth, &c .....
Linen ticking .....
Machinery and parts thereof.....
Madder .....
Malt .....
Mineral waters .....
Oils, not medical .....
Paper and pasteboard .....
Petroleum .....
Rags and old paper .....
Rice .....
Seeds .....
Silk, raw, chappe, &c.....
Silk cocoons and silk refuse .....
Silk and half-silk goods .....
Soaps .....
Soda, crude and artificial .....
Spirits in barrels and bottles .....
Starch .....
Straw goods .....
Sugar and sirups .....
Salt .....
Southern fruit .....



*Statement showing the imports and exports—Continued.*

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Tallow and tallow candles.....quintals..	16,280	3,666
Tobacco in leaf.....do.....	108,335	4,359
Tabacco manufactured.....do.....	14,284	11,407
Tartar.....do.....	1,196	4,634
Watches of all kinds.....do.....	3,974	3,790
Wine in casks and bottles.....do.....	2,066,015	28,399
Wooden-ware and furniture.....do.....	36,696	34,702
Wool, raw.....do.....	30,504	7,350
Wool-yarn.....do.....	7,847	10,090
Woolen goods of all kinds.....do.....	57,950	4,133
Bran.....loads.....	3,814	4,549
Charcoals, coals, turf, &c.....do.....	583,363	5,891
Fruit and vegetables.....do.....	11,163	6,155
Lime and gypsum.....do.....	33,181	9,397
Tiles, bricks, &c.....do.....	35,180	12,400
Wood, lumber, &c.....do.....	124,241	.....
Wood, lumber, &c.....value in francs.....	.....	5,819,787

TRANSIT.

Cattle.....head..	96,106
Wood, lumber, &c.....loads..	39,190
Goods of all kinds.....quintals..	1,884,532

S. H. M. BYERS.

BASLE.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Basle to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Silk ribbons.....	1,994,373.03	2,917,982.83	2,047,316.90	1,668,644.42	8,628,317.18
Silk tissues.....	57,124.70	251,401.90	46,620.65	349,048.90	704,195.45
Straw and hair goods.....	324,352.25	319,595.80	54,651.10	19,295.75	717,894.90
Watches.....	2,119,849.01	2,247,303.11	2,006,585.01	2,706,577.41	9,080,324.54
Cotton and woolen goods.....	.....	.....	23,037.25	33,198.90	56,235.45
Cheese.....	434,736.67	421,490.66	624,714.45	619,066.46	2,099,998.24
Miscellaneous.....	152,434.09	167,901.17	93,603.76	283,082.54	697,021.56
Total in Swiss francs....	5,062,859.75	6,325,675.47	4,896,539.12	5,678,912.98	21,963,987.32
Total in American dollars..	981,247.00	1,221,172.87	945,277.80	1,096,315.25	4,244,012.92

Total valuation of exports to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1873, \$4,854,770.29.  
Decrease in exports during the year ending September 30, 1874, \$610,737.37.

H. ERNI.

GENEVA.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received October 17.)

SWISS INDUSTRY. •

At a period when commercial business has been everywhere depressed it might well be supposed that the manufacturing interests of Switzerland, which are chiefly devoted to articles of luxury, would have suffered, proportionally, more than those of other countries. The exports

show a great falling off, especially to the United States. The apparent correspondence with this stagnation in trade in the condition of the manufacturers is that they have been about the same number of strikers, but nowhere has there been any distress for skilled workmen; the manufacturers, industrious, and able to carry their stock over and

## WATCHES.

The latest statistics of the watch-making show that there are employed in this business in Berne, Vaud, Neuchâtel, and Geneva, 37,925,242 are men, and 12,727 women. Berne produces watches—estimated at half a million a year—of ordinary watches, of an average value of \$4,000,000.

Vaud produces about 150,000 watches, and as parts of watches, i. e., without the cases, the value of these watches is about \$7, the exportation. The canton of Neuchâtel turns out nearly the same amount of Swiss watches.

Although all Swiss watches are common watches, this city does not produce many a year; but as almost all these are of gold, highly ornamented, and carefully regulated, their value is \$4,000,000.

The statistics to which I refer, give the whole watch-making interest:

Countries.	
Switzerland.....	
France.....	
England.....	
United States.....	
Total.....	

or about \$25,600,000. The Swiss have, proportion of this production in the United States, but duty of 25 per cent. against them, they know us, and indeed with all the rest of the world arises, how does this happen?

The history of this manufacture shows that it was formerly at Paris. As most of those engaged in religious persecution drove them into Switzerland. Their descendants are still here, in this neighborhood the most intelligent part of the working population. All the modern improvements in their art made elsewhere have eagerly adopted them.

An enterprising New York firm, seeing that they could compete with the Swiss they must do it, has finished a large manufactory in Geneva, of its kind in this part of Switzerland; and

with the Swiss Confederation, they set out with a fair chance of making Genevese watches, that is, watches of precision and high finish, which will enable them to cope with the Genevese, who at this time are at the head of the world in this branch of industry.

#### SCHOOLS FOR WATCH-MAKING.

There is one feature of the Genevese watch-industry which is peculiar, and which has been lately adopted in the canton of Neuchâtel, viz, a school for watch-making. Pupils of good character and proper attainments who are over fourteen years of age may be admitted to the school here. If Genevese, they pay \$1 per month for their instruction; if of other cantons, they pay \$4 per month. They are furnished with the necessary tools, and after one year's use these tools belong to them. If, after three months' trial, the governing committee find that a pupil is not apt to learn the art, they discharge him. The school is divided into four classes, to wit, blanks and pinions; training; repeating and keyless mechanism; escapements, examining, and regulating. The hours of labor are, in summer from 7 o'clock in the morning until noon, and from half past 1 to 7 o'clock in the evening; in winter work commences at 8 o'clock. The school is always full, and applications for admission are made far in advance. The pupils have trials of skill, and their work is passed upon and rewarded by experts taken outside of the school. This early and efficient training has been for many years a distinctive feature of Genevese watch-making, and is, so far as I know, without example in any other country.

#### INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Two distinct conventions upon the subject of international law were organized at Ghent last year, and adjourned to meet this month at Geneva. They were cordially received by the authorities here. The first of these is known as the "Institute of International Law," and was presided over by Professor Mancini, of Rome; the second takes a more pretentious title, viz, "A Society for the Reform and Codification of International Law." This was presided over by Mr. Dudley Field, of New York. These societies held their meetings in the same room which was made memorable as the place of the Alabama arbitration. The three rules which served as the basis of that settlement underwent some criticism, and were finally referred to a committee for revision. No present gain will be likely to accrue from these or similar associations, but when those from different countries and of different languages, having made this branch of science their study, get together for an interchange of views, the result of their deliberations will not be without authority; and if there be no tribunal to enforce them, yet a free press and public opinion may come to give them a sanction which national rulers will feel bound to respect.

#### POSTAL CONGRESS.

While I am making up this report a postal congress is sitting at Berne. Enough of its decisions are already known to enable me to say that, while our delegates have sought no selfish advantage, the action of this congress will result in giving to the United States some hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum beyond what they now derive from international postage.

## THE HARVEST.

The crops of all kinds in this country have been bountiful. The vintage remains to be gathered, but if the weather continues favorable the wine here, as well as in France, will be known and quoted hereafter as the wine of the "comet year."

CHAS. H. UPTON.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Geneva to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Leather .....	\$7,631 03	\$27,306 41	\$30,214 57	\$40,690 40	\$106,442 41
Music-boxes .....	30,540 13	9,728 16	8,717 62	16,636 40	65,622 31
Watches .....	181,594 27	86,589 50	98,077 58	132,048 85	500,310 20
Miscellaneous .....	3,354 53	1,758 42	1,660 57	1,193 90	7,967 42
Total in United States gold .....	223,119 96	127,382 49	139,270 34	190,569 55	680,342 34
Total for preceding year .....	391,962 46	174,323 80	128,415 05	202,630 10	897,331 41
Increase .....			10,855 29		
Decrease .....	168,842 50	46,941 31		12,060 55	216,965 36

## SAINT GALL.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. (Received October 30.)

## EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The table of exports to the United States accompanying this report shows that the exports from this consular agency during the year ending September 30, 1874, amounted to the sum of \$3,059,058.71. Compared with 1873 this shows an increase of \$283,429.65; with 1872, an increase of \$722,297.36. These figures speak well for the prosperous condition of business in this agency. During the past twelve months 1,190 invoices have been certified at this office, representing the amount given above.

## THE DIFFICULTY IN GIVING DETAILED REPORTS.

It is impossible to comply in detail with the instructions of the Department of State, there being no statistics regarding this and adjoining cantons, and only consolidated reports of the twenty-two cantons of Switzerland may be obtained through the medium of the "Federal Gazette" of Berne.

## SWISS EMBROIDERIES.

The committee of experts, mentioned in my last report, which published a list of the number of machines, and the number of working men, women, and children employed in the three leading cantons for Swiss embroideries—Saint Gall, Appenzell, and Thurgau—which information was stated in said report, have not yet finished their allotted task, and no statistics in relation to this branch of Swiss commerce will be

published until the completion of their labors. By looking at the table of exports to the United States it will be noted, however, that the export of embroideries is continually increasing in an extraordinary manner. A few years ago the exports barely exceeded 5,000,000 francs; during the year ending September 30, 1874, the exports of this same article reached almost the sum of 15,000,000 francs. There are two distinct articles of manufacture, namely, hand and machine-embroidery. Hand-embroidery consists of cotton tulle muslin, used for curtains, handkerchiefs, and various other articles of ladies' wear. Machine-embroidery at present gives employment to 16,000 or 17,000 persons. Each machine is worked by an able-bodied person, and a female assistant to thread the needles, with an additional assistant for every four machines to mend defective places. The rate of wages, varying according to the skill of the operator, averages about \$1 per day for the chief operator; the female assistant earning about 30 cents per day.

The machines formerly employed in most kinds of embroidery consisted simply of a frame; those now in use have the most modern improvements, increasing to the greatest extent the rapidity of working, and giving greater variety and richness of design. The needles are pointed at both ends, have the eyes in the middle, and are attached to a kind of carriage. They travel over the web, passing the threads in and out; pincers take hold of them at one end of the web and send them back to the other. There are machines in use which work more than one hundred needles at once, thereby producing infinite variety and beauty of patterns. One of these machines attracted general attention at the Vienna exposition.

The web employed for common embroidery consists of cotton cambric, which, as well as the thread, is produced in Switzerland and Alsace. Articles of exquisite beauty are produced at Saint Gall on what is known as Swiss muslin, but these are produced by hand-looms. There are at present 6,500 embroidery-machines at work, while in 1868 the number scarcely exceeded 2,000. This branch of industry has been a great source of wealth to the district.

I have to add that the value of exports to the United States is much larger than appears from the following table, for the reason that large quantities are sent in the raw state from Saint Gall to England, to be there bleached and finished for shipment to the United States. These goods are invoiced through British consulates.

EMILE MYER.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular agency of Saint Gall to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1874, compared with 1873 and 1872.*

Articles.	Year ending—		
	September 30, 1872.	September 30, 1873.	September 30, 1874.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Embroidered goods .....	10,568,348.21	11,129,322.65	14,196,851.23
Cotton goods .....	1,193,186.12	2,670,743.00	1,134,436.67
Silk goods .....	975,923.40	495,622.99	424,633.10
Sundries .....	50,114.03	85,902.05	94,124.15
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>12,107,571.76</b>	<b>14,381,497.69</b>	<b>15,850,045.15</b>
Custom-house value at 19.30 cents per franc .....	\$2,336,761.34	\$2,765,629.05	\$3,059,058.71

## ZURICH.

OCTOBER 6, 1874. (Received October 31.)

## THE GENERAL INDUSTRIES OF ZURICH.

By the inclosed statement it will be observed that the principal industries of this part of Switzerland have steadily increased during the past year, and that business generally is on a good footing, though the silk-manufacture has, for different reasons, but principally on account of the dullness of the American market, been less profitable than in former years. The principal articles exported from here to the United States are silks, embroideries, and cottons; and this year business will show an increase of export over the year 1873.

The principal articles imported here from the United States are petroleum, raw cotton, and sewing-machines.

The money-market for the past year has been quiet with discounts generally low; money can be borrowed at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and 5 per cent. in abundance.

## AMERICAN RAILWAY BONDS.

American Government securities are largely held; but American railway bonds are almost disappearing from the market. All confidence in the latter securities is lost; nor is it much to surprise one when it is remembered that foreign capital, to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars, is lying in American railway bonds, and not drawing one cent of interest. Investors here have not lost so much in the resources of America as they have in the common honesty and uprightness of the managers of American roads; and I doubt very much if sufficient money could be borrowed in Switzerland to-day to build a single mile of American railway. There is an abundance of money here to lend, but those holding it are discouraged from investing in our railway securities by the repeated false reports of railway officials as to earnings; by the tremendous amount of expenses, as compared with the incomes of the roads; by the exorbitant salaries allowed railway officials; by the repeated want of truth in statements made by railway presidents as to the real condition of the roads; by the eagerness with which our railway corporations seize upon technicalities of law to enable them to avoid meeting just demands; and by the haste with which they stop interest-payments at the approach of any financial trouble. These are all objections that can in time be removed by American railway corporations adopting an economical and an honest policy, in which they must not forget that they are not the owners of, but the agents in, the business which they are called upon to manage.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF ZURICH.

The city of Zurich is rapidly improving, and it is doubtful if there is a city on the continent making such substantial and rapid progress. New blocks, new streets, quays, and bridges are rapidly transforming the picturesque old town into one of the great business centers of the continent.

The following statements show the general business condition of the district during the past year:

SILK.

In the canton of Zurich, which is the main seat of the Swiss silk industry, there are seven Floret spinning-mills, which employed, in the year 1872, 998 workingmen, and produced 104,703 kilograms of yarn. There are also eighteen reeling-establishments, which gave employment to 4,090 workingmen, and which produced, during the same year, 120,453 kilograms of "Tram" and 52,819 kilograms of silk sewing-thread. Dye-houses number eight, giving employment to 940 workingmen; and there are four dressing-establishments employing 91 workingmen. The silk-weaving establishments number seventy-nine, with a total number of 32,343 working men and women. Besides 12,000 hand-loom, there are 1,150 mechanical looms in operation. The weight of raw silk given to the dye-houses in the year 1872 amounted to 491,197 kilograms, and 278,574 pieces of silk goods were manufactured, each piece of which contains, on an average, about eighty yards. In the above number of silk pieces there were 20,337 pieces mixed with cotton. The wages paid to the employés and working men and women, in all the silk-establishments, amounted, in the year 1872, to the sum of 15,382,186 francs, or about \$3,000,000 in gold. The production of the present year is somewhat larger than in 1873. The prices, however, are still extremely low, so that in many cases the manufacturers do not even get the costs of production; hence they look forward anxiously for better times in the markets of the United States. The exportations of silks for the last four years from this district to the United States stand as follows:

	France.
1870.....	17,468,683.58
1871.....	25,714,888.20
1872.....	19,695,379.23
1873.....	13,736,959.76
Three quarters of 1874.....	13,593,018.15

COTTON-SPINNING MILLS.

Next to England, Switzerland has the greatest number of spinning-mills of any country in Europe, and she exports her yarns to most of the neighboring countries. Large quantities of Swiss yarns are used in the factories in Taware, Saint Quentin, (France,) Saxony, and Vienna, as the spinning-mills of those countries are not able to meet their demands. The new international treaties have especially favored the export of cotton yarns, and caused the building of many new factories. While the number of spindles from 1860 to 1866 was about the same, it was increased from 1,600,000 in the year 1866 to 2,059,350 spindles in the year 1872. This increase of spindles occurred chiefly in the manufactories of sewing-thread, which are worked to their fullest capacity to meet the new demand for thread, caused by the introduction of sewing-machines. But a few years ago it was believed that England, which then supplied the whole world with sewing-thread, would monopolize this business. In the year 1866, however, several enterprising cotton-manufacturers in Switzerland undertook the manufacture of sewing-thread; the first trial proved to be a complete success, and now a great portion of the thread spun is to meet home demands. The reason for the comparatively small exports of yarn and other cotton goods to the United States, is to be found in the circumstance that America, through the advancement of its home industry, since the war, has emancipated itself to a great extent from Europe, and receives only the finer and fancy qualities from the Old World.

## GOTTHARD TUNNEL.

Of the great Gotthard tunnel in Switzerland, which, when ready, will measure the respectable distance of about 14,000 meters, there were, up to the 1st of July, 1874, 1,956 meters finished; namely, 1,030 meters on the north, or Goeschenen side, and 926 meters on the south, or Airolo side. The average number of laborers employed on both sides of the mountain is 1,774, and the average daily progress on each side about two meters. The improved machines which lately came into use, however, promise a better result for the future; in fact, the tunneling on the north side progressed in the month of July 120 meters, nearly double the distance of the tunneling of the month previous, and 30 meters more than the greatest result ever achieved in the "Mont Cenis" tunnel during the same period of time. It is, therefore, expected that the tunnel will be finished before the contract time expires, which will be in six years and one month from now.

## THE TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM OF SWITZERLAND.

The telegraphic system in Switzerland is arranged in a very superior way, and, like the postal service, it is managed by the Federal Council, though separated entirely from the postal service. The price for a single telegram of twenty words throughout Switzerland is only 10 cents, and 5 cents are charged for each additional ten words or the fraction thereof. Although this price is extremely low, the administration still clears large profits, the result of the immense number of telegrams sent over the wires. In the first six months of the present year there were 775,316 interior messages sent by the telegraph offices in Switzerland: an increase of more than 84,000 over those of the corresponding period of 1873. International dispatches sent and received, numbered 237,210, an excess of 2,200. On the other hand, the dispatches in transit were less numerous by 15,000 than in the corresponding period of the previous year, when they amounted to 100,067. The expenditure this year, however, has kept pace with the increased revenue.

## FLOODS.

The mountainous regions of Switzerland are each year more or less subject to floods, and this year, especially, nearly every mountain valley has suffered from them. The heavy rains in the months of July and August had cut deep ravines in the soil, and the *débris* was washed down to such an extent that the roads, in many instances, became impassable. In the cantons of Tessin, Thurgau, and Zurich, the impetuous torrents overflowed their banks, carried forests away, and destroyed bridges and plantations lying along their course. Several villages were invaded by the overflowing torrents, and many persons were either drowned or killed in the ruins of their houses. Great quantities of stones and mud were deposited in the neighboring fields, unfitting them for culture for years to come. The reconstruction of bridges and roads will require an outlay of over 200,000 francs, and the damage done to private property is estimated at 1,000,000 francs.

## THE HARVEST.

The wine-crop is generally the most important one of any in Switzerland, and this year it will be, in contrast to the crops of the last two years, a very abundant one and excellent in quality. The late frosts



last spring seemed to destroy the hopes of the vine-planters, but the favorable weather which followed, caused all fears to be unfounded. The prices of wines which were raised immediately after the frosts have now declined again. In former years there has been a large importation of vines as well as grapes from the south of France, but owing to the appearance of *Phylloxera* in that country, and the incredible damage which they inflict on the vine-plantations, the Swiss government has prohibited the importation of either vines or grapes. By these means it is believed that the rapid advance of the *Phylloxera* toward Switzerland can be checked. The grain-crop was also a good one; though the grain-crop is never of great importance in this country, as most of the breadstuffs are imported from Hungary, France, and Southern Russia. Fruits were in great abundance, cherries especially; a few villagers of Steinen, in canton Schwyz, sold alone about \$9,000 worth of cherries. Although the harvest can be called a very good one, the prices for all kinds of provisions are still high, and the earnings of a common laborer or mechanic are not more than equal to his daily living expenses.

S. H. M. BYERS.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Zurich to the United States for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending December 31, 1873.	The three quar- ters ending September 30, 1874.	Total for the year.
Silks .....	\$501, 876 00	\$2, 624, 134 79	\$3, 126, 010 79
Embroideries .....	450, 797 00	2, 305, 639 77	2, 756, 366 77
Cottons .....	94, 897 00	214, 383 81	309, 280 81
Straw goods .....	86, 750 00	137, 906 77	224, 656 77
Miscellaneous .....	27, 265 00	126, 237 96	153, 502 96
Total in gold .....	1, 161, 515 00	5, 408, 303 10	\$6, 569, 818 10
Total for previous year .....	1, 571, 188 95	4, 309, 312 35	5, 880, 501 30
Increase .....		1, 099, 090 75	689, 316 80
Decrease .....	409, 673 95		

**TURKISH EMPIRE****TURKEY.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, *November 25, 1874.* (Received January 2.)

The Turkish authorities entertain no serious inclination to part with their habit of hiding the true economical state of the country. Wedded to a mistaken policy of barbarous times, Turkey endeavors to magnify in the eyes of the world the riches, the strength and the resources of the empire. Statements showing the truth, viz, that Turkey has neither commerce nor industry; that agriculture is in a very undeveloped stage; that consequently the country, notwithstanding the benefits lavished on it by nature, is poor and its people wretched, meet with the greatest antipathy on the part of Ottoman statesmen, and they would be happy if they could prevent the truth from reaching the commercial and especially the financial circles of Europe, where the confidence in the inexhaustible resources of the country might be shaken, and a stop put to the never-ceasing loans, which, under forms humiliating, even Protean, re-appear every moment, so as to deprive the bankers even of their holyday's rest.

It is owing to this circumstance that the statistical statements contained in the reports of consuls in Turkey are usually so far from the truth, and often so contradictory of each other. In order to get the necessary material for a report, as required by the regulations, it is necessary to search for information at the mercantile establishments of Constantinople, at the foreign transport companies, at the various consulates in this city, &c., which is a task requiring almost a special officer to fulfil.

**AGRICULTURE.**

No country in the world unites such different climates and consequently such varied products as Turkey. The northerly firs of Bosnia contrast with the cedars of the Lebanon; and the coffee of Arabia and the medlar of the hoary climates rival the famous oranges of Parga and the savory melons of Smyrna. Even the barbarism of its inhabitants, which has converted into sterile deserts a great portion of its fertile soil, by cutting down the once rich woods and groves, could not impoverish this favorite abode of the old gods. Another government, and especially another financial system, would soon change the whole country into an orchard. But under the present circumstances agriculture languishes without being able to develop itself, for the defective tax-system charges it with fetters too heavy even for a more advanced state.

The low degree of instruction, the infancy of political life, in which the population languish, make it impossible to the government to gather the taxes from agricultural products otherwise than by tithes. Up to this year the mode of farming them out has enjoyed preference over every other way of collecting taxes. This system is very defective in itself, but it becomes more so by the want of conscientiousness in

the tithe farmers. They not only push their exactions much further than they have a right to do, but also wantonly neglect to gather them in due time, so that a great quantity of the crop, which must remain on the field until the tithe is taken away, becomes rotten. Besides, the tithes on the produce in this country were raised to 12½ per cent. last year, and it is said that in collecting them little less than 15 to 18 per cent. are taken from the poor husbandman.

It is owing chiefly to this circumstance, and to the low degree of instruction in which the population of Turkey languishes, that even agricultural products, such as wheat, barley, oats, &c., are yearly imported in considerable quantities to Turkey, while the soil could yield so much as would not only supply the wants of a population double the present number of the inhabitants of Turkey, but also enough to export to foreign countries. The chief agricultural products of Turkey are cereals, tobacco, opium, cotton, wine, olives, legumens, which, on account of the warm climate, are consumed in great quantities here. Horticulture yields figs, oranges, melons, and other southern fruit.

#### CEREALS.

The chief articles whereof the description belongs to this paragraph are rye, maize, and wheat. Rye has, however, a preference over its two rivals, as the consumption of maize is limited to the poorest inhabitants of the country, and wheat-flour asked for only in the capital and some few towns of the empire. Rye-bread and rye-cakes are the ordinary food of the inhabitants, who are not yet so poor as to be obliged to content themselves with maize. The yearly produce of the said products is not sufficient, however, to satisfy the population of the country, and about 180,000,000 kilograms of cereals, in the average, are yearly imported to Turkey alone. This year, however, the exceedingly severe winter has in several provinces of Asia Minor (on a wide district, about forty thousand square miles in extent) caused much distress among the agricultural population, by interrupting all communications, killing a great part of the oxen, and forcing the poor and famished people to eat the remainder of these animals. In consequence of this, the Turkish government has decided to send 11,000 pairs of oxen and about 122,900,000 kilograms of breadstuffs to the starving district. All this must of course be imported from abroad, the production having suffered so much in the interior, and the crops having entirely failed.

#### TOBACCO.

As it was foretold in the report of this consulate-general last year, the quality of the Turkish tobacco not only suffered, but the public pretends that the "stuff" sold to them by the tobacco-dealers is not always the article indicated on the labels of the parcels, and there is reason to believe that some qualities sold at an inferior rate are by far preferable to those which are called the best kinds. The extension of the tobacco-monopoly and the vexations connected with it disgusted so many of the tobacco-cultivators, that they altogether abandoned the raising of this article at Dardanelles, Salonica, Smyrna, and even the home of the best Turkish tobacco, Syria. In the latter place the vexations of the monopoly-officers are incredible. The poor tobacco-raisers are obliged to bring their products to places distant sometimes more than fifty miles, in order to make their declaration and have it taken by the custom-officers. This diminution in the production of tobacco, and the dear-

ness of the article, had a very bad effect i tobacco grew formerly, by promoting op sumption, both so prejudicial and danger uncultivated population as Turkey.

#### OPIUM.

The cultivation of opium did not suffice flicted so much injury upon the other crop, however, was not so abundant as reached the average number of 6,500 coff

#### COTTON.

The cultivation of cotton in Turkey, wh degree in the second and third decennium decaying, and it seems that the bad rural l order to facilitate the transportation of co constrain the Turkish cultivators to yield happier neighbors, the Egyptians, and to of the rapid decrease of cotton-cultivation while the cotton-crop amounted to about 80,000 last year. This year shows only l unusually cold winter killed the animals the fields, &c., and Asia Minor, where the Angora) was raised, suffered most from cumstances is to be added that the dist paratively good sort of cotton was raise Tekir Dagh, Mytelene, and Saruchan, hav As to the qualities, the American seed is as they call it here, Turkish seed. An ac from Turkish seed, and 286 pounds from the American cotton does not prosper as cotton becomes really very fine in Macedo as well as in Asia Minor, the cultivator every year, a circumstance which makes l the Egyptian seed, though the American own government.

#### OLIVES.

The olive-crop, which had amounted to shows only a result of 4,000 this year. whole forests of olive-woods and deprive population of its usual food, for olives are tion of oil, which is rather imported from people, pickled in brine, or put in oil for p

#### WINE.

Though the vine does not occupy in Tu in France, in Italy, or in Hungary, the qua throughout Europe. Cyprus, Thessaly, f forth exquisite wines. The people, howev tion of the vine or the curing of wine, a much for this produce as in Cyprus, the b

nectar into sheep and goats' hides, which impart to it a flavor not always suiting the taste of the consumer. The government, which, in consequence of its religion, rather scrupulously oppresses than favors the wine-cultivators, does of course nothing to encourage this branch of production. Notwithstanding these unfavorable particulars, the grapes of Turkey are unrivaled. But they are either consumed as such, or the greater part of them, (especially in Epirus—Thessally, the districts of Smyrna,) are dried and brought into the commerce as currants and raisins. The quantity of the wine produced this year was about 33,600,000 pints. The quantity of the consumed grapes and dried raisins it was impossible for me to ascertain.

#### LEGUMES.

Only he who has lived some time here in Turkey is able to appreciate the importance of this produce, almost never found in the commercial reports of other countries. Lentils, beans, kidney-beans, leek, and many others form the food of a great number of the inhabitants here. There are families in Turkey who live exclusively on bread and legumes, meat being an article eaten only on great holidays and in the Ramazan nights by the Mussulmans. But to give even an approximate number for the various legumes would be a vain effort, when so little care is taken to gather statistical data. I might properly mention here garden fruits, which are really unsurpassed anywhere, such as melons, peaches, apples, strawberries, oranges, &c. They are cultivated in great quantities here, and the vegetable-loving people consume the most of them, either in their natural form, or as jams, marmalades, &c. It would be also impossible to ascertain this quantity.

#### CATTLE.

In looking upon the cattle of Turkey, one would hardly believe that this is the country where the wild horses of Adrastus and the fine oxen and cows of Admetus were to be found. Only the sheep and the Angora goat have conserved somewhat their ancient reputation.

#### THE HORSE.

The districts of Bagdad and Diarbekir still produce the famous and renowned Arab horse, but it is exported chiefly to Egypt and not brought here. But even if they are transported to one of these inner districts of the Ottoman Empire, no care is taken for the preservation of the purity of the races. The pure Arab stallions are continually and carelessly brought into contact with the short, clumsy Turkish steeds, instead of half-blood Arab steeds, and so it comes that even the coarsest horses, destined for the transport of burdens, have some Arab grandsirè; but a real half-blood horse is, notwithstanding the number of stallions in Diarbekir, as rare here as in countries having no Arab horses at all.

#### OXEN.

The inhabitants of this country pay so little attention to their cattle, that there is no speaking of the bovine kind in the sense of an American husbandman. The ox is greatly replaced here by the buffalo, and the cow by the goat. In the cold of last winter such a number of these animals perished and such a number were slain in consequence of the

famine following, that the Turkish government thinks itself obliged to buy about 11,000 pairs of oxen in order to make possible the cultivation of the fields in Asia Minor. The number, though high, is in no proportion to the area in which this animal has been almost extirpated by the winter and famine.

#### SHEEP.

If a glance at the state of the oxen is rather apt to cause despair, the consideration of the state of the sheep is still more unfavorable. Almost the whole interior of Asia Minor has been deprived of this useful animal by the rigidity of the winter. In consequence of this, the exportation has sunk to almost nothing this year. The Angora goat, the hair of which formed a not insignificant trade object, is hardly worth mentioning this year. Fortunately enough, the European districts of the Ottoman Empire have not suffered half as much as the Asiatic ones, and so the former do not feel so much the disaster which befell their Asiatic fellows; but the commerce feels the blow as heavy as if it had struck both parts, the best sorts of wool and goat-hair being found in Asia Minor.

#### INDUSTRY.

In speaking of agriculture, I have mentioned how unfavorably the taxation and rural legislation act upon it. The same causes inflict even heavier damages upon the industry. It is generally believed in Europe and America that if industry makes no progress in the Ottoman Empire, it is owing to the climate, or rather to the idleness and carelessness of the inhabitants; especially to the indolence of the Turkish race. But though it cannot be denied that a great part of the population, and especially the Osmanlis, are indolent and idle, the same cannot be said in reference to the Armenians, and still less to the Greeks, who are really industrious and laboring people. The chief reason of the low state of industry is to be sought in the capitulations; which, preventing the Turks from raising the import tax over 8 per cent., and the export tax over 1 to 3 per cent., oblige the government to impose heavy tribute on the interior commerce, industry, and agriculture, and so to oppress the home industry and commerce in favor of the foreigners. This is readily understood, if we take into consideration that the import duty of 8 per cent., fixed for every article, does not reach the minimum of the import tax in the United States, where it varies from 10 to 75 per cent. The income of the government must consequently be lessened, and the effect of this is very detrimental to industry. In order to substitute another income for the above deficiency, the government collects duties from every product and merchandise transported in the interior from one province to the other; so that, before a product requiring more compound labor can be brought to the market, it has been so highly taxed that any foreign product is 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than the home-manufactured merchandise. I think an example illustrating this assertion cannot be superfluous: The district of Gheiveh produces the best cotton in Turkey. Supposing that there existed a cotton-manufacture in the same district, which could work up not only the produce of the district of Gheiveh, but twice this quantity, the merchandise brought from abroad, and making one-half of the whole amount, would have to pay 12½ per cent. in passing the limits of the districts. The amount, apportioned on the whole merchandise, would make 6½ per cent. To this is to be added 12 per cent. of tithes, formerly collected

on the cotton crop. If the ready manufacture has to be sent to Constantinople, it again has to pay 12½ per cent., so the whole merchandise, when it is sold at Constantinople, has paid 31 per cent., while the same article imported from England paid only 8 per cent. When the last year's *soi-disant* budget was made, the duties on articles imported from one district into the other were abolished, but this measure remained a dead letter until now. To this is to be added that work is dearer in Turkey than anywhere in Europe; that the bad roads, and the want of a systematic railway-net, render the transportation of merchandise very dear. It must be ascribed to these circumstances that the few larger manufactories, like the tannery of Beicos, exist here only in one or two maritime districts, while the interior is entirely deprived of them. Industry here is confined to the production, by hand-labor, of national articles; that is, of such articles as the inhabitants of this country, who cling very strongly to the usages of their forefathers, continue to use, opposing the introduction of modern articles. So clothes, red-clay pipes, wooden shoes, bazaar articles, &c., still remain the exclusive occupation of the industrial here, no foreign competition being expected.

I have only to add that this state of industry is not without influence on the agriculture. No market exists in the interior for agricultural products; the districts where this wretched branch of national economy is a little more developed are the maritime ones, and even here the population endeavors only to produce as much as can be sold to foreigners.

#### COMMERCE.

From what was stated above, it naturally follows that the commerce of Turkey is decidedly an import commerce, the exports being very inconsiderable. Besides, only raw products are exported, and manufactured articles imported. The character of the commerce is thus entirely passive. Moreover, the whole is going on in foreign vessels. The principal imports from the United States are muskets, shot, shells, petroleum, turpentine, and rum; from Belgium, locomotives, rails, wagons, candles, copper and iron plates, glass, cast steel and iron, paper, arms, telegraphic apparatus, lace, coffee, earthenware, hardware, sugar, and cloths; from England, cotton manufactures, petroleum, spirits, coal, iron, coffee, and rice; from France, cloths, stationery, perfumery, drugs, wines, jewelry, and eatables; from Holland, sugar, coffee, pepper, barley, and pearl; from Austria, iron and glass-ware, and cotton manufacture; from Hungary, wines; from Russia, wheat, flour, butter, ropes, and caviar; from Persia, shawls, pearls, diamonds, carpets, and bazaar articles.

It is to be noticed that French manufactures have acquired such an influence on the Turkish markets that no other country or nation can withstand their competition.

#### IMPORTS.

*Coffee.*—Though a great part of the coffee consumed in Turkey is grown in Turkish provinces, still more is imported from abroad, the Turkish coffee being dearer. The whole quantity imported this year may be set down at \$2,956,000.

*Sugar.*—The consumption of coffee in Turkey is surpassed only by that of sugar, of which the inhabitants of this country are exceedingly fond, so the quantity imported yearly is valued at about \$1,400,000. This year, however, it did not reach this amount, only \$1,160,000 having been imported.

*Muskets.*—The Ottoman government having ordered rifles in the United States, and the execution of this command having begun last year, an extraordinary importation of muskets has taken place this year, viz: 165,000 muskets, 245,000 cartridge-shells, and 235,000 lead bullets, the whole estimated at more than \$5,000,000. The import of about double this quantity is expected for next year.

*Cereals.*—In consequence of the Asia Minor famine a great increase of the quantity of cereals on that imported last year will be noticed. While the cereals imported last year amounted to about \$2,200,000, it is generally thought that the imports of this year reach \$4,500,000. But even this will not be sufficient to satisfy the wants of the country, and it seems that the government is resolved to buy in foreign countries, especially in Russia, as much wheat as will be required for the subsistence of the famished inhabitants of Asia Minor. It is believed that the amount to be paid for this quantity will be nearly \$2,000,000. Flour also has been imported to Constantinople in greater quantities than usual, but a great deal of the excess has been re-exported for the armies in Yemen, where great concentrations of troops have taken place this year. The flour imported to Constantinople is valued at about \$19,000,000.

*Coal.*—The coal imported to Constantinople this year is valued at about \$2,800,000, and the charcoal to more than \$2,600,000. The great excess of the import of charcoal over that of last year is founded on the severe winter in Turkey.

*Wearing-apparel.*—Chiefly imported from France, and valued at about \$12,000,000. The millinery articles imported, almost exclusively from France, are estimated at \$1,256,000.

*Stearine candles.*—Chiefly from Belgium, are valued at nearly \$80,000.

*Glass ware.*—The chief importation of the coarser kind is from Austria, the value of the articles of Bohemian glass alone being about \$310,000. But the fine qualities, especially looking-glasses, are imported from Belgium.

*Matches.*—Until now the Austrian, especially the Viennese, matches had the preference over all other in Constantinople, but in latter time the Swedish matches began to be sought for, so that now they almost equal the quantity of the Austrian matches consumed at Constantinople. The value of the whole import is about \$500,000.

*Spirits.*—The import of this article has increased on that of last year. The value of the import is about \$248,000.

Besides these articles forming the chief imports of Constantinople, there are some others making a considerable part of the import trade, such as jewelry, watches, and other fancy articles; but if it is difficult to ascertain only approximatively the imported quantities of the enumerated articles, it is impossible to do it with these, the same being not imported, but smuggled. However, he who has had an opportunity to see how fond the inhabitants of this country are of jewels and finery, will know that the amount smuggled is perhaps in excess over any other article.

#### EXPORTS.

*Tobacco.*—In consequence of the introduction of the tobacco monopoly, and of the deteriorated quality of the prepared tobacco, the quantity exported sunk to about \$96,500 from more than \$200,000, which was exported last year. It is believed that the decrease in the export of this article will continue.

*Opium.*—Four hundred and ten coffes of opium were exported to England; about 310 coffes to Austria, France, Germany, and Italy.



and about 90 coffes to the United States. (1 coffe is equal to 178 pounds.) The value of these exports is about \$687,500.

*Cotton.*—In consequence of the bad winter, and of the causes above indicated, the exports of cotton, which amounted to about 2,200 bales last year, fell to 700 bales, representing a value of about \$11,000, this year.

*Wool.*—In consequence of the murrain and the cold winter, so many sheep perished before their wool could be taken, that the export can hardly be spoken of if the quantity exported in former years is taken into consideration. While 132,000 bales of wool, of 165 pounds each, were exported last year, only about 18,000 bales left the Turkish frontier this year; and even this wool is of a quality far inferior to that of last year's export, so that the value is calculated at only about \$1,480,000.

*Attar of roses.*—The crop of roses has been an exceptionally good one this year, so that, while almost all products of the Ottoman Empire show a decrease in quantity, this article is in excess over the quantity of last year. About 57,000 muskils, of one drachm and a half each, were exported this year, representing a value of \$1,740,000, of which only a little more than 1,305 muskils, valued at \$37,000, found their way to the United States.

*Silk.*—The cold killed so many silk-worms this year that the Broussa cocoons, which seemed to acquire a certain importance last year, almost disappeared from the market here; so only a little more than one-half the amount exported last year to France and England, viz, 45,000 okes of cocoons, valued at \$180,000, was exported to those countries this year.

There were some other exports, as gums, scammony, yellow-berries, galls, box-wood, and sandal-wood, but the difficulties in ascertaining the exported quantities were so great, and the mode of obtaining the necessary data would have been so expensive that the intention to acquire the same had to be abandoned.

During the year ended September 30, 1874, five American vessels arrived at this port: one from Boston, laden with petroleum; one from New York and one from New Haven, laden with arms for the Turkish government; and two from Philadelphia, laden with locomotives for Russia. But the three former have discharged their cargoes at this port.

D. STAMATIADES.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

*Statement showing the imports from the United States at Constantinople during the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quantity imported in—							Value in dollars.
	American vessels.	German vessels.	Italian vessels.	British vessels.	Norwegian vessels.	Austrian vessels.	Total in quantity.	
Petroleum...cases	1,500	34,045	45,500	26,787	35,492	21,030	164,444	\$476,887
Alcohol.....do			2,100				2,100	38,850
Rum.....do	1,520						1,520	40,128
Turpentine....do		500	1,000				1,500	22,500
Muskets.....do	165,000						165,000	4,462,000
Metallic cartridge- shells.....cases	245,000						245,000	24,000
Lead bullets...do	235,000						235,000	2,350
Total.....							814,564	5,092,715

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Constantinople to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Opium.....	\$21,743 81	\$32,213 25	\$14,140 08	\$30,140 04	\$78,237 18
Attar of rose.....	17,402 51	9,042 38	5,328 17	6,068 14	37,841 2
Oil of geranium.....	96 69	285 14	320 85		762 68
Rags.....	12,175 94	4,011 38	8,182 74	1,969 64	26,339 7
Gum tragacanth.....	3,723 12	5,642 61	691 71		10,057 44
Yellow-berries.....		8,697 58			8,697 58
Box-wood.....	155 72				155 72
Tobacco.....	185 64	274 51	3,181 03	216 43	3,857 61
Gum mastio.....	768 32				768 32
Scammony.....	777 05		332 39		1,109 44
Sandal-wood.....	127 52				127 52
Arms.....				17 36	17 36
Sundries.....	6,770 46	326 43	3,426 42	176 53	10,699 84
Total in United States gold.....	63,924 78	50,493 28	33,603 39	22,538 16	170,559 51
Total for preceding year.....	36,354 64	60,795 57	16,175 35	72,162 54	195,508 1
Increase.....	27,569 94		19,428 04		
Decrease.....		10,302 29		49,580 38	12,684 67

D. STAMATIADIS.

## EGYPT.

### ALEXANDRIA.

APRIL 22, 1874. (Received May 19.)

### TRADE AND COMMERCE OF ALEXANDRIA FOR 1873.

The total value of exports from Alexandria during the year 1873 was \$66,703,167, against \$32,249,709 of imports, showing a balance of trade in favor of the country of \$34,453,458.

The total amount of exports to the United States direct was \$140,290 made up as follows :

Mocha coffee, 102 cwt.....	\$2,216 1
Rags, 61,310 cwt.....	116,42 1
Old iron, 19,310 cwt.....	20,819 1
Salted hides, 1,110.....	76 1
Total.....	140,290 1

The imports direct from the United States were :

Petroleum, 3,628,210 okes.....	\$367,241 1
Merchandise, 15 cases.....	1,011 1
Total.....	368,252 1

The total amount of petroleum imported during the year was 4,315,001 okes, valued at \$438,946. The consumption of this article is rapidly increasing in Egypt. In 1869, 941,500 okes were imported at Alexandria ; in 1870, 1,375,687 okes ; in 1871, 2,075,500 okes ; in 1872, 4,255,568 okes, and in 1873, 4,315,001 okes.

The principal exports to all ports during the year were as follows :

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian corn.....ardebs..	155, 612	\$632, 532
Wheat.....do.....	835, 650	4, 254, 557
Cotton.....cantars..	2, 187, 035	46, 291, 995
Cotton-seed.....ardebs..	1, 282, 469	5, 252, 405
Coffee.....cantars..	19, 481	368, 174
Sugar.....do.....	738, 002	2, 871, 685
Beans.....ardebs..	517, 609	2, 028, 392
Gums.....cantars..	105, 943	1, 072, 304
Wool.....do.....	31, 928	454, 310
Ostrich feathers.....rotolis..	24, 302	169, 774
Total principal exports .....		63, 396, 128

The principal imports were :

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Timber.....		\$2, 019, 253
Coals.....cantars..	4, 379, 324	2, 165, 264
Iron.....do.....	323, 094	755, 380
Marble.....packs..	1, 071	942, 287
Manufactured articles.....		10, 083, 957
Iron machinery.....		1, 375, 565
General merchandise.....		2, 395, 740
Petroleum.....okes..	4, 315, 001	438, 946
Tobacco and cigars.....		548, 954
Wines and spirits.....		1, 169, 772
Total principal imports .....		21, 795, 127

R. BEARDSLEY.

1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	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[illegible]



[illegible]

*Statement showing the commerce of Alexandria, &c.—Continued.*

Articles.	Great Britain.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Greece.		Belgium.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grain.....	794,300	Piasters. 80,144,265		Piasters.		Piasters.		Piasters.		Piasters.		Piasters.
do.....	121,915	80,457,740	2,140	304,400	29,270	2,463,740	9,670	974,896		210		210
Indian-corn .....			10,750	716,400	17,205	2,001,420		316,280		1,925		1,925
do.....										3,267		3,267
Okes.....												
Cotton.....	1,704,200	724,896,300	84,210	30,117,200	194,340	84,977,100	137,215	50,217,840		6,560		6,560
Yellow wax.....	3,310	67,955	27,400	462,985	1,400	24,840	49,318	978,310		143,490		143,490
Yellows.....	1,345	522,060	4,200	1,907,800	8,480	3,007,185	626	1,088,240		62		62
Coffee, Mocha.....												
Rags.....	82,490	4,267,098	56	2,940			2,714	131,710		19,230		19,230
do.....												
Raw seeds.....												
Coco de Levant.....			104	7,400								
Empty sacks.....												
Buffalo-horns.....												
Wild brasses.....	17,280	81,320	10,310	54,640	12,275	52,310	55,310	316,010		619		41,920
Dates.....	4,215	372,640	11,217	1,006,270	910	83,760	223	20,360		450		20,210
Divers drugs.....	132	96,216	183	84,790	305	142,396		141,200		62		32,330
Elephant's tinks.....	2,008	5,004,200	41	87,460			12	22,600				
Tortoise-shell.....			1,430	79,200	1,200	67,000	946	52,300				
Incense.....	296	51,298	625	193,310	725	120,310	218	40,210				
Fleur.....	7,688	1,042,770										
Beans.....	582,774	30,769,400	965	64,305	6,310	506,315	75	6,075		65		4,430
Iron.....	19,468	465,205	114,210	3,496,185	925	21,310	62,316	1,965,310				
Gems.....	42,570	9,764,321	29,475	6,217,000	19,316	3,216,300	14,300	2,199,870				
Henna.....					928	33,210				37		906
do.....												
Helbe.....	2,032	134,860										
Wool.....	29,216	8,205,300			2,004	623,200	500	136,700				
Flax.....	2,947,120	2,947,120	717	152,770	4,820	976,300						
Lentils.....	23,575	1,706,000	421	34,002						43		2,120
Manufactures.....												
Divers merchandises.....	8,322	1,780,200	994	412,390	2,300	501,310	9,625	1,001,215		317		174,600
Mother-of-pearl.....	2,114	426,300	19,375	2,106,410	1,702	310,390	500	192,300				
Silk.....	10	63	3,368	11,267	1,436	6,320	29,370	113,720				
Bones.....	160,055	2,092,200			5,224	61,760						
Barley.....	20,000	2,001,000										
Optian.....	193	10,300	422	42,260	300	20,000	260	26,000				
Poppy-seeds.....												
Walnut-hatching.....	10,202	199,410	11,120	2,005,000	14,100	9,001,120	10,625	212,210		3,310		371,300
do.....												



[illegible]

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Constantinople to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Opium.....	\$21,743 81	\$22,213 25	\$14,140 08	\$20,140 04	\$78,237 18
Attar of rose.....	17,402 51	9,042 38	5,328 17	6,068 14	37,841 20
Oil of geranium.....	96 69	285 14	390 85		762 68
Rags.....	12,175 94	4,011 38	8,182 74	1,969 64	26,339 70
Gum tragacanth.....	3,723 12	5,642 61	691 71		10,057 44
Yellow-berries.....		8,697 58			8,697 58
Box-wood.....	155 72				155 72
Tobacco.....	185 64	274 51	3,181 03	216 43	3,857 61
Gum mastie.....	766 32				766 32
Scammony.....	777 05		332 39		1,109 44
Sandal-wood.....	127 52				127 52
Arms.....				17 36	17 36
Sundries.....	6,770 46	326 43	3,426 42	176 53	10,699 84
Total in United States gold.....	63,924 78	50,493 28	35,603 39	22,588 16	178,609 61
Total for preceding year.....	36,354 84	60,795 57	16,175 35	72,162 54	191,494 30
Increase.....	27,569 94		19,428 04		
Decrease.....		10,302 29		49,580 38	12,884 00

## D. STAMATIADES.

## EGYPT.

## ALEXANDRIA.

APRIL 22, 1874. (Received May 19.)

## TRADE AND COMMERCE OF ALEXANDRIA FOR 1873.

The total value of exports from Alexandria during the year 1873 was \$66,703,167, against \$32,249,709 of imports, showing a balance of trade in favor of the country of \$34,453,458.

The total amount of exports to the United States direct was \$140,293, made up as follows:

Mocha coffee, 102 cwt.....	\$2,216 00
Rags, 61,310 cwt.....	116,498 00
Old iron, 19,310 cwt.....	20,819 00
Salted hides, 1,110.....	760 00
Total.....	140,293 00

The imports direct from the United States were:

Petroleum, 3,628,210 okes.....	\$367,241 00
Merchandise, 15 cases.....	1,081 00
Total.....	368,322 00

The total amount of petroleum imported during the year was 4,315,001 okes, valued at \$438,946. The consumption of this article is rapidly increasing in Egypt. In 1869, 941,500 okes were imported at Alexandria; in 1870, 1,375,687 okes; in 1871, 2,075,500 okes; in 1872, 4,253,568 okes, and in 1873, 4,315,001 okes.

The principal exports to all ports during the year were as follows :

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Indian corn.....ardebs..	155,612	\$632,532
Wheat.....do.....	835,650	4,254,557
Cotton.....cantars..	2,187,035	46,991,995
Cotton-seed.....ardebs..	1,282,469	5,252,405
Coffee.....cantars..	19,481	368,174
Sugar.....do.....	738,002	2,871,685
Beans.....ardebs..	517,609	2,028,392
Gums.....cantars..	105,943	1,072,304
Wool.....do.....	31,928	454,310
Ostrich feathers.....rotolis..	24,302	169,774
Total principal exports.....		63,396,128

The principal imports were :

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Timber.....		\$2,019,253
Coals.....cantars..	4,379,224	2,165,264
Iron.....do.....	323,094	755,360
Marble.....packs..	1,071	942,287
Manufactured articles.....		10,083,957
Iron machinery.....		1,375,565
General merchandise.....		2,295,740
Petroleum.....okes..	4,315,001	438,946
Tobacco and cigars.....		548,854
Wines and spirits.....		1,169,772
Total principal imports.....		21,795,127

R. BEARDSLEY.

Statement showing the commerce of Alexandria for the year ending August 31, 1873.

## IMPORTS.

Articles.	Great Britain.		Austria.		France.		Italy.		Greece.		Belgium.		America.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Quicksilver		Piasters.		Piasters.		Piasters.		Piasters.		Piasters.		Piasters.		Piasters.
Amber			1, 201	33, 160	1, 130	29, 365	765	19, 310						
Steel							30	294, 540						
Arms	1, 412	292, 640	1, 130	100, 965	510	96, 325	174	254, 670						
Galena	27	61, 390	11	16, 550	103	361, 555	11	21, 590			11	23, 000		
Cape	1, 225	599, 860			1, 014	504, 200								
Lumber			27, 160	2, 005, 770	1, 225	142, 680	1, 308	88, 465						
Wood for fuel		1, 216, 370		13, 426, 310		994, 320		8, 866, 525	84, 360	1, 181, 660		112, 360		
Grain										1, 716, 930				
White lead														
Cordage			994	31, 755	225	49, 375	1, 495	126, 690						
Coal	6, 210	964, 845	3, 226	514, 720	254	47, 720	5, 565	896, 780						
Cutlery	3, 964, 812	38, 462, 670	401	294, 300	106, 280	1, 776, 335	41, 306	585, 675	70, 216	841, 920	3, 311	54, 660		
Nails	841	131, 390	305	42, 760	5, 130	551, 740	385	96, 985			1, 601	73, 420		

Brass and iron ore . . . . . packages	729	513,400	39	50,310	184	304,360						119	166,650			
Marble and stone . . . . .		4,946,850		5,466,775		1,464,630										
Furniture . . . . .	546	4,477,220	1,254	1,310,600	2,564	2,274,385	2,116	4,630,770	31	1,110,330						
Mahaleb and mastic . . . . .								1,570,600		91,316						
Manufactures . . . . .	22,017	173,431,565	1,310	6,599,400	2,113	9,316,500	615	2,116,875								
Iron engines . . . . .	9,012	16,544,730	10,006	4,254,115	6,012	10,932,720	50	6,192,740								
Divers merchandise . . . . .	15,621	19,516,800	10,505	4,036,200	12,915	6,238,955	6,898	6,192,440	1,135	984,630	61	91,400			21,630	
Paper . . . . .	315	254,660	5,014	3,662,600	1,495	725,000	2,897	1,174,420			184	50,240				
Pepper . . . . .	7,229	1,516,710	789	200,650	1,319	304,100	778	194,000								
Petroleum . . . . .	284,510	236,760	131,205	596,360	174,810	364,620	96,260	196,370								
Lead and shot . . . . .				46,770	11,225	1,018,430	268	47,160								
Potatoes . . . . .	1,225	1,115,200	16,964	389,860	19,004	630,700	7,716	191,675	4,125	98,750						
Provisions and spirits . . . . .	40,660	3,265,800	7,310	2,366,900	12,309	1,967,600	6,430	2,025,900	1,756	731,630	18	94,630				
Hardware . . . . .	12,166	3,265,800	7,310	1,333,850	1,471	1,584,320	452	306,300								
Silk . . . . .	2,920	3,606,500	723	114,250	1,124	1,610,150	74	1,018,380								
Raw silk . . . . .			19													
Soap . . . . .	1,716	296,110	401	68,730	1,916	294,650	27	454,700	9,436	1,400,650						
Shoes . . . . .	145	321,600	684	1,774,800	1,318	591,410	271	44,630								
Sugar . . . . .	1,295	184,010	1,355	186,730	985,210	66	306,430	133	496,280							
Sulphur . . . . .					227,829	3,416,850	310	38,890								
Sarsaparilla . . . . .	77	51,700	29	28,200	44	31,000	93	68,670								
Saffron . . . . .																
Tobacco and cigars . . . . .	166	186,500	61	144,950	46	84,260	16	41,420	816	377,630	3	6,290				
Wool carpets . . . . .																
Wines and liquors . . . . .	13,260	5,886,935	10,125	4,268,320	51,216	5,434,600	8,360	1,690,810	7,266	1,428,650	166	31,680				
Total . . . . .		312,137,675		62,398,361		70,903,739		46,483,229		12,904,846		941,240			7,366,430	

Statement showing the commerce of Alexandria, &c.—Continued.  
IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Russia.		Sweden.		Prussia.		Turkey.		Syria.		Barbary.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Quicksilver.		<i>Piasters.</i>												<i>Piasters.</i>
Amber . . . . .														81,835
Steel . . . . .							17	164,200						37
Arms . . . . .														3,936
Gadua . . . . .							37	148,600						230
Caps . . . . .														2,353
Lumber . . . . .							6,164	796,750						114
Wood for fuel . . . . .														51,600
Grain . . . . .							174,913	3,664,995						9,326,700
White lead . . . . .							11,636	1,268,730						21,612
Cordage . . . . .							2,615	70,950						267,911
Coal . . . . .							2,615	366,700						5,590,855
Cutlery . . . . .							121,230	1,462,560						11,636
Nails . . . . .							236	58,670						2,984
														39,405
														3,824,070
														43,636,090
														4,379,284
														536,090
														7,488
														945,005

[illegible]





Chick-peas	1,914	294,200	1,914	294,200	72	14,425	
Peas	594	13,016	594	13,016	29	1,900	
Rice	422	92,100	185	44,375	97	30,210	
Senna	2,356	201,700	4,268	310,010	967	61,300	
Divers seeds						39,150	
Cotton-seeds	1,216,433	99,475,900		62,316	5,367,490		304,710
Sesamum	do	do		430	26,000		3,730
Linseed	622	91,300					
Sulphur							
Salts of niter							
Silks				5			
Saffron			1,980	196,900	13,420	61,300	
Sugar	122,960	15,264,150	12,710	297,965	116,320	12,692,300	
Oil-cakes	61,298	1,255,200		977,649	4,310	97,300	53,225
Tamarinds			62		16,200	136,300	
Turmeric				9,470			56,225
Vanilla							74,320
Linen cloth	2,910	58,200			4,600	92,000	
Musk							
Musk and rose-oil							
Mats							69,720
Total	1,012,965,796		50,723,357		133,537,168	45,113,056	1,215,536
							546,570



[illegible]

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the United States during the four quarters of the*

Articles.	Quarter	
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.
Rags .....		\$53,817 20
Hides .....	\$3,312 83	5,462 36
Dates .....	6,037 70	
Old iron .....	3,894 42	613 18
Coffee .....	2,436 98	4,039 44
Total .....	15,681 93	63,932 20

## CAIRO.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from United States during the four quarters of the*

Articles.	Quarter	
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.
Mocha coffee .....	\$2,974 12	
Gum-arabic .....	23,444 65	\$9,176 72
Rags .....	13,616 44	
Carpets and rugs .....		160 77
Total .....	40,035 21	9,337 49

## PORT SAÏD.

*Statement showing the traffic through the S.*

## Flag.

British .....	
French .....	
Dutch .....	
Austrian .....	
Italian .....	
Spanish .....	
German .....	
Turkish .....	
Norwegian .....	
Prussian .....	
Egyptian .....	
Swedish .....	
Portuguese .....	
Greek .....	
Danish .....	
Belgian .....	
Japonese .....	
Total .....	

Total receipts for navigation during the year, 2:

## CLASSIFICATION OF V

Merchant-steamers .....	
Mail-steamers .....	
Troop-ships .....	

Corvettes .....	19
Ironclad .....	1
Sailing-ships .....	17
Dispatch-boats .....	24
Gunboats .....	4
Frigates .....	4
Yachts .....	7
Tug-boats .....	2
Sloop .....	1
Pontoon .....	1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,264</b>

PASSENGERS.

British troops .....	19,863½
Turkish troops .....	11,645½
French troops .....	5,978
Dutch troops .....	3,461½
Spanish troops .....	2,754
Portuguese troops .....	261
Pilgrims .....	10,445½
Civil passengers .....	16,611½
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>71,020½</b>

679 vessels entered from the Mediterranean.

585 vessels entered from the Red Sea.

*Statement showing the number of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal, their nationality and tonnage, and the amount of tolls collected, from its opening, in 1869, to December 31, 1874.*

Flag.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.		Amount of tolls.
		Tons.	Francs.	
British .....	3,286	4,799,394.964	55,606,871.72	
French .....	394	742,549.883	6,542,779.92	
Austrian .....	291	269,962.369	3,446,235.62	
Dutch .....	109	187,226.569	2,301,366.13	
Italian .....	235	196,291.545	2,275,181.52	
Ottoman .....	121	89,967.452	1,329,779.11	
Spanish .....	61	83,257.217	1,136,445.66	
German .....	83	85,382.546	957,052.64	
Egyptian .....	85	56,738.629	706,632.18	
Russian .....	33	43,925.415	514,173.64	
Norwegian .....	20	25,202.974	292,847.53	
Swedish .....	11	10,333.357	125,445.42	
Belgian .....	9	12,220.070	129,904.36	
Portuguese .....	20	14,551.702	174,752.99	
American .....	8	9,940.620	104,422.30	
Danish .....	9	9,142.570	100,927.35	
Greek .....	7	1,234.910	19,954.39	
Japanese .....	3	1,550.560	17,061.60	
Burman .....	3	1,494.350	16,252.50	
Peruvian .....	1	1,299.340	13,770.40	
Zanzibar .....	1	21.280	9,527.50	
Tunisian .....	1	726.000	8,028.50	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,721</b>	<b>6,643,308,362</b>	<b>77,722,828.52</b>	

CLASSIFICATION OF THE ABOVE VESSELS.

Merchant-steamers .....	3,031
Mail steamers .....	827
Sailing-ships .....	231
Transport steamers .....	131
Corvettes .....	81
Dispatch-boats .....	79
Gunboats .....	26
Frigates .....	12
Yachts .....	47
Tug-boats .....	29
Store-ships .....	9
Monitors .....	3
Sloops .....	2

Floating-machine ships.....  
Dredging-machine.....

Total .....

## PASSENGERS

British troops .....  
Ottoman troops .....  
French troops .....  
Dutch troops .....  
Spanish troops .....  
Portuguese troops .....  
Mussulman pilgrims .....  
Other passengers.....

Total .....

2,588 ships from Mediterranean.

2,193 ships from Red Sea.

## PALESTINE

## JAFFA.

*Statement showing the commerce at Jaffa for the year 1900.*

## IMPORTS.\*

Articles.	Quantity	Value in Pounds
Coffee .....okes..	160,000	\$111,000
Drugs .....do...	10,000	10,000
Flour .....do...	20,000	20,000
Furniture.....okes..	130,000	130,000
Iron .....do...	15,000	15,000
Leather .....do...	15,000	15,000
Manufactures of cotton, linen, and silk goods.....do...	350,000	175,000
Onions.....do...	200,000	20,000
Petroleum, (90,000 gallons).....do...	1,200,000	130,000
Rice .....do...	700,000	140,000
Salt .....do...	360,000	90,000
Sugar .....do...	1,000	1,000
Tea .....do...	80,000	20,000
Wines and liquors.....do...	200,000	60,000
Wood .....pieces..		
Total.....		710,000

## EXPORTS.†

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Pounds
Bones .....okes..	40,000	\$40,000
Barley .....do...	4,840,000	111,000
Coloquintida.....do...	10,000	10,000
Cotton .....do...	45,000	15,000
Hides .....do...	20,000	20,000
Maize .....do...	550,000	110,000
Mats .....pieces..	15,000	15,000
Olive-oil .....okes..	250,000	60,000
Oranges.....number..	27,000,000	180,000
Rags .....okes..	350,000	14,000
Sesame seed.....do...	2,500,000	30,000
Snap .....do...	1,100,000	26,000
Vegetables and fruits.....do...	1,200,000	50,000
Wheat .....do...	8,820,000	47,000
Wool .....do...	100,000	11,000
Total.....		1,520,000

One oke = 200 pounds.

\* General duty on imports eight per cent. ad valorem.  
† General duty on exports one per cent. ad valorem.

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Jaffa for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian ....	Trieste, Corfu, Alexandria, Smyrna, Constantinople.	51	3,200	4	150	55	3,350
British .....	Liverpool .....	22	498	2	.....	24	498
French .....	Marseilles, Constantinople, Italy.	54	3,700	3	.....	57	3,700
Greek .....	Syra, Alexandria, Piræus .....	.....	.....	5	117	5	117
Italian .....	Genoa .....	.....	.....	5	200	5	200
Ottoman .....	Asia Minor, Egypt, Constantinople.	6	200	929	3,900	995	4,100
Russian .....	Odessa, Asia Minor, Egypt....	49	1,300	.....	.....	49	1,300
	Total .....	182	8,898	1,008	4,367	1,190	13,265

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austrian ....	Trieste, Corfu, Alexandria, Smyrna, Constantinople.	51	6,300	4	400	55	6,700
British .....	Liverpool .....	22	2,000	2	200	24	2,200
French .....	Marseilles, Constantinople, Italy.	54	7,500	3	500	57	8,000
Greek .....	Syra, Alexandria, Piræus .....	.....	.....	5	380	5	380
Italian .....	Genoa .....	.....	.....	5	300	5	300
Ottoman .....	Asia Minor, Egypt, Constantinople.	6	700	980	8,800	986	9,500
Russian .....	Odessa, Asia Minor, Egypt....	49	2,400	.....	.....	49	2,400
	Total .....	182	18,900	999	10,580	1,181	29,480

E. HARDEGG.

JERUSALEM.

Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Jerusalem to the United States during the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Fancy articles, olive-wood. ....	Francs. 1,651.50	Francs. 375	Francs. 5,103.60	Francs. 854.30	Francs. 7,984.40
Pressed flowers, &c. ....	.....	325	.....	.....	325.00
					8,309.40
Total in United States gold..	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,662.00

F. S. DE HASS

## SMYRNA.

NOVEMBER 27, 1874. (Received January 2, 1875.)

## GENERAL TRADE.

The returns herewith annexed, compared with those submitted in my last annual report, show no great change in the commercial transactions of this port. The imports and exports for the year 1873 amount in value to \$44,127,112, the former exceeding the latter in value \$2,538,448.

## NAVIGATION.

The returns of navigation for the year 1873 show that 630 steamers arrived at the port of Smyrna, having an aggregate tonnage of 564,644 tons, and 785 sailing-vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 94,604 tons.

## TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

During the year ending September 30, 1874, ten sailing-vessels under the American flag arrived at Smyrna, having an aggregate tonnage of 2,764 tons. The imports from the United States amounted in value to fully \$300,000. Petroleum was the principal article; the quantity for the year by American vessels amounting to 791,620 gallons, and by foreign vessels to 221,550, an excess over the previous year of 313,170 gallons.

Two hundred and sixty-seven invoices have been legalized during the year, with a declared value of exports to the United States of \$2,234,344.55, being an increase in value of \$381,599.31 over the previous year. Opium, figs, licorice-root, wool, and rags, are the principal exports. A notable feature of this trade, as before reported, is, that it is carried on largely in foreign bottoms, namely, in English steamers via England. A direct line of steamers running between the United States and the principal ports of the Mediterranean, touching at Smyrna, would tend greatly to develop our trade, and would undoubtedly prove remunerative to capitalists when once fairly established.

## AGRICULTURE.

The present has been a very disastrous year to the farmers of Asia Minor, attributable to an excessively cold winter, and heavy snow-falls. In some of the northern districts, particularly that of Angora, nearly all the cattle and sheep perished, and the inhabitants were reduced to a state of famine; as many as ten thousand having died of cold and starvation. In other districts some of the crops suffered greatly, particularly that of the poppy, from which the celebrated Turkey opium is extracted: an article which forms the largest item in the export trade with the United States.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

There are two lines of railway, the one having its termini at Smyrna and Aidin, and the other at Smyrna and at Alashair, (old Philadelphia). The extension of the latter from Cassaba has been completed during the present year.

E. J. SMITHERS.



Statement showing the commerce at Smyrna for the year ending December 31, 1873.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Whence.
Alcohol.....barrels..	1, 805	\$122, 508	England, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Russia.
Alum.....packages..	777	9, 320	England.
Arms.....boxes..	255	40, 820	England, Austria-Hungary, France, Belgium.
Beer.....barrels..	2, 521	18, 468	England, Austria-Hungary.
Boards.....number..	927, 498	94, 274	Austria-Hungary, Greece, Italy.
Breadstuffs.....bags..	22, 188	44, 376	Russia, Egypt.
Butter.....barrels..	1, 268	172, 612	Russia, England, Austria-Hungary, France, Greece.
Candles.....cases..	2, 058	53, 480	England, Austria-Hungary, France.
Carpets.....packages..	307	82, 360	England, Egypt, France.
Canvas.....bales..	2, 045	163, 600	Russia, England, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy.
Caviar.....barrels..	968	470, 848	Russia.
Cheese.....packages..	3, 177	61, 340	Russia, England, Austria-Hungary, France, Greece, Italy.
Cloths.....bales..	1, 229	797, 820	England, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium.
Coal.....tons..	29, 272	350, 824	England, Austria-Hungary, France, Belgium, Greece.
Cochineal.....packages..	140	19, 600	England, Austria-Hungary, France.
Coffee.....bags..	24, 298	657, 850	England, Austria-Hungary, France, Egypt.
Colors, (dyes).....packages..	2, 037	24, 382	England, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, United States, Italy.
Copper.....do..	1, 164	139, 780	England, France, Russia.
Cotton goods.....do..	8, 901	3, 005, 200	England, France, Austria-Hungary, Germany, United States.
Drugs.....do..	1, 613	108, 400	England, France, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Egypt.
Earthenware.....do..	660	49, 440	England, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy.
Florida-water.....do..	500	2, 300	United States.
Flour.....bags..	2, 510	24, 060	Russia, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Greece.
Fruit, (dry).....packages..	3, 309	28, 896	Egypt.
Furniture.....do..	461	14, 476	United States, England, Austria-Hungary, France, Belgium.
Gin.....baskets..	5, 187	10, 610	Holland, Belgium.
Glass, (panes of).....packages..	4, 423	24, 770	Austria-Hungary, Belgium.
Glassware.....do..	3, 068	264, 754	Austria-Hungary, Belgium, United States, France.
Hardware.....do..	3, 648	729, 600	Austria-Hungary, England, Germany, France, Italy.
Henna.....bags..	2, 568	20, 544	Egypt.
Indigo.....packages..	273	122, 400	Egypt, England.
Iron.....tons..	8, 434	607, 244	England, Russia, Austria-Hungary.
Iron-tools.....packages..	4, 547	435, 440	England, France, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy.
Lead and shot.....do..	756	45, 360	England, France, Austria-Hungary.
Leather.....do..	1, 413	334, 840	England, France, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Greece.
Liquors.....do..	1, 753	39, 782	England, France, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy.
Manufactures.....do..	2, 117	3, 154, 610	England, France, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy.
Marble and other stone.....pieces..	66, 747	9, 722	Greece, Italy.
Matches.....boxes..	2, 970	67, 812	England, Austria-Hungary.
Nails.....packages..	13, 585	273, 168	England, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France.
Oil, (linseed).....barrels..	97	25, 020	England, Austria-Hungary, France.
Paper.....packages..	8, 289	268, 660	England, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy.
Pepper and spice.....bags..	1, 139	21, 526	England, France.
Petroleum.....cases..	86, 990	329, 730	United States, Austria-Hungary.
Pewter.....packages..	4, 642	139, 290	England, Russia.
Potatoes.....bags..	3, 561	28, 482	England, Austria-Hungary, France.
Red caps, (fez).....cases..	28, 493	78, 880	Austria-Hungary, France.
Rice.....bags..	58, 143	575, 386	England, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Italy.
Ropes.....packages..	938	18, 760	England, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Italy, Russia.
Rum.....barrels..	8, 797	162, 960	England, Austria-Hungary, United States, France.
Salt fish.....packages..	3, 967	63, 792	England, France, Italy.
Sheet-iron and tin.....do..	2, 662	28, 820	England, France.
Silks.....do..	1, 072	598, 400	England, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Germany.
Skins.....do..	9, 443	901, 356	England, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Egypt.
Soap.....do..	1, 945	31, 344	England, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Greece.

Statement showing the commerce at

## IMPORTS—Col

Articles.	Quantity.	Value tered
Soda .....barrels..	1, 810	\$72
Steel.....cases..	2, 240	31
Sugar.....barrels..	20, 648	996
Sulphur.....bags..	1, 600	317
Sundry goods.....packages..	28, 082	544
Thread, (linen).....do....	53	19
Timber.....tons..	32, 138	720
Tobacco.....packages..	15, 577	1, 245
Watches.....do....	101	12
Wines.....do....	1, 066	33
Woolen goods.....do....	3, 688	1, 624
Woven goods.....do....	2, 805	1, 607
Zinc.....do....	457	54
Total.....		23, 332

## EXPORT

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, in ing cost charges
Abba, (a coarse cloth made of goat's hair) .....bales..	67	\$10
Antimony .....kilograms..	1, 570	21
Bekmes, (made from grapes and molasses) .....barrels..	404	4
Bones.....tons..	1, 588	9
Bread-stuffs.....bags..	239, 777	481
Canary seed.....do....	4, 232	13
Carpets and rugs .....bales..	1, 408	251
Cheese.....packages..	1, 372	35
Chrome.....tons..	228	5
Cocoons, (silk).....bags..	470	37
Cotton goods.....packages..	2, 563	768
Cotton.....bales..	77, 109	4, 626
Emery-stone.....tons..	3, 546	78
Figs.....kilograms..	213, 141	1, 362
Fruit, (dry).....packages..	5, 321	42
Galls.....do....	1, 034	41
Gums.....do....	1, 089	102
Hemp.....bales..	89	5
Lemons.....packages..	2, 535	10
Licorice root and paste.....do....	18, 322	235
Madder-roots.....bales..	6, 236	124
Manganese.....tons..	756	7
Oil-seed.....packages..	92, 535	296
Oil.....barrels..	1, 440	69
Opium.....cases..	2, 832	2, 265
Rags.....bales..	7, 488	44
Raisins, black.....kilograms..	124, 545	249
red.....do....	170, 958	957

Statement showing the commerce at Smyrna, &c.—Continued.

EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Salt fish ..... packages..	1, 251	\$30, 016	England, Egypt, Greece, Russia.
Saponaria, (soap-wort) .... do....	456	4, 908	Austria-Hungary, France, Greece, Italy.
Sesame ..... bags.....	19, 228	153, 824	England, Egypt, France Italy.
Scammony ..... packages ..	116	28, 330	England, France, Italy.
Skins ..... do.....	6, 545	406, 733	England, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Egypt, Spain, Holland, Russia.
Sponges ..... bags and cases..	16, 311	1, 162, 280	Germany, United States, France, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Greece.
Storax ..... barrels.....	136	5, 440	France, Austria-Hungary
Sultana raisins ..... kilograms..	102, 673	596, 038	England, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Italy, United States, Belgium, Holland, Russia.
Sumac ..... bags.....	1, 473	8, 836	England, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Russia.
Sundry goods ..... packages..	35, 385	2, 603, 370	England, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, France, United States, Greece, Holland, Italy, Russia.
Testik ..... bales.....	574	82, 656	England, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy.
Tobacco ..... do.....	5, 972	449, 620	England, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Egypt, Russia.
Valonia ..... kilograms.....	539, 524	2, 181, 468	England Austria-Hungary, France, Belgium, Spain, Egypt, Russia.
Wax ..... packages.....	847	33, 880	England, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy.
Wheat ..... kilograms.....	27, 884	105, 520	England, France, Greece, Italy.
Wines ..... barrels.....	2, 360	28, 440	England, France, Russia, Egypt, Italy.
Wool ..... bales.....	10, 095	604, 700	England, United States, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Holland.
Yellow-berries ..... packages..	2, 168	138, 752	England, France, United States, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Russia, Italy.
Total.....		20, 794, 332	

Statement showing the navigation at the port of Smyrna for the year ending December 31, 1873.

Flag—	ENTERED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....			7	2, 681	7	2, 681
Austro-Hungarian .....	159	158, 136	24	6, 337	183	164, 473
Dutch ..... ..	2	1, 739	8	1, 219	10	2, 958
Egyptian .....	106	80, 627			106	80, 627
British .....	127	109, 365	87	17, 512	214	126, 877
French .....	107	111, 923	4	476	111	112, 399
German.....			6	2, 008	6	2, 008
Greek .....			144	17, 459	144	17, 459
Italian.....	56	47, 656	26	8, 631	82	56, 287
Russian.....	63	49, 938	9	1, 837	72	51, 775
Spanish.....	5	1, 655			5	1, 655
Swedish-Norwegian .....	1	298	14	2, 683	15	3, 581
Turkish .....	4	2, 707	456	33, 760	460	36, 467
Total .....	630	564, 644	725	94, 603	1, 415	659, 247

*Statement showing the navigation at the port of Smyrna, &c.—Continued.*

Flag—	CLEARED.					
	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....			7	2,681	7	2,681
Austro-Hungarian.....	160	158,284	22	5,585	182	163,869
Dutch.....	2	1,730	6	896	8	2,626
Egyptian.....	108	80,916			108	80,916
British.....	121	106,424	84	17,564	205	123,988
French.....	106	110,863	3	596	109	111,459
German.....			6	2,002	6	2,002
Greek.....			115	14,184	115	14,184
Italian.....	57	48,764	25	8,196	82	56,960
Russian.....	62	49,142	8	1,800	70	50,942
Spanish.....	6	2,000			6	2,000
Swedish-Norwegian.....	1	893	15	2,909	16	3,802
Turkish.....	4	2,779	402	30,351	406	33,130
Total.....	627	561,809	693	86,770	1,320	648,579

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Smyrna to the United States during the four quarters ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Carpets and rugs.....	\$11,738 45	\$7,998 59	\$1,730 24	\$7,615 89	\$29,283 17
Emery-stone.....	13,971 60	22,299 15	2,679 24	2,227 50	41,177 49
Figs and Sultana raisins.....	133,301 05	9,428 79		84,648 16	227,378 00
Gum-tragacanth.....	3,445 72	8,574 15	12,638 14	2,579 16	27,237 17
Licorice-juice.....			1,554 44	1,559 36	3,113 80
Licorice-paste.....	18,834 05	16,268 96	28,830 32	19,946 67	83,880 00
Licorice-root.....	57,531 75	23,262 46	24,232 56	55,395 61	160,422 38
Licorice-sticks.....		614 05			614 05
Nut-galls.....			1,317 13		1,317 13
Opium.....	243,252 33	453,749 05	585,604 58	230,624 23	1,513,230 19
Old iron.....		50 70			50 70
Rags.....	16,860 51		16,568 09	7,348 37	40,776 97
Sponges.....		2,136 88		1,272 72	3,409 60
Soap.....			12 61		12 61
Storax.....	134 52				134 52
Tobacco.....	63 70	80 74		53 85	198 29
Turkish-stone.....			134 81		134 81
Valonia.....			1,057 88		1,057 88
Wool.....	858 44		75,694 85	9,479 18	83,952 47
Yellow-berries.....		3,699 66	10,737 66		14,437 32
Total in United States gold.....	499,992 12	548,163 18	763,228 55	492,050 70	2,303,334 55
Total for preceding year.....	546,048 16	280,872 00	344,569 90	661,252 18	1,832,742 24
Increase.....		267,291 18	418,658 65		754,200 53
Decrease.....	46,056 04			258,301 48	

## SYRIA.

### BEIRÛT.

DECEMBER 5, 1874. (Received January 11, 1875.)

After a perusal of the exhaustive trade-report of my predecessor, made last year, I find it only practicable, from my short residence here and limited knowledge of the trade and commerce of this port, to make a regular annual trade-report for Syria.

I find, however, some interesting items in the reports of my consular agents, especially from the Tarsus agency, which are well worth transcribing, as to the state of affairs in Asia Minor, or that part of it, the district of Adana, tributary to Mersena and Tarsus, the most northerly section of country connected with this consular jurisdiction.

A most severe state of famine and distress has stricken many districts of the interior, and the suffering and death of large numbers of the poor people have occurred, especially in Asia Minor proper. Thousands have lost their all, but thousands more must have perished but for the timely aid of the imperial government and the private contributions of the charitable of all countries, distributed through a committee of which his excellency, Minister Boker, of the United States, at the Sublime Porte, acted as one of the directors.

The grain-crop of 1873 was comparatively a failure in several interior provinces, though not immediately in the vicinity of Tarsus, Adana, and Mersena. The official returns of the port of Tarsus (Mersena) show an increase of export-trade compared with the previous year of \$664,499, and a decrease of imports of \$327,947 for the same time. To me this indicates a more healthy state of trade and prosperity on the part of the agricultural interests, notwithstanding the proximity of absolute famine in the neighboring and adjoining districts. In 1872 the productions of Adana were 1,750,000 kilehs (Constantinople) of wheat and barley, 4,000,000 kilograms sesame, 68,000 bales cotton, 250 pounds each. In 1873 the productions of the same district were only 350,000 kilehs of wheat and barley, 350,000 kilograms sesame, and 15,000 bales cotton.

The falling off and deficiency were from want of the usual quantity of rain-fall. The usual production per acre in the rich and fruitful valleys and plains of this district is per acre: Wheat, 20 bushels; barley, 28 bushels; cotton, 150 kilograms; sesame, 200 kilograms. A Constantinople kileh is nearly one bushel;  $8\frac{1}{2}$  kilehs make one English quarter.

For the year 1874 the crops of Adana have been remarkably good, both in quantity and quality, and the production of wheat and barley is estimated for that district at not less than 12,000,000 kilehs.

It is also reported to me that American cotton-seed has succeeded wonderfully, and that the crop is unusually productive. It is estimated that the present year's crop is worth fully 25 per cent. more than any year ever before, especially where it has been carefully tended.

Table A shows the imports of Tarsus for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Table B shows the exports of Tarsus for the same period.

Table C shows the navigation of the port of Tarsus for year ending September 30, 1874.

Table D shows the average prices of principal articles and currency of the market of Tarsus for the same period.

The business of this port shows a falling off in exports direct to the United States, as compared with 1872, quite largely.

The exports direct to the United States, value in dollars for 1870-'71, were \$281,272; 1871-'72, were \$365,724.33; 1872-'73, were 28,229.91; 1873-'74, so far, \$22,492. It is understood that considerable exports via England for the United States were made in 1873, but there are no means here of ascertaining the quantity or values of the same.

The imports direct from the United States for 1870-'71 were, value in dollars, \$415,250; for 1871-'72 were, value in dollars, \$222,000; for 1872-'73 were, value in dollars, \$327,000; for 1873-'74, so far, were \$287,786. The imports from the United States consist at present exclusively of petroleum, used for lights instead of the olive-oil, which is

now exported instead of being burned. This will be a great and valued increase, and it will be noted that the number of cargoes direct from the Ur was three, being cases No. 130,812; gallons would be still larger, probably, were it not for the uncertainty of duties and charges exacted by government officials being governed by their own interests, one fixed tariff of duties. The trade is increasing, and the market annually is becoming more active.

The silk and tobacco productions and manufactures have quadrupled in five years' time, if the exact amount is not so intolerable and grievous to be borne by the producer. The policy of the government seems to be just the reverse,—favoring instead of opposing the interests of this class of the population and capital.

No government can afford to assess upon the people and interests as they unquestionably are in this country free, as it ought to be, from the exactions upon productive labor, it is the policy of the agricultural producing-countries in the world, the Orontes, Tripoli, Latakia, Sidon, Damascus, Balbeck, Nazareth, Nablous, the plains and northern mountain districts, and the crops, as in the days of old.

*Table of cases and gallons of petroleum in*

1870-71.....	.....
1871-72.....	.....
1872-73.....	.....
1873-74.....	.....

*Cargoes of 1873 in 8 vessels; 1874 up*

The clip of wool has been usually good, but has not been excelled for thirty years or so. The olive is usually a productive crop, but prices unreasonably low. These two last-mentioned imports are not reported as raw material instead of being manufactured by native industry, both of which ought to be properly-encouraged manufacturing establishments under government care. As it is, none of the consequence is, these means of wealth compared to other nationalities and communities, and the manufactures of Beirut are, comparatively speaking, they ought to be, and profitably might be, a great source of government revenues. This city, too, would be a great gain treble if not quadruple its present amount of olive-oil ought to be refined, as well as the manufactures here, and then these items alone would be a great source of commerce of Beirut speedily three if not four times the present amount with this state of things it is not to be wondered at that the city is poorer and poorer instead of richer and more prosperous.

The following comparative table of imports and exports of the past, shows the condition of trade of Syria.

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1868-'69.....	\$2, 445, 000	.....
1869-'70.....	2, 580, 000	.....
1870-'71.....	1, 307, 000	85, 173, 442
1871-'72.....	3, 613, 773	6, 075, 590
1872-'73.....	3, 741, 329	6, 705, 018

The following tables of imports and exports show the trade of Beirût for 1873, the trade by countries, also the navigation for the same period, and the comparative exports and imports for 1872 and 1873.

GEO. S. FISHER.

*Statement showing the imports and exports of Beirût for the year 1873.*

#### IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>From Germany and Austria:</b>		
Steel, alkali, and matches.....	quintals 2, 580	\$51, 900
Beer, wine, and liquors.....	barrels 838	5, 600
Caps.....	quintals 361	100, 000
Cigars, groceries, and cordage.....	kilograms 9, 640	3, 190
Skins and hides.....	do. 5, 700	18, 000
Cloth and woolen fabrics.....	do. 1, 490	393, 940
Drugs, paints, soap, and hardware.....	do. 310	34, 200
Books.....	.....	2, 260
Upholstery and haberdashery.....	kilograms 2, 500	10, 000
Furniture, trunks, &c.....	.....	7, 200
Jewelry and watches.....	.....	5, 070
Paper and stationery.....	quintals 1, 750	37, 660
Cigarette papers.....	do. 1, 000	53, 780
Stones, slates, &c.....	.....	425
Planks and lumber.....	number of pieces 43, 615	24, 200
Fancy goods.....	quintals 425	30, 400
Cotton fabrics.....	do. 400	68, 000
Silk fabrics.....	do. 15	38, 100
Glassware and porcelain.....	do. 2, 000	46, 000
Carriage.....	.....	400
Groups, gold and silver.....	.....	23, 200
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>973, 505</b>
<b>From England:</b>		
Steel.....	cases 100	1, 800
Alum and vitriol.....	barrels 5, 035	7, 400
Beer and liquors.....	cases 60	600
Coffee.....	bags 160	3, 840
Cinnamon.....	cases 73	22, 400
Coal, (stone-coal).....	tons 420	5, 040
Boots and shoes.....	cases 23	2, 400
Preserves.....	do. 195	4, 840
Copper.....	do. 281	24, 840
Drugs, &c.....	do. 147	17, 000
Lead.....	barrels 255	9, 400
Iron bars.....	tons 647	65, 000
Hardware.....	quintals 900	16, 000
Tin.....	cases 660	4, 000
Indigo.....	do. 400	102, 400
Sewing-machines.....	do. 5	1, 300
Cloth and woolen goods.....	do. 881	656, 800
Books, stationery, &c.....	do. 29	1, 400
Cakes.....	do. 500	3, 000
Pepper and pimento.....	bags 5, 123	25, 000
Fancy goods.....	cases 76	3, 600
Rice.....	bags 15, 250	95, 300
Cotton goods.....	bales 11, 052	1, 945, 000
Silk goods.....	cases 29	29, 000
Glassware and porcelain.....	do. 306	27, 000
Zinc.....	barrels 10	400
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>3, 074, 760</b>
<b>From the United States:</b>		
Petroleum.....	cases 91, 143	327, 600

Statement showing the imports and exports of Beirut, &amp;c.—Continued.

## IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>From Belgium:</b>		
Tallow candles.....kilograms	3,200	\$1,000
Hardware.....do.	8,760	7,000
Paper.....do.	5,250	900
Various fabrics.....cases	90	53,000
Fancy goods.....kilograms	3,000	4,000
Glassware.....do.	6,350	600
<b>Total</b> .....		69,100
<b>From France:</b>		
Alkali.....quintals	640	9,000
Fancy goods.....do.	240	51,400
Caps.....do.	13	2,400
Tallow candles.....do.	737	36,500
Coffee.....do.	910	20,000
Cinnamon.....do.	40	6,400
Hemp and cordage.....do.	73	3,600
Boots and shoes.....do.	129	5,300
Tobacco and cigars.....do.	4	100
Coal, (stone-coal).....tons	314	30
Chalk.....quintals	140	500
Cochineal.....do.	152	24,300
Groceries.....do.	930	13,140
Skins and hides.....do.	722	10,400
Iron and copper work.....do.	3,905	53,100
Silk fabrics.....do.	45	20,000
Cloth.....do.	420	159,300
Drugs, varnish, matches, &c.....do.	833	27,400
Liquors.....cases and barrels	1,786	32,300
Books.....kilograms	12,500	4,500
Furniture.....		13,300
Sewing-machines.....		5,300
Jewelry.....		6,500
Paper stationery.....quintals	711	28,100
Perfumery and soap.....kilograms	135	7,000
Lead, shot, &c.....do.	1,000	15,050
Plants and seeds.....do.		100
Pelts.....quintals	16	900
Pepper and pimento.....do.	160	5,400
Planks and lumber.....do.		600
Fancy goods.....quintals	701	60,000
Saddles, harness, &c.....kilograms	230	2,240
Sulphur.....quintals	124	500
Sugar.....do.	11,768	124,000
Cotton fabrics.....do.	2,143	445,700
Woolen and silk fabrics, &c.....do.	271	300,000
Tiles.....number	150,000	3,000
Glassware and porcelain.....quintals	1,320	42,000
Groups, gold and silver.....		31,600
<b>Total*</b> .....		1,724,600
<b>From Greece:</b>		
Groceries.....cases	1,650	1,000
Drugs.....kilograms	600	300
Boots and shoes.....do.	1,335	800
Skins and hides.....do.	3,000	10,000
Groups, gold and silver.....		10,400
<b>Total</b> .....		23,100
<b>From Italy:</b>		
Tiles and bricks.....number	47,500	1,400
Groceries, wines, liquors, &c.....kilograms	27,000	6,500
Cordage.....do.	1,100	2,700
Copper trays.....do.	1,673	2,400
Drugs.....do.	403	500
Cloth and woolen fabrics.....do.	1,200	66,000
Books.....do.	510	240
Furniture.....do.		1,040
Marble.....{ alaba } 47,000 { } 44,000		
Paper stationery.....{ pieces } 573 { }		
Straw hats, &c.....kilograms	13,275	1,540
Petroleum.....do.	480	700
Fancy goods.....cases	6,000	91,600
.....do.	23	7,000

\* In these figures are also included goods coming from Switzerland and Belgium.

† Foreign goods in transit via Italy.



Statement showing the imports and exports of Beirút, &c.—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>From Italy—Continued.</b>		
Rice.....bags	29,490	\$236,000
Silk fabrics.....kilograms	530	17,000
Various fabrics and twist-cotton†.....do.	17,000	43,000
Glass-ware.....do.	158,040	15,440
Resin.....bags	500	1,680
Carriage.....		500
Groups, gold and silver.....		10,540
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>480,170</b>
<b>From Russia:</b>		
Alkali.....barrels	10	600
Flour.....bags	621	3,790
Candles.....kilograms	100	40
Groceries.....do.	3,400	2,400
Groups, gold and silver.....		2,400
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>9,160</b>
<b>From Sweden:</b>		
Iron.....tons	180	18,000

GENERAL RÉSUMÉ OF IMPORTS.

Whence.	Value.
Germany and Austria.....	\$973,505 00
America.....	327,600 00
England.....	3,074,760 00
France.....	1,784,698 00
Greece.....	23,160 00
Italy.....	480,170 00
Russia.....	9,160 00
Belgium.....	69,100 00
Sweden.....	18,000 00
<b>Total value of imports.....</b>	<b>6,700,153 00</b>

EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>To Germany and Austria:</b>		
Alizarin.....kilograms	1,600	\$380
Bitumen.....do.	34,000	6,000
Hose.....quintals	277	10,000
Wheat.....do.	315	2,100
Old leather.....kilograms	712	560
Drugs, &c.....do.	18,000	5,780
Common sponges.....do.	315	5,000
Coarse silk.....do.	100	200
Dried fruit, lemons, and pistachios.....do.	1,500	400
Washed and unwashed wool.....quintals	420	12,080
Books.....cases	3	60
Apricot seeds.....quintals	400	6,000
Skins.....kilograms	9,250	4,600
Tobacco.....do.	184	180
Carpets and various fabrics.....do.	1,560	13,000
Wine.....cases	10	120
Groups, gold and silver.....		120,640
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>180,960</b>
<b>To England:</b>		
Alizarin.....quintals	600	16,000
Bitumen.....do.	800	14,400
Coffee.....do.	18	720
Lemons.....do.	10	120
Rags*.....do.	6,194	24,500

\* A portion destined for America, but not invoiced at this consulate.

† Foreign goods in transit via Italy.

*Statement showing the imports and exports*

## EXPORTS—Contin

## Articles.

## To England—Continued.

Drugs .....
Coarse silk .....
Gall nuts .....
Wool* .....
Gold and silver ingots .....
Skins and tobacco .....
Total .....

## To France:

Wheat .....
Jewelry .....
Horses .....
Rugs .....
Dried cocoons .....
Cocoons cut through .....
Cotton .....
Old copper .....
Coarse silk .....
Drugs, &c .....
Sponges .....
Silk-worm seeds, or eggs .....
Washed and unwashed wool .....
Apricot-seeds .....
Skins .....
Scammony .....
Seasame .....
Fine reeled silk .....
Silk-ware .....
Tobacco .....
Carpets and various fabrics .....
Wine .....
Groups, gold and silver .....
Total .....

## To Greece:

Coarse silk .....
Coffee, fruits, and pistachios .....
Drugs .....
Skins .....
Silk-ware .....
Soap .....
Groups, in gold and silver .....
Total .....

## To Italy:

Wheat .....
Coarse silk .....
Fish .....
Rags .....
Ricin-seeds .....
Silk-worms eggs .....
Wool .....
Apricot-seeds .....
Skins .....
Scammony .....
Carpets and various fabrics .....
Old copper .....
Wine .....
Total .....

## To Russia:

Horses .....
Lemons .....
Dried fruits .....
Oil .....
Various fabrics .....
Groups, gold and silver .....
Total .....

\* A portion destined for America, but not

*Statement showing the imports and exports of Beirút, &c.—Continued.*

GENERAL RÉSUMÉ OF EXPORTS.

Whither.	Value.
Germany and Austria .....	\$186,980 00
England .....	576,140 00
France .....	2,429,200 00
Greece .....	11,386 00
Italy .....	107,390 00
Russia .....	10,920 00
United States .....	28,229 91
Total .....	3,350,305 91

*Statement showing the arrival of vessels at the roadstead of Beirút during the year 1873.*

Flag.	Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States .....			4	1,405	4	1,405
British .....	101	58,474	5	1,419	106	59,893
Austrian .....	51	58,178	8	2,450	59	60,628
French .....	74	57,019	2	290	76	57,309
Greek .....			6	1,146	6	1,146
Italian .....			27	4,866	27	4,866
Ottoman .....	19	8,125	3,766	65,023	3,785	73,148
Russian .....	52	37,318			52	37,318
Swedish .....			1	147	1	147
Walachian .....			1	92	1	92
Total .....	297	219,114	3,820	76,838	4,117	295,952

There has been an increase over the preceding year in the steam-marine of 25,223 tons, and a decrease the sail-marine of 19,672 tons. The total increase in 1873 over 1872 is 5,611 tons.

*Comparative table showing the commerce at Beirút for the years 1872 and 1873.*

From and to—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Germany and Austria .....	\$917,658 00	\$973,505 00	\$169,358 00	\$186,980 00
United States .....	222,000 00	327,600 00	336,000 00	28,229 91
Great Britain .....	2,952,400 00	3,074,760 00	292,340 00	576,140 00
Belgium, (direct) .....		69,100 00		
France .....	1,785,950 00	1,724,698 00	2,902,094 00	2,429,200 00
Greece .....	36,100 00	23,160 00	3,028 00	11,386 00
Italy .....	371,540 00	460,170 00	104,728 00	107,390 00
Russia .....	9,892 00	9,160 00	12,626 00	10,920 00
Sweden, (direct) .....		18,000 00		
Total .....	6,297,590 00	6,700,153 00	3,830,600 00	3,350,305 91

The exports to United States in 1873 were by way of England. The difference in the amount of exports in 1873 is due to the low price of silk.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Beirut to the United States during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Books, (returned to New York).....		\$82 07			\$82 07
Salted and dried pelts.....		251 16			251 16
Objects of natural history.....		33 66			33 66
Household goods and personal effects of travelers.....			\$375 00	\$321 52	\$696 52
Wool, washed and unwashed.....			18, 075 27		18, 075 27
Curioisities and olive-wood from the East.....				236 49	236 49
Total in United States gold.....		366 89	18, 450 27	458 01	19, 275 17
Total for preceding year.....	\$93, 190 46	27, 346 74	117 93	765 24	121, 500 37
Increase.....			18, 332 34		
Decrease.....	93, 190 46	26, 979 85		307 23	100, 477 54

## TARSUS.

*Statement showing the commerce at Tarsus for the year ending September 30, 1874.*

[Transmitted by the consul at Beirut.]

## A.—IMPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Amount of duties.	Whence.
Wheat.....*kilograms..	1, 262, 509	\$51, 164		Turkey.
Coffee.....do.....	595, 500	275, 835	\$17, 633	France, 80 per cent.; Turkey = per cent.
Sugar.....do.....	705, 000	117, 015	2, 495	France, 90 per cent.; Turkey = per cent.
Pepper.....do.....	28, 125	7, 397	506	France.
Rice.....do.....	330, 000	33, 755	2, 700	France, 60 per cent.; Italy, 40 per cent.
Flour.....do.....	397, 000	35, 310	2, 451	France, 80 per cent.; Turkey = per cent.
Packing-cloth.....do.....	266, 220	55, 240	4, 419	England.
Tobacco and tumbac.....do.....	269, 700	156, 137		Turkey.
Scaps.....do.....	424, 500	114, 835		Do.
Manufactures, various.....do.....	1, 369, 500	352, 225	21, 133	England, 50 per cent.; France = per cent.; Turkey, 25 per cent.
Hides.....do.....	121, 500	74, 498	5, 363	France, 30 per cent.; Greece, 10 per cent.; Turkey, 10 per cent.
Petroleum.....do.....	509, 120	47, 802	1, 147	United States, 30 per cent.; through Turkey, 70 per cent.
Beverages, divers.....do.....	475, 000	65, 620	4, 199	France, 80 per cent.; Turkey = per cent.
Iron.....do.....	320, 000	55, 005	4, 400	England, 50 per cent.; France = per cent.
Copper sheets.....do.....	46, 800	45, 162	3, 612	England.
Lead, shot, &c.....do.....	456, 500	79, 130	6, 330	France.
Hardware.....do.....	531, 000	103, 062	6, 183	France, 75 per cent.; Turkey = per cent.
Machinery, divers.....do.....	16, 700	32, 600	3, 082	England, 75 per cent.; France = per cent.
Provisions and fruits.....do.....	629, 000	17, 370	1, 042	Europe, 75 per cent.; Turkey = per cent.
Sundries.....do.....	1, 140, 000	43, 355	2, 902	Europe, 80 per cent.; Turkey = per cent.
Money in groups, gold and silver.....		768, 140		Turkey.
Total in United States gold.....	9, 919, 665	2, 541, 577	95, 633	
Total for preceding year.....	7, 251, 600	2, 860, 594	97, 321	
Increase.....	2, 668, 065			
Decrease.....		327, 947	1, 688	

\* 1 kilogram = 2.21 pounds.

Statement showing the commerce at Tarsus, &c.—Continued.

B.—EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Whither.
Wheat.....kilograms..	11,885,000	\$509,906	France, 50 per cent.; England, 30 per cent.; Syria, 20 per cent.
Barley.....do.....	2,680,000	73,568	Greece, France, England, Turkey.
Sesame.....do.....	1,509,000	153,242	France.
Cotton.....do.....	6,800,000	1,644,360	France, 40 per cent.; England, 20 per cent.; Austria, 20 per cent.; Turkey, 20 per cent.
Wool.....do.....	2,160,000	482,500	France, 60 per cent.; England, 25 per cent.; Turkey, 15 per cent.
Castor-oil seed.....do.....	200,000	19,300	Italy.
Cotton-seed.....do.....	2,710,000	28,757	Turkey, 15 per cent.; France, 85 per cent.
Leeches.....do.....	6,200	1,351	France.
Yellow-berries.....do.....	403,000	231,600	Austria, 60 per cent.; France, 40 per cent.
Valonia acorn.....do.....	1,100,000	31,845	Italy.
Ricin saponaire.....do.....	165,000	16,212	Austria and Greece.
Gums, divers.....do.....	245,000	185,280	France, Greece, Austria, Turkey.
Madder-roots.....do.....	534,000	91,675	Turkey, 50 per cent.; England and France, 50 per cent.
Beeswax.....do.....	30,000	20,265	France, 80 per cent.; Turkey, 20 per cent.
Carpets.....do.....	30,000	37,635	Turkey.
Skins of animals.....do.....	525,000	81,060	France, 60 per cent.; Greece, 40 per cent.
Fruits and provisions.....do.....	334,000	15,054	Europe, 50 per cent.; Turkey, 50 per cent.
Timber.....do.....	18,900,000	135,100	Egypt, 80 per cent.; Syria, 20 per cent.
Sundries.....do.....	300,000	17,370	Europe, Turkey.
Money in bags.....do.....		556,419	Turkey.
Total in United States gold.....		4,331,499	
Total for preceding year.....		3,667,000	
Increase.....		664,499	

C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Tarsus, for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Flag.	From—	ENTERED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	England, Turkey.....	23	16,224	6	2,579	29	18,803
French.....	France, Turkey.....	53	49,053	2	313	55	49,366
German.....	Germany.....			1	363	1	363
Russian.....	Russia, Turkey.....	57	39,692	3	228	60	39,920
Austro-Hungarian.....	Austria, Turkey.....	2	1,610	31	8,975	33	10,585
Greek.....	Greece, Turkey.....			10	1,540	10	1,540
Italian.....	France, Italy.....			15	4,265	15	4,265
United States.....	America, Italy.....			1	294	1	294
Turkish.....	Turkey.....	12	7,493	746	21,200	758	28,693
Divers.....	do.....			11	1,180	11	1,180
Total.....		147	114,072	826	40,937	973	155,009
	For preceding year.....	133	105,297	296	48,765	429	154,062
Increase.....		14	8,175	530		544	347
Decrease.....					7,928		

## C.—Statement showing the navigation at the port of Tarsus, &amp;c.—Continued.

Flag.	To—	CLEARED.					
		Steamers.		Sailing-vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	England, Turkey .....	23	16, 224	6	2, 579	29	18, 803
French .....	France, Turkey .....	53	49, 053	2	313	55	49, 366
German .....	Germany .....			1	363	1	363
Russian .....	Russia, Turkey .....	57	39, 692	3	228	60	39, 920
Austro-Hungarian .....	Austria, Turkey .....	2	1, 610	31	8, 975	33	10, 585
Greek .....	Greece, Turkey .....			10	1, 540	10	1, 540
Italian .....	France, Italy .....			15	4, 985	15	4, 985
United States .....	America, Italy .....			1	294	1	294
Turkish .....	Turkey .....	12	7, 493	746	21, 300	758	28, 793
Divers. ....	do .....			11	1, 180	11	1, 180
Total .....		147	114, 072	826	40, 937	973	155, 009
	For preceding year .....	133	105, 897	296	48, 765	429	154, 662
	Increase .....	14	8, 175	530		544	347
	Decrease .....				7, 828		

## D.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal articles and of currency in the market of Tarsus during the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Value in Turkish piasters.	Articles.	Value in Turkish piasters.
Coffee .....	12 per kilogram.	Petroleum .....	70 per case.
Sugar .....	5 per kilogram.	Cotton .....	6 per kilogram.
Pepper .....	6½ per kilogram.	Wool .....	5½ per kilogram.
Rice .....	2½ per kilogram.	Beeswax .....	19 per kilogram.
Flour .....	2½ per kilogram.	Sesame .....	2½ per kilogram.
Baggings .....	5 per kilogram.	Madder-roots .....	4½ per kilogram.
Tobacco .....	15 per kilogram.	Wheat .....	30 per kilogram of Constantinople.
Soap .....	7 per kilogram.	Barley .....	17 per kilogram of Constantinople.
Hides .....	15 per kilogram.	Gums .....	15 per kilogram.
Iron .....	4 per kilogram.	Skins .....	3½ per kilogram.
Copper sheets .....	25 per kilogram.		
Lead shots .....	4 per kilogram.		

\* 8½ kilograms of Constantinople are equivalent to an English quarter.

## CURRENCY.

Monetary unit.	Standard.	Value in Turkish pi- asters.
English pound sterling .....	Gold .....	116
French pound, 20-franc piece .....	do .....	92
Turkish lira .....	do .....	106
Turkish dollar .....	Silver .....	21
Russian pound .....	Gold .....	33
Russian rouble of 100 copecks .....	Silver .....	17½
Spanish dollar .....	do .....	23½
Austrian dollar .....	do .....	22½
French dollar, 5-franc piece .....	do .....	22½

**URUGUAY.****MONTEVIDEO.**

JANUARY 1, 1875. (Received February 25.)

**THE WANT OF COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.**

Owing to the want of any regularly organized means for obtaining commercial information within the bounds of my consular district, I have been unable, hitherto, to furnish the Department with any satisfactory detailed report. There are, however, indications of improvement in this regard for the future.

In the month of June last, a few enterprising merchants commenced the publication of monthly reports, embracing the arrivals and departures of vessels of all nations, the total monthly imports and exports, rates of freight, charters, ships loading in port, &c. I have the honor of inclosing copies of the first series of these reports, embracing the period from June 25 to December 25, 1874. As such information is the result of private enterprise, involving a considerable outlay of time and money, like projects heretofore have been short-lived, and the information attempted to be given vague and unreliable. Strong confidence, however, is felt in the present movement, and these reports, so necessary to the commercial world, will be looked for with interest, while they may be expected to improve in detail until every commercial interest is represented.

**MONTEVIDEO.**

The location of Montevideo is one of the most important on the eastern coast of South America. Situated at the mouth of the Río de la Plata, which, within its tributaries, drains one-third of the continent, it becomes the natural point of transshipment for the products of the vast and fertile territory embraced within the southern temperate zone, extending from the Atlantic coast to the base of the Cordilleras. The harbor of Montevideo is not of sufficient depth to admit vessels drawing more than 16 feet of water. The larger class of vessels, including the European steamers, receive and discharge their freight in the outer roads.

**EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.**

The principal exports to the United States are dried hides and wool. During the year 1873 the number of dry ox and cow hides shipped to New York was 323,984. The shipment to the same port during the year 1874 numbered 548,518, being an increase over 1873 of 224,534. This increase is due more to local causes than to any actual increase of stock in the country. During the recent rebellion in the Argentine Republic, large numbers of hides were sent in small vessels to this port for reshipment, which, in peaceful times, would have been shipped from Buenos Ayres, or other up-river ports; so that the increase of shipments from this port will probably find a corresponding decrease at Argentine ports.

The export of wool to the United States during the year 1873 was 8,256 bales, against 4,633 bales in 1874. During the last half of the year 1874, not a single bale of wool has been shipped to the United States. This falling off is due to our heavy duties on wool. There is another cause, however, which may be proper to mention : During the last year, in both Uruguay and Argentinea, a disease has prevailed among sheep which has destroyed large numbers, variously estimated at from 20 to 50 per cent. of the whole stock in the country. Besides this, sheep-raising is generally considered unprofitable.

In addition to these two leading articles, wool and hides, there are other exports to the United States of considerable importance. The following statement, for the last quarter of 1874, will indicate the average character and value of such exports :

Ox-horns .....	\$731 90
Horse-hair .....	13,702 65
Sheep-skins .....	9,085 47
Ostrich-feathers .....	2,581 92
Nutria-skins .....	4,872 70
Carpincho-skins .....	1,119 77
Scrap-iron .....	131 97
<b>Total for quarter.....</b>	<b>32,226 3</b>

The total invoiced value of all exports from this consular district, to the United States, during the year 1874 was.....	\$3,253,924 39
Value for the year 1873 .....	3,079,917 89

- Gain during the year 1874 .....	174,006 50
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#### TABLES ACCOMPANYING THIS REPORT.

Table No. 1 is a condensed statement made up from the monthly reports alluded to, showing the exports from this port for the last half of the year 1874.

Table No. 2, aggregate amount of shipping entered and cleared during the year 1874.

The number of vessels entered at this port during the past year has been less, by 157, than during 1873 ; yet, in the tonnage there is an increase of 261,530 tons, showing that the largest class of vessels which can enter this port are considered the most profitable.

Table No. 3, statement showing the American shipping at this port during the year 1874.

The arrival of United States vessels during 1874 was less by twelve than in 1873 ; there was, also, a falling off in the tonnage of 7,681 tons. Lumber is the principal article brought here in United States vessels, and the prices have ruled so low during the whole year that considerable losses to the shippers must have resulted.

"Exportacion de la Republica del Uruguay en 1873" was received at the last moment before mailing this report, and throws no light upon the subject of imports, which are said to be much larger than the exports. The imports of coal, lumber, and salt are very large.

I regret that my report is not fuller ; but it is the best I can give from the material I have been able to procure.

E. JACOBS.



## I.—Statement showing the exports from Montevideo from July 1 to December 31, 1874, inclusive.

Articles.	United States.	England.	France.	North Continent.	Mediterranean.
Salted hides:					
Ox and cow.....number.....		81, 107	82, 990	23, 206	
Horse.....do.....		4, 779	17, 292	1, 359	
Dry hides:	365, 258	11, 308	170, 992	24, 421	11, 132
Ox and cow.....do.....					
Horse.....do.....	12	8, 413	11, 198		300
Tallow.....pipes.....		1, 765	1, 903	615	
Wool.....bales.....	213	3, 042	3, 090	2, 492	85
Sheep-skins.....do.....	36	2, 793	4, 868	1, 016	87
Hair.....do.....	88	121	539	152	
Ostrich-feathers.....cases.....	13	119	171	2	
Bones and bone-ash.....tons.....	476	4, 172	803	22	
Hide-cuttings.....bales.....	18	270	188	130	
Horns.....number.....	7, 050	106, 400	252, 654	47, 160	
Nutria-skins.....bales.....	42		4		
Preserved beef.....boxes.....	125	9, 887	496	3, 512	50
Do.....barrels.....		127			

Articles.	Havana and Brazil.	Chili.	Mauritina.	Cape of Good Hope.	Total.
Salted hides:					
Ox and cow.....number.....					187, 303
Horse.....do.....					23, 430
Dry hides:					
Ox and cow.....do.....	513				583, 624
Horse.....do.....	30				18, 953
Tallow.....pipes.....		25			4, 398
Wool.....bales.....	619				9, 541
Sheep-skins.....do.....	25				8, 775
Hair.....do.....					900
Ostrich-feathers.....cases.....					305
Bones and bone-ash.....tons.....					4, 673
Hide-cuttings.....bales.....					606
Jerked beef.....pounds.....	320, 000				390, 000
Horns.....number.....					413, 264
Nutria-skins.....bales.....					46
Preserved beef.....boxes.....	12	375			14, 457
Do.....barrels.....					127
Mules.....head.....			1, 994	100	2, 094
Horses.....do.....			4		4
Mares.....do.....				16	16

## II.—Statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage, and crews of vessels arrived at and departed from the port of Montevideo during the year 1874.

Flag.	Entered.			Cleared.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United States.....	48	28, 211	596	40	21, 616	491
Argentine.....	353	13, 944	1, 981	353	13, 944	1, 981
British.....	381	424, 857	17, 443	378	421, 369	17, 493
Brazilian.....	104	51, 425	2, 577	81	47, 009	2, 441
Belgian.....do.....	3	3, 025	63	2	2, 759	54
Dutch.....	25	5, 670	199	26	5, 751	204
French.....	238	220, 723	12, 285	222	214, 637	12, 097
Italian.....	324	117, 037	5, 017	325	114, 127	4, 964
Prussian.....	80	40, 738	1, 164	71	37, 618	1, 055
Portuguese.....	14	2, 840	130	131	2, 734	124
Spanish, (no returns).....						
Total.....	1, 570	908, 470	41, 455	1, 629	881, 564	40, 904

III.—Statement showing the amount of American shipping at the port of Montevideo during the year 1874.

Entered and cleared.	With cargoes.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Direct:						
Entered .....	27	14,380	278	27	14,380	278
Cleared .....	9	5,892	116	9	5,892	116
Indirect:						
Entered .....	21	13,831	318	21	13,831	318
Cleared .....	31	15,794	375	31	15,794	375

## RECAPITULATION.

Entered.—Vessels, 48; tons, 28,211; crews, 596.

Cleared.—Vessels, 40; tons, 21,616; crews, 491.

## VENEZUELA.

## MARACAIBO.

*Statement showing the value of declared exports from the consular district of Maracaibo to the United States, during the four quarters of the year ending September 30, 1874.*

Articles.	Quarter ending—				Total for the year.
	December 31, 1873.	March 31, 1874.	June 30, 1874.	September 30, 1874.	
Coffee .....	\$1, 313, 070 08	\$369, 818 78	\$1, 051, 622 93	\$1, 350, 271 06	\$4, 084, 722 85
Cocoa .....			34, 042 19	42, 890 36	76, 932 55
Cotton .....		504 55			504 55
Copaliba .....	1, 480 66		988 60	753 03	3, 222 29
Fustic .....	67 51	127 10	956 33		1, 150 94
Hides .....	4, 674 22	341 35	2, 225 34	1, 643 41	8, 884 32
Quinia bark .....	5, 517 86		659 32	4, 242 35	10, 419 53
Skins, goat and deer .....	4, 451 79	1, 304 89		2, 946 71	8, 703 39
Wool .....	65 16		1, 342 38	252 35	1, 659 89
Miscellaneous .....	655 29		1, 180 10	72 89	1, 908 28
Total in United States gold .....	1, 329, 982 57	372, 096 67	1, 093, 617 19	1, 403, 072 16	4, 198, 168 59
Total in preceding year .....	562, 162 10	381, 846 81	628, 526 40	804, 846 24	2, 377, 381 55
Increase .....	767, 820 47		464, 490 79	598, 225 92	1, 830, 787 04
Decrease .....		9, 750 14			

TELEMAN C. JUTTING.

## PUERTO CABELLO.

NOVEMBER 25, 1874. (Received December 15.)

I inclose tabular statements of imports and exports for the year ending September 30, 1874, showing that the imports, from all countries, were effected by 238 vessels measuring 107,472 tons, amounting to "venezolanos" 2,529,228.07 cts., and the duties paid to "venezolanos" 974,622.36.

Of the above, the imports from the United States were effected by 47 vessels measuring 23,767 tons, the value being "venezolanos" 416,973.06 cts., and the duties paid "venezolanos" 156,973.64. The exports to the United States were effected by 34 vessels measuring 17,157 tons; the value amounted to "venezolanos" 1,828,456.11 cts., including all shipping expenses. The referred tabular statements show the quantity and nature of the products shipped to the United States and all other countries. The value of the new Venezuelan coin called the "venezolano," is 93 $\frac{7}{10}$  cents, United States specie currency.

The average prices of American staples for the year ending September 30, 1874, were as follows:

Kerosene, the gallon, 68 to 70 cents, macuquinos.\*

Soap, box of 14 pounds, \$2.50, of 18 pounds, \$3.

Manufactured tobacco, 60 to 62 cents per pound.

Leaf-tobacco, 40 to 50 cents per pound.

Soft tallow candles, 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.

Wheat-flour, \$17 to \$18 $\frac{1}{2}$  per barrel.

\* These prices are given in the macuquino dollar, worth 74.42 cents United States specie currency.

- Rye-flour, \$13 to \$13½ per barrel.
- Corn-meal, \$8 to \$9 per barrel.
- Rope, hemp, 22 cents per pound.
- Rope, Manila, 25 to 26½ cents per pound.
- Florida water, box, \$7¼ to \$7½.
- Codfish, 12 to 13 cents per pound.
- Fire-crackers, the box, \$2¾ to \$3.
- Cassia, 54 to 56 cents per pound.
- Pepper, 31 to 32 cents per pound.
- Lumber, white pine, 9½ to 10 cents per foot; pitch pine, 12 to 13 cents the foot.
- Tar, per barrel, according to quality, \$10 to \$20.
- Resin, barrel of 340 to 400 pounds, \$11.
- Biscuits, 10-pound tin, \$2½.
- Cheese, 38 to 40 cents per pound.
- Butter, 52 to 53 cents per pound.
- Brooms, dozen, \$6 to \$6½.
- Nails, keg of 100 pounds, \$12.
- Family beef, ½ barrel of 100 pounds, \$16 to \$18.
- Salt pork, ½ barrel of 100 pounds, \$22 to \$25.
- Pickled fish, barrel of 180 pounds, \$15 to \$16.
- Tallow, the quintal, \$17 to \$19.
- Hams, 32 to 36 cents per pound.
- Corn starch, 23 to 25 cents per pound.
- Ordinary salt beef, barrel of 200 pounds, \$18 to \$20.
- Freights; average during 1874:
  - Coffee, bag of 110 pounds, 38 to 40 cents, United States currency.
  - Hides, one, 20 cents.
  - Cocoa, bag of 110 pounds, 45 cents.
  - Indigo, ceroon of 100 pounds, \$1 United States gold.
  - Fustic and lignum-vitæ, ton of 2,000 pounds, \$5.
  - Deer and goat skins, one, 2 to 3 cents.
- The above prices are in United States gold.
- Eight barrels are calculated for a ton.
- Average exchange during 1874, at 90 days' sight:
  - On London, \$6.30 to \$6.60, the pound sterling; on France, francs 3.55 to francs 4.10 cts., the dollar; on Hamburg, 31½ to 33 M. B., the dollar.
- The dollar indicated in these exchange quotations is the "Macquino," worth 74.42 cents United States specie currency.

A. LACOMBE.

Statement showing the imports into Puerto Cabello for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Number of ves-	Flags.	Tonnage.	Whence.	Articles.	Value entered.	Duties paid.
47	17 American, 29 British, 1 German	23, 767	United States	Flour, kerosene, cordage, drugs and medicines, machinery, lard and butter, spices, fire-crackers.	Venezolanoa. 416, 973 06	Venezolanoa. 156, 962 44
41	31 German, 10 Danish	97, 473	Germany	Dry goods, hardware, butter, hams, ale, wine, toys, compo-	1, 036, 539 17	382 115 16
18	13 French, 3 Austrian, 2 Danish	7, 915	France	sition candles, alimentary preserves.	190, 097 11	63, 997 00
21	17 Spanish, 1 British, 1 German, 1 French, 1 Vene-	4, 895	Spain	Dry goods, fancy goods and articles, wine, oil, alimentary	303, 539 33	105, 688 92
25	29 British, 1 Dutch, 2 German	31, 355	England	preserves, perfumery, dried fruits, &c.	305, 947 88	111, 869 33
76	54 Venezuelan, 29 Dutch	2, 154	Curaçoa	Wine, oil, dried fruits, spices, onions, garlic, earthen ware, &c.	279, 077 50	96, 729 71
9	7 German, 2 Venezuelan	10, 468	Saint Thomas	Dry goods, hardware, ale, porter, port and sherry wines, cop-	163, 404 62	56, 308 07
1	1 Venezuelan	46	Puerto Rico	per, iron and zinc sheets, machinery.	3, 300 00	1, 021 53
528	Vessels	107, 473		Dry goods, Dutch and American provisions, straw hats, &c.		
				Montevideoan dried salted beef		
					2, 539, 928 07	974, 622 36

VENEZUELA.

Statement showing the exports from Puerto Cabello for the year ending September 30, 1874.

Articles.	Whither.						Total.
	United States.	Germany.	France.	Spain.	England.	Curaçoa.	
Number of vessels .....	* 34	† 54	‡ 16	§ 17	18	¶ 1	19
Tonnage .....	17, 157	45, 040	4, 346	3, 780	8, 422	32	77, 777
Cotton .....	21, 695	565, 437	109, 004	650, 033	35, 564		1, 301, 733
Coffee .....	3, 594, 591	4, 462, 674	1, 373, 948	13, 356	802, 973	2, 530	10, 227, 172
Cocoa .....	6, 459	27, 074	57, 300	70, 110			154, 943
Hides .....	37, 803	10, 977	6, 669	34, 803			86, 252
Indigo .....	5, 796	12, 365	1, 253	1, 097	902		21, 413
Deer-skins .....	132, 038			2, 496			134, 534
Goat-skins .....	4, 793						4, 793
Sheep-skins .....	56						56
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\* 11 American, 18 English, 2 German, 1 Norwegian, 1 Danish. † 39 German, 11 Danish, 2 Dutch 1 Spanish, 1 Venezuelan. ‡ 11 French, 2 Danish, 3 Austrian. § All Spanish. || 5 British, 2 Danish, 1 Norwegian. ¶ Dutch.

The imports and exports are computed in the "venezolano," worth 93.03 cents United States currency.

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